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A BRIEF HISTORICAL RELATION OF STATE AFFAIRS FROM SEPTEMBER 1678 TO APRIL 1714.

BY

NARCISSUS LUTTRELL.

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A BRIEF HISTORICAL RELATION

OF

STATE AFFAIRS,

&c.

1689–90.

January.—The 1st, the elector of Brandenburgh was chosen a knight of the noble order of the garter, into the stall of the late elector, his father.

The same day also the king and queen came to Whitehall, where many of the nobility and gentry came to wish them a happy new year; and there was a great consort of musick, vocal and instrumental, and a song composed by the poet laureat. The mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs waited on their majesties also to compliment them from the citty.

Several horses are lately brought to town for his majesties service.

The earls of Pembroke and Torrington have each a commission to raise a marine regiment, to consist of 12 companies each, and 200 men in a company, to go on board the fleet.

We hear that sherifs are appointed for the northern counties of Ireland; for Antrim, Mr. Hen. Clements; for Ardmagh, Wm. Richardson, esq.; for Cavan, Henry Gwillim, esq.; for Tyrone, col. Maccastslow; for Donegal, John Forwood; for Down, Bernard Ward, esq.; and justices of peace are named for those counties; and the judges turn'd out in king James time will speedily be restored.

The king hath ordered the earl of Monmouth, the duke of Bolton's Hampshire regiment, lord Castleton, col. Babington,

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col. Trelawny, col. St. George, col. Luttrell, col. Cutts, col. Tolmash and col. Fowke, to compleat their several regiments, in each company to be 100 men.

Col. Slaughter is appointed governour and captain general of his majesties forces in New York in America.

Mr. Roger Duncomb, a gentleman of 1000*l.* per ann. in Surrey, hath lately shott himself upon some discontent in courting of a mistress.

The lord Berkley is come to town, and the fleet he commanded is ordered to Portsmouth to refitt against spring.

Wrote from Plymouth that a man and a boy had brought in there a Virginia ship with 700 hogsheads of tobacco, which was taken by a French privateer, who putt 4 French men on board to carry her into one of their own harbours; but the French being greedy of plunder, they went down into the hold to search; of which the man and boy took the advantage, and nail'd down the hatches and brought the ship in.

His majestie hath writt over to duke Schonberg that he will send him out of Scotland 4 entire regiments, consisting of 13 companies and 60 men in each; that he should provide two hospitalls for the sick and wounded, a fixt one and a marching one, and some generall officers to inspect them; and an able surgeon to attend every regiment.

We hear from Germany that the prince and states of Walachia have agreed with the Germans for providing them winter quarters, and furnishing 1500 horses to remount the imperiall cavalry.

Flanders letters say that frequent rencounters happen between the French and the Spaniards, &c. in those parts, but that the French have generally the worst of it.

The 4th, one Mr. Stafford of the Temple delivered to the house of lords and house of commons at their doors a printed paper, reflecting on their former proceedings, quoting several texts of scripture, and for calling in the late king, &c.; for which he was after taken up by a messenger, and bound over by the cheif justice to the sessions.

The 6th being twelfth day, their majesties came to town, and made the usual offerings after prayers in the chappel, and after dined with the lord Shrewsbury; and at night the king played off 200 guineas at the groom porters.

The drumms beat for volunteers to fill up those regiments that are ordered to be compleated, 100 men in each regiment.

The Spanish letters from Catalonia say that there has lately been some disturbance in that countrey, occasioned by two persons encouraged theretoo from France, where 3000 persons were gott together and seized upon some of the soldiers in garison, and proceeded to other outrages; but by sending timely assistance of some troopes they were quickly supprest.

Foreign letters say a considerable body of Tartars was entred into Moldavia to assist the Turks against the emperor; they say also that the Muscovites make great preparations against the next campagne, and that the Cossacks promise also to assist with a great body of men.

Letters from Stockholm say that the king of Sweden is making great preparations for the confederates against the campagne.

The two marine regiments that are to be raised here are to have 15 companies in each, and 200 men in a company; they are to have no ensigns, but all fuzileers without pikes.

The 8th, a soldier was executed at Tower hill for deserting his colours.

From Ireland we hear that lieutenant general Justin Macarty (lately taken a prisoner) had made his escape from Eniskelling by water to the Irish army.

The king has declared his final resolutions to goe for Ireland; for which he is making all preparations necessary; he has already agreed with the drapers for the new cloathing 15000 men; and 6000*l.* worth of hay is already bought on the river Severn and ordered to be twisted and sent on board.

Scotch letters say that a party of the kings forces fell on 100 of the rebells beyond Aberdeen as they were plundering the countrey, kill'd 20 and took 15, with the losse of 8 of the king's.

The lord Murray, son to the marquesse of Atholl, is lately taken into custody by a messenger.

We hear a new broad seal is cutting here for Ireland.

A patent is passing the seals to constitute the lord Brandon Gerrard custos rotulorum of Cheshire.

Wrote from Leghorn that Mr. North, brother to the late lord keeper, was clapt up at Thoulon on suspicion of goeing

king Williams agent to Constantinople; whereon addressing himself to the lord Melfort, king James ambassador at Rome, to give a character of his loyalty, he was clapt up close prisoner.

We hear from Italy that several of the princes there are making great preparations against spring; they say they are generally well inclined to king Williams interests.

Major Richardson, keeper of Newgate, haveing attended the house of lords upon some complaint against him, made so good a defence theretoo, that he was discharged.

Lieutenant col. Langston is made colonel in the room of his brother deceased; and lieutenant col. Byerley succeeds the lord Hewyt in his regiment of horse.

Letters from Scotland say that the privy council there have putt out orders for the heretors to call out the fencible men in their several districts to oppose the excursions of the highlanders.

Preparations for Ireland goe on vigorously; several merchants ships and vessels of burthen are taken up; 80,000 quarters of bread corn, 10,000 of oats and beans, and 30,000 weight of cheese are contracted for, which are to be speedily sent for Ireland; the Tower is ordered to gett ready 15,000 new muskets, 5000 pikes, and a great number of chevaux de freeze; as also 4 of the new invented wheel engines, which discharge 150 musquet barrells at once, and turning the wheel as many more; they are very serviceable to guard a passe.

The king has ordered 80,000*l.* to pay seamens wages; 40,000*l.* to the ship yards; the like summ for naval provisions and stores, and 30,000*l.* to the office of the ordnance.

The East India company have received advice that the great mogull has taken Bombay from the English, and putt all them at Suratt in chaines.

The lord Murray hath his liberty on bail for 6000*l.* for his good behaviour.

Letters from Portugal say that queen was brought to bed of a young prince.

German letters say that there hapned an earthquake at Inspruck the 22nd of the last month, which did considerable damage.

Letters from Holland say that two Danish vessells with sol-

diers goeing for England, fell in amongst several French privateers, and were taken; that one of them with the Danes on board was carried to Dunkirk; but the other being separated by a storm was forc'd into Zeland; where the French were made prisoners, and the Danes will be sent for England the first fair wind.

French letters say that the equipages for the king and the dauphin are ordered to be speedily gott ready.

His majestie hath constituted Robt. Godschall esq. his consul at Seville, St. Lucar, and places adjacent, within the kingdom of Spain.

The 13th, major Wildman was chosen an alderman in London.

The 11th at night was a very great storm of wind, from the north west corner, which did great damage in several places; in this citty it blew down many stacks of chimneys, the roofs of some houses, and untiled the tops of most houses more or lesse, and wherein some persons were killed; it tore up several trees in St. James park by the roots; the shipping in the river received much damage; and from the Downs we hear that above 50 of the outward bound merchant ships were drove from their anchors, of which 5 or 6 were cast away.

By letters from Ireland we hear that the distemper rages much in the Irish army, and that it is very common at Dublin; that king James is removed from Dublin to Chappel Izard; that colonel Macarty had made his escape from Iniskelling and was gott to Dublin, and that the officer who lett him escape was thereon shott to death. Those letters also say that some officers had quarelled with some sea officers at Belfast and killed 2 of them, for which they were tryed by a court martial, and two of them shott to death.

Foreign letters say that the French king hath much laboured to bring the Swedes over to his party, or at least to embrace a neutrality, but hithertoo without any effect; and that envoyes were gone to the crown of Sweden from the emperor, duke of Brandenburgh, king of England, and the states general: and the French letters say that king intends to have armies in the feild this summer, one commanded by the dauphin in Alsace; a second towards Cologne; and the third towards Flanders. They say also that the electors continued to meet at Augs-

burgh and settle matters relating to the election of the king of the Romans.

German letters that a party of the imperialists in Albania near Pristina, had defeated a party of 3000 Turks. killing 400 and took several prisoners. They say also some persons had been seized at Berne in Swisserland upon discovery of a private intelligence they had with the French ambassador.

Letters from Portsmouth and the Downs give some further account of the great storm that happned there on the 11th past at night, and the great damage was done to several merchant men there.

The letters from Chester of the 11th bring that our army in Ireland are in a good condition, the men that were sick daily recovering; that there was a great mortality amongst the Irish army, and amongst their horses, many of which have lately died.

Letters from several towns upon the sea coasts doe give us an account of the great damage the late storm did to the shipping, blowing many ships from their anchors, some of which have been cast away; others very much prejudic'd in their rigging; we hear also that some French privateers have been cast away, they having felt it on their coasts, and that several drowned men were driven on shore.

The 16th, a letter was found in the chair of the speaker of the house of commons, and a bill of indemnity ready drawn, to putt in king James to pardon him, seeing it was so merciful a parliament.

We hear from Dunkirk that 200 Danes (who were comeing for England) and had been taken by the French privateers, were brought thither; and that the French king had sent to them to take them into his service, and he would allow them their pay; that otherwise he would keep them in prison.

Some persons were lately brought from on board a ship in the river, pretending to be bound for Ostend, but on examination was found to be designed for France.

Dr. Timothy Hall, bishop of Oxon., has lately taken the oathes to their majesties, which he has stood out from doeing till the utmost time was come.

The letters from Vienna say that the imperiall forces in Albania make daily progresses against the Turks; and that they

had already putt 7 regiments of the imperialist into Bagarest, the cheif citty of Wallachia.

The Flanders letters say that the French in several parties drawn from their garisons on the Moselle, had made an excursion into the diocesse of Cologne and dutchy of Juliers, and had burnt 15 villages there.

The Dutch letters say the queen of Spain is still detained at Flushing by contrary winds; that the lord Portland was arrived at the Hague from England; that preparations are making for the meeting of the confederates ministers there. They say also that the prohibition of the French trade in Flanders has had good effect, and given great disturbance to the French.

The letters from Paris that some persons are appointed to examine the acts of the late assembly of the clergy, in order, as thought, to retract those points that offend the court of Rome.

From Portsmouth we hear that the lord Berkley is come to Spithead with the squadron of ships under his command.

The 16th his majestie was in the house of lords in his robes, and gave the royal assent to three bills; one for an additional aid of 1s. in the pound for one year; another for the charging and collecting the duties upon coffee, tea and chocolate at the custom house; and a private bill.

Scotch letters say that col. Mackgregger, a cheif among the highlands, was taken and brought in to Edingburgh.

Letters from Plymouth say that in that town and some other neighbouring, a pestilential sort of a feavour raged, of which many died.

The house of lords have lately past a vote, and ordered it to be annext to the standing orders of the house, that it is the undoubted right of the peers of England to be tryed by the whole house of peers, and not by a select number.

The sessions was lately at the Old Baily, where three persons were burnt in the hand, two ordered to be transported, 6 to be whipt, and 9 received sentence of death, one of them to be drawn, hang'd and quartered, for high treason in raising soldiers for king James; and some were ordered to be sett in the pillory.

The former East India company having been voted by the

committee of the house of commons not to be for the true interest of England; proposalls have been made for setting up a new company on other terms; and books for subscriptions are prepared, and near 100,000*l.* was subscribed in one day.

Several of the suspended clergy have lately taken the oaths to their majesties, and will prevent a deprivation; as the bishop of Oxon, Dr. Thompson, of Fryday street, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Gascarth, Mr. Taylor, &c.

We hear from Ireland that the state of our army there is, 12,300 well men, and 1740 sick, who are recovering.

Foreign letters say that the lord Melfort was arrived at Rome as ambassador from king James, and press'd the pope mightily for a summ of money for king James, which he excused upon account of the great charges he has been at about his election to the pontificate.

We hear from Portsmouth that the queen of Spain is arrived at Spithead under the convoy of admiral Russell; from their majesties is gone the duke of Norfolk to compliment her; the lord Cornbury from the prince, col. Berkly from the princesse, and Mr. Sayres from queen dowager.

Foreign letters say that the Muscovites are making vast preparations against summer for the war against the Tartars, and that the czar John declares he will lead an army into the feild of 250,000 men.

The judges being consulted with in the lords house as to the legality of surrendring charters, 3 of them were in the affirmative and 6 in the negative, the rest are to give in their opinions.

The 22nd, 7 persons were executed at Tyburn; one of them was one Patrick Harding, an Irish man, condemned for high treason in leavying warr against their majesties; he was drawn, hang'd and quartered.

An embargo is laid on all shipping who obtained not their passes before 13 Decemb. last.

A proclamation hath been published in Scotland for levying and raising of seamen for the use of his majestie.

Foreign letters from Germany that an earthquake had happned at the citty of Inspruck, which had thrown down two churches and some houses.

The 23rd, being the 1st day of the term, several persons appeared in the court of kings bench, pursuant to their recognizances, and had their appearances recorded.

The 24th Mr. Charles Hales, brother to sir Edward, came up by habeas corpus from the Tower, and was bailed by the court of kings bench.

The 24th also the convocation mett and were further adjourned.

It hath been lately debated in the house of peers concerning the legality of surrendring charters, and the judges being divided as to the question in law, it was putt to the vote, and carried that charters may be surrend'red as occasion serves.

Our merchants have advice by letters that several French privateers and a man of war or two of theirs have been lost in the late storm.

Foreign letters bring that some persons pretending themselves to be French deserters had been seized in Flanders, upon a discovery of a design they had to fire the Spanish magazine at Aeth.

Letters from Italy say that the abbot de Croissy (son to the marquess of Croissy, secretary of state in France) in his passage through Mantua had been taken by a Spanish party, and carried prisoner to the castle of Millain.

The letters from our army in Ireland say that some of our forces had been out, and taken a great parcel of cowes, sheep and garroones, which they brought into our camp.

The letters from Scotland say that his majestie hath constituted there lords commissioners for the great seal, the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Argyle, and the earl of Southerland: for the privy seal, the earl of Forfar, the earl of Kintore, and the lord Carmichael: for the treasury, the earl of Crawford, the earl of Cassils, the earl of Tweedale, the lord Ruthven, and the mr. of Melvil: for the clerk registers office, the lord Belhaven, the mr. of Burleigh, sir Duncan Campbell, sir Thomas Burnet and John Hay of Park, sir George Campbell of Cesnock, lord justice Clerk.

Our merchants have the good news of the arrival of several of their merchants ships homeward bound from the streights.

The 27th the convocation mett again pursuant to their former adjournment, and adjourned again to the 26th of February next.

Mr. Bowles, secretary to the lords of the admiralty, is turn'd out, and Mr. Southern putt in his room.

The 27th, his majestie came to the house of lords in his robes with the usual solemnity, and gave the royal assent to these acts: one, for the review of the poll bill, and for an additional poll; 2d. to prevent vexatious suits against such as acted in order to their bringing in their majesties, or for their service; 3. for the better security and releif of the Irish protestants; and 4 private acts: after which his majestie made a gracious speech to both houses, thanking them for the chearful supplies they had given him, assuring them it should be imployed to those ends twas given for, as far as it would goe; and that he was resolved to goe into Ireland in person this summer to reduce that kingdom, and that he might be at leasure to give orders for the necessary preparations for that service, he thought fitt to put an end to this sessions; and so the parliament was prorogued to the 2d. of April next.

Count Alefeldt is newly arrived here, ambassador from the king of Denmark.

Mr. Graham, Mr. Burton and sir Thomas Jenner, who were in custody of the serjeant at arms attending the house of commons, have their liberty upon the prorogation of the parliament.

Scotch letters say that an order of council had been published in that kingdom for sequestrating the rents of such as are in rebellion against their majesties; and that the duke of Gourdon and several others in that kingdom had their liberty on security not to act against the government.

Letters from Germany say that they had advice there from Turky, that the grand vizier had been strangled at Adrianople, and that Kiuperli had been advanced to his place: they give us also an account of the empresse of Germany's coronation at Augsburgh on the $\frac{19\text{th}}{9\text{th}}$ instant, and of the great splendor that was observed therein; they say also that the five electors there present, to witt, Mentz, Triers, Bavaria, Cologne, Palatine, and the ambassadors of Saxony and Brandenburgh, had on the 24th instant unanimously chosen Joseph king of Hungary (the emperors son) king of the Romans, and that he was to be crowned the 26th.

The 31st, sir Edward Hales and Mr. Obadiah Walker came

to the court of kings bench by habeas corpus from the Tower, being committed for high treason in being reconciled to the church of Rome: they were after some difficulty admitted their liberty upon very good bail.

By letters from Chester we hear that the two ships lately sent from hence with the soldiers clothes, shoes and some money, are safely arrived at Belfast.

Great preparations are making for his majesties journey to Ireland, chests of medicines and other necessaries are preparing with all the care and speed imaginable.

The persons who went lately from their majesties and royal highnesses to Portsmouth to compliment the queen of Spain on board the English fleet, are returned.

The bishop of Ely hath open'd his chapple, and prayers and preaching is there officiated again, and some of the clergy, as Dr. Sherlock, have taken upon them to preach again, notwithstanding their suspension and deprivation by the late parliament for not taking the oaths.

The Flanders letters say that mareschal Humieres had sent a 3rd time to perswade the governour of Flanders to revoke the placaet [placart] for prohibiting commerce with France; but the governour had absolutely refus'd to comply therewith.

Great quantities of hay and oates have been lately bought for his majesties service; as also great numbers of horse.

February.—The Italian letters say that the governour of Millain was making great preparations for the ensueing campagne; they say also that the pope had been lately ill, but that he was very well again.

The letters from Germany say that there had hapned another earthquake at Inspruck, which had done considerable damage.

Letters from the north of England say that some more vessels were arrived there with Danish soldiers; and that the Danish horse in those parts were ordered to march towards Scotland.

We hear from Lincolnshire, that the sea hath broke down the banks in some places of the fenns, drowned many cattle, and overflowed a large tract of land.

The 2d, Dr. Sherlock preached his lecture at St. Dunstans in the West as formerly, apologizing before he named his text,

to take of all misrepresentations of his coming thither to preach, that he did it not without advice of some eminent lawyers and with the consent and knowledge of his superiours.

Letters from Chester say that several officers were arrived there from Ireland, who were come to make recruits for their several regiments; they bring that our army was in a good state of health, have plenty of provisions; that they had lately taken several booty's of cattle from the Irish; they say the Irish army are in a bad condition, that many of their horse were dead; and that king James was clothing a body of Irish, who are to be exchanged for the body of French that are comeing from France.

Dr. Owen Wynne is turn'd out of his place of warden of the mint, and one Benjamin Overton (whose father was hang'd for a fifth monarchy man) is putt in his room.

The 3rd, col. Cuningham (being committed for suspicion of treason) was brought by habeas corpus to the court of kings bench, and was admitted to bail.

Letters from Paris say that the differences between the court and the see of Rome still continue, without any prospect of accomodation.

Several English masters of vessells, and others that were prisoners in France, have been exchanged for French men here, and are come home.

By some persons lately arrived from Ireland, we hear that great numbers of the Irish army have lately died; that provisions were very scarce in the province of Leinster, but more plenty in Munster, where good part of the Irish army were quartered; and they confirm the good state of the health of our army.

Sir Christopher Wren hath compleated the itinerant house for his majestie to carry into Ireland, for him to lye in, in the feild: it is to be taken into peices and carried on two waggons, and may be quickly fixt up.

Foreign letters say that the French king had made his utmost efforts upon the kings of Sweden and Denmark to draw them to his interests, or at least to maintain a neutrality, but without effect, they having resolved to close with the confederates; and accordingly the Dutch have agreed with the Swedish envoy for 6000 men and 12 capital men of warr.

Letters from Ireland say that king James has advanced the value of his copper money, that there was little or no silver to be seen; that he had prorogued his parliament there to the 13th of October next.

There has been a report for some dayes that king James was dead in Ireland, but it obtains no credit with us.

The lady Margaret Russell, daughter to the late lord Russel, is to marry very speedily the lord Cavendish, son to the earl of Devonshire, and is to have with her 25,000*l.* portion.

The marquesse of Hallifax hath quitted the place of lord privy seal.

The 7th was published a proclamation by their majesties for the dissolving of this present parliament, and for the speedy calling of another to meet on the 20th of March next.

German letters give an account of a rancounter that hapned at Kazanecke, near Nyssa, between the Tartars and a body of the imperialists under col. Strasser; where the Germans being mightily overpowred, lost above 2000 men; the prince of Hanouer was amongst the number, and four imperial regiments were almost cutt off.

We hear that col. Woolely, with some of the Iniskelling forces, had possess'd himself of Bolturbet, a considerable post in the province of Vlster.

The earl of Clare is lately married to the lady Mary Cavendish, daughter to the duke of Newcastle.

The artillery company have at a late generall meeting of the same, turn'd out several of their body, viz. sir Wm. Pritchard, sir John Friend, &c., and chose in sir Robt. Clayton, sir Humfrey Edwin, sir Francis Child, major Bremen, &c.

Most of the writs for the choice of parliament men are made out, and many of them sent into the respective counties; we hear there is great contests like to be, the church party and the dissenting interest stickling much on both sides.

The 11th, several persons were brought up by habeas corpus to the court of kings bench, and it appearing upon the return of the writ that they were aliens and the kings enemies, viz. French men, taken up by way of reprisal for English men in France, they were remanded to prison, being denied to be bailed.

The same day also came up by habeas corpus Dr. Elliot,

capt. Vaughan and capt. Mold; and appearing upon the return that they were committed for high treason (in dispersing the late king James's declaration), and were thereof impeached by the house of commons; they prayed to be bailed, because of the dissolution of the parliament they were impeached by, which had discharged the same; but the court thought the impeachment still continued, so they were denied to be bailed, and were remanded.

Letters from Constantinople say that the late grand vizier had not been strangled as was reported, but was deposed, and Kuperli Ogle putt in his place; they say also that the French ambassador there was labouring all he can to induce that court to continue the warr against the Germans, and to declare count Teckeley prince of Walachia and Moldavia.

Letters from Falmouth and Plimouth bring that several French prizes had been lately brought into those ports, laden with tobacco, brandy, &c. bound from France to Ireland.

The 12th, being the last day of the term, several persons appeared at the court of kings bench pursuant to their recognizances; some were discharged, as capt. Hook, the late duke of Monmouths chaplain, Mr. Charles Turner, major Butler, capt. Heywood, capt. May, capt. Hawley and others, about the lord of Essex's murther, sir Robt. Hamilton, and several others. Some were continued upon their recognizances till next term: as col. Lacy, sir Edward Hales, Obadiah Walker, lord Castlemain and others.

Col. Lundy, late governour of Londonderry, came up by habeas corpus from the Tower, and was admitted to bail.

Major Wildman, having some time since been chosen an alderman of London, lately took the oaths, and was sworn in accordingly.

Mr. Pearson, a minister in London, not having taken the oaths, the churchwardens of the parish have shutt up his church.

Orders are given for stopping all correspondence to and with France, and yet no pacquet boat shal goe thither; and to settle a pacquet boat between Spain and England, to goe from Falmouth to the Groyne, and so to return to carry all intelligence to those parts.

We hear from Ireland that provisions are very dear at Dub-

lin, salt hardly to be gott; that 30,000*l.* in copper money had been newly coined for the use of king James; that in the late act of attainder past there, 2 archbishops, 1 duke, 17 earls, 24 viscounts, 8 bishops, 24 barons, 36 baronets, 44 knights, 339 esquires, 7 countesses and 2 viscountesses, were attainted by name, and that their parliament stands prorogued till October next; they say also that sir Edwd. Herbert is made lord chancellor of that kingdom.

We hear from Scotland that col. Buchan, with some other officers, is lately arrived in that kingdom from Ireland, in order to command the highland rebells.

His majesties letter to the bishop of London to be communicated to the provinces of Canterbury and York, is printed; requiring the bishops to apply themselves to the duties of their episcopal function, to be very careful in ordaining fitt persons to the ministry, to keep a strict watch over the clergy of their diocesses, that they duely and religiously perform their charge, and preach against the particular prevailing sins of the nation, and to take care to prosecute all offenders for the same by ecclesiastical censures.

Letters from Germany give an account of the coronation of the king of the Romans, which was performed with great ceremony by the elector of Mentz on the 26th of last month at Augsburgh.

Letters from Rome say that the pope has made a promotion of cardinalls, to the number of 11.

His majestie hath been pleased to make sir Henry Goodrick one of the privy council, and he is sworn accordingly.

His majesty hath constituted Wm. Cheney, esq., sir John Knatchbull and sir Wm. Poulteney, commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the privy seal.

Count Coningseck is newly arrived here as ambassador from the emperor.

Sir John Berry, a good seaman and viceadmiral of the redd, is lately dead.

Col. Greenvill is made governour of Deal, and col. Selwill governour of Tilburry.

Mr. Johnson is goeing his majesties envoy to the elector of Brandenburgh, and with him goes Mr. King of the heralds

office, who are appointed to carry the George and garter to the elector, and to install him in his fathers seat.

Commissioners appointed for executing the wine licence office are Wm. Young, Gerard Russel, Daniel St. Germain, John Markall and Albion Chayre, esqrs.

Sir Peter Rich and some others are appointed commissaries general here to provide all necessaries for the service of the army in Ireland: we hear several vessells are already taken up for the transporting of men.

We hear from Ireland that col. Loyd, commander of the Iniskelling men, is lately dead there of a feavour.

We hear from Scotland that the parliament there are adjourned from the 1st to the 18th instant.

We have an account that the forces we sent to Ireland in August and September last, 1689, consisted of 3126 horse, of 15,600 foot: of which we hear are dead 681 horsemen, and 4993 foot; in all 5674 dead: so that there remains alive 13,052.

We hear from all parts the great contests that are about the election of parliament men, that there is hardly any county or town but they stand double.

Letters from Ireland say, that upon advice that the Irish were drawing together in a considerable body about Dundalk, upon which duke Schonberg ordered his troops to move towards that way.

The Charles gally lately took 5 gabbards and sunk 3, which were goeing with provisions from Dublin to Dundalk.

The 20th, the English fleet, with the queen of Spain, and above 200 merchant men outward bound, sailed from St. Hellens.

A proclamation hath been published by their majesties for a general fast, to be kept on Wensday the 12th of March next, and thenceforward to be observed on the third Wensday in every month successively during the present warr, for supplicating God for pardon of our sins, imploring his blessing and protection in the preservation of his majesties person and prosperity of his arms in Ireland, and the navall forces.

Sir Stephen Fox hath lately kist his majesties hand, and is received into favour.

The bishop of Durrham having been one of the commissioners that degraded Mr. Samuel Johnson, author of Julian, out of a sense of that action and the barbarity thereof by consequence in his punishment, has made him a present of 200*l.*, promis'd to allow him 100*l.* per ann. for 3 years; and to give him a good liveing that shall first fall.

Mr. Walker of Londonderry has taken his leave of the king to goe for Ireland on some special command.

Letters from Scotland say that one Strathnevan was brought to Edingburgh from Glasco, and being examined proves to be a Roman catholick; he confest he carried several letters and commissions which he delivered to one Gourdon of the colledgo at Glasco, and which he brought from Ireland; upon which several were apprehended.

The 27th, the lord Melvill went from hence for Scotland to be his majesties commissioner in that kingdom at the meeting of the parliament on the 18th of next month; and has instructions to passe the act to settle presbytery.

The Danish foot are marched towards Chester, and the Danish horse are marched from Edinburgh and those parts to the west of Scotland, where they are to imbark for Ireland; the prince of Wirtemburgh their general is gone down to Chester, and is to hasten over with the forces as soon as may be.

A proclamation hath been published here requiring all seamen and mariners to render themselves to their majesties service.

Flanders letters bring that frequent skirmishes between some of their parties and the French, in which theirs still beat the enemy, killing divers and taking many prisoners.

Letters from France say that king had sent to the several churches and religious houses to take an account of their plate, in order to the obliging them to bring the same into his mint.

Letters from Ireland bring an account of a fight that had been near Cavan between a party of 1500 of our men under the command of col. Woolseley, and 4000 of the Irish commanded by the duke of Barwick; our men charged them very briskly and beat them out of the feild; the duke of Barwicks horse was shott under him, col. O Rely, governor of Cavan, was killed, with several others; but our men falling upon the plunder in the feild and the town of Cavan, col. Woolsley was forc'd to

burn the town to gett his men of; the enemy made a sally in the mean while and had like to have retriev'd all, but a reinforcement being made by some of our men who were posted at a certain place as a reserve, whereon they drove the Irish into the fort. In the burning of the town there was great store of provisions consumed, as bread, meal, wheat, oats, beans, &c., which had been laid up there in great quantities; we lost in this action about 30 men and 3 or 4 officers; that the Irish had above 300 killed and 14 commission officers, and that brigadeer Nugent was mortally wounded.

We hear also sir John Laneer was marched from the Nury towards Dundalk, and had taken a castle and burnt it as he past along; that he came just to Dundalk and burnt some houses belonging to the town, the garison at the same time keeping within their intrenchments: so our men returned with a booty of 1000 cowes and 200 garroons.

The 26th, the sessions began at the Old Baily and held the 27th and 28th, where 11 persons received sentence of death, 9 were burnt in the hand, 2 ordered to be transported, and 9 to be whipt.

His majestie, since his coming into England, hath caused to be built 14 fifth rate ships, carrying each about 30 guns: they are made to goe with oars, and may for occasion be converted into fireships: there is two or three of them that are lanch'd.

Sir Nicholas Butler is newly arrived here from Holland.

We hear from Chester that the lady Oglethorp and one Mrs. Cole were lately taken there, with several dangerous papers about a design carrying on by the disaffected here to form themselves into regiments, and to join king James when he lands here.

March.—Letters from Holland say, that the citty of Amsterdam stood out against the other provinces and towns, and would not submit that the king of England should nominate and appoint their officers (as formerly), which is thought to be procured by the French money and interest; however, at last they have submitted, and that affair is now accomodated.

The duke of Grafton hath the command of a third rate frigat called the Grafton given him.

Great preparations are made for his majesties royal voyage to Ireland, a good train of artillery is preparing at the Tower,

near 1000 cariages are made for carrying ammunition, provision, medicaments, and other necessaries for the army; and some are goeing away continually towards Chester to be sent for Ireland.

The countesse of Holdernesse died lately.

Several English mariners and seamen have been lately brought from France, being exchanged for the like number of French prisoners here.

The 5th, five persons were executed at Tyburn.

Great contests and strugling has been in London about the election of 4 members to serve for the citty; the dissenting party putt up the four old ones, and the church party 4 new ones, sir Wm. Pritchard and sir Wm. Dashwood aldermen, and sir Wm. Turner and sir Thomas Vernon; they have polled several dayes, and at last, upon casting up the books, it was found the new ones carried it by 2 or 300; whereon a scrutiny was demanded by the fanatick party, which occasioned this following precept from the lord mayor to the several companies of London: In the lists of the livery to be returned to me according to my last precept, you are to certifye me in writing which of them (that are continued in the said lists) are beyond the seas, who are out of London, and where, who are unknown or dead, who have received their fines again, become bankrupts or pentioners: dated 5th March, 1689.

Letters from Scotland say, there had been a discovery of a conspiracy carrying on in that kingdom by way of association, in order to restore king James.

One Mr. Crone lately come from France is secured, having brought over letters and commissions, on which he is committed close prisoner to the Tower.

Four and twenty of the cariages being laden with coppers, kettles, iron peels and other things belonging to bakers, with saddles, bridles, horse shoes &c. went hence for Chester.

Writs for the calling of a new convocation to meet at the sitting of the parliament, are gone out.

Letters from Holland say, that the meeting of the several confederate ministers mett at the Hague the 11th instant, stilo novo, to the number of 22; they entred on no businesse, but produced their several instruments impow'ring them to act; they say that the differences at Amsterdam was occasioned by

the Louvesteyn faction, but it was now quieted, and they had submitted to his majestie of England and had admitted the earl of Portland to sitt in their council there.

We hear from Scotland that the conspiracy there proves to be an association carrying on, sign'd by several to stand by king James with their lives and fortunes, and that the lord Oliphant and several others had been taken up thereon.

His majestie hath been pleased to order in council that corn and meal should be permitted to be imported into the kingdom of Ireland from Scotland duty free until further order.

The fleet of merchant ships with 7 or 8 men of warr, are sailed out, being bound for the West Indies.

We hear from Torbay, that the fleet with the queen of Spain was kept by contrary winds there; and that the queen of Spain went ashore there.

A person lately come from France carried unto capt. Crawford, deputy governour of Sheernesse, a key, in the hollow of which was a letter from the late queen of England, directing him to intrust that person with the command of that fort for king James; but he instead of that took care to secure the person, and sent the king an account of it; tis thought if it had succeeded, some French forces were to have come from Calais to have took possession of it.

The two marine regiments consisting of 6000 men, under the command of the earls of Pembroke and Torrington, are almost compleated; their clothes are to be blew lined with white, and to have granadeers caps.

One Morgan, formerly a servant to king James, was lately taken in Wales, with letters about him to king James and several of the Irish nobility.

Wrote from Swisserland that the catholick cantons have given the emperor and the king of Spain leave to raise some men in their countries.

Our letters from the north say, that the Danish foot that were in Scotland are all march'd to the sea side and gone on board, and will be quickly followed by the horse; that 400 Danish foot more are embarqued at Whitehaven, and 3000 more at Highlake, goeing for Ireland.

The 12th was the day of the general fast, was strictly observed; the bishop of St. Asaph preached before their ma-

jesties at Whitehall, and the bishop of Salisbury before the lord mayor and aldermen of London.

His majestie hath sent into the citty of London to borrow of them about 200,000*l.* for his present occasions; the common council of London have mett about it accordingly, to consider of wayes how to advance it, which is for the members to goe round their several wards and take the subscriptions of the inhabitants.

Dutch letters say, the states general were forced to interdict, protest and disanull the power of the citty of Amsterdam, before they could be brought to acknowledge king William their rightfull stadtholder, so as to suffer him to chuse their sherifs; whereon the said citty acquiesced and wrote a submissive letter to the king of England acknowledging his right, and his majestie hath since appointed two sherifs and other annual officers.

The 14th, was held a court martial at Whitehal, where a major and 2 officers of col. Fowke's regiment were tried for disobeying their superiour officer, and ordered to be casheer'd.

We hear that the letters and papers taken upon Morgan, who was seized in Wales, are found to be of dangerous consequence, and several warrants are ordered out to take up divers persons.

There is prepared for the kings service in Ireland an oven of copper, to bake, which may be used on a march; as also a cariage wherein meat may be roasted and boiled on a march.

Sir Wm. Trumball, his majesties ambassador at Constantinople, has desired to be called home.

We hear from Scotland, that 700 Danish foot sett sail from Greenock for Ireland, from whence we hear since they are safely arrived.

One Leach, a printer, is taken up and committed to Newgate for printing a scandalous libel, entitled, A Letter from Myn Heer van B. to Myn Heer van C., wherein are some reflections on his majestie.

The commission for the new lieutenancy of London hath lately past the seals: there are members in it of all perswasions, but the majority are church of England men.

Some persons, pretending themselves presse masters, and pressing divers and discharging them again for money, were discovered and are committed.

The inscription on the monument of the burning of London by the papists, and which was defaced in the late kings time, is reinserting again upon it.

Foreign letters say, that the diet in Poland was now assembled, and was likely to goe on very happily; but it being discovered that the French ambassador there had endeavoured to embroil the publick affairs, he was ordered to depart the kingdom immediately.

The German letters say, that the imperialists are fortifyeing Nyssa, Widin, and other frontier places; that the Tartars were gone home; that the treaty between the imperiall commissioners and the Turkish ambassadors was broken off without any effect.

The French letters say, the dauphin is to command the French army upon the Rhine; and Mr. Catinat commands the forces towards Italy.

Letters from Ireland say, that some of our men had another skirmish with a party of the Irish near Cavan, wherein they killed near 100. and took several prisoners.

Letters from the west say, that our fleet under the command of admiral Russel, being about 30 men of warr, English and Dutch, and above 400 sail of merchant men, were past by the Lands End having a fair wind.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute sir John Lowther of Lowther, Richard Hambden, esq., Thomas Pelham, esq., and sir Stephen Fox, lords commissioners of the treasury.

The old commissioners of the treasury, that are left out in this new one, are, the earl of Monmouth, lord Delamere, lord Godolphin, and sir Henry Capell. The lord Delamere is displaced from his place of chancellor of the exchequer, and 'tis given to Mr. Hambden.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant to the lord Delamere a commission for all lands that shall be discovered in five or six counties belonging to the Jesuites.

His majestie hath appointed Henry Guy, esq. one of the commissioners of their majesties customs, in the room of Mr. Pelham, above.

The 19th, the lord chamberlain searched all places in and about the two houses of parliament, and found all safe.

French letters say, that that king has coined 4 millions of

liuvres out of his plate; that the magazine of powder at Dunkirk was blown up by carelesnesse, killing 300 persons, and other mischeifs.

Sir Wm. Portman, of Somersetshire, lately died there, leaving an estate of 8000*l.* per ann. to Mr. Henry Seymor, brother to sir Edward.

By letters from Basle we hear that the protestant cantons had declared for king William's interest, and had given leave to raise some forces there, and that he had remitted thither a considerable summ of money.

The 20th, the parliament mett, the commons took the oaths before the lord high steward. In the lords house was read sir Robert Atkins patent to constitute him speaker of that house: the commons being sent for up to the lords house, his majestie made no speech, but sir Robert told them 'twas his majesties pleasure they should goe back to their house and chuse a speaker, and present him to morrow morning to his majestie: so they returned back and chose sir John Trevor speaker; and accordingly the next day they presented him to his majestie in the house of peers, who was pleas'd to approve of him, and then made a gratious speech to the following effect in substance: That his resolution for goeing to Ireland continued, and that they would assist him in carrying of it on; in order theretoo that they would settle his revenue as his predecessors had it, and that if no quicker way could be found of raising money, he was well content the revenue might be made a fond for the present for taking up of money; that for extinguishing all differences he was resolved to send them an act of grace, with exception only of some few persons. He recommended to them agreement and unanimity in their counsells, and a vnion with Scotland, wishing commissioners might be appointed to treat with the commissioners of that kingdom in order to it; that he thought it most convenient to leave the administration of the government in the hands of the queen during his absence, and to prepare an act for that purpose if they thought it necessary; and then recommended a quick dispatch of matters, being the season and his journey into Ireland would admitt of but a short session.

German letters say, that the prince of Moldavia had sent to demand the emperors protection, offering for the same a num-

ber of horses to remount the imperial cavalry, with other very good advantages to the Germans.

We hear from Scotland, that a commission has been read in councill there, constituting the lord Melvil lord high commissioner for the next sessions of parliament: the same day was read also in council his majesties letters for adjourning the parliament to the 27th instant, which was done accordingly.

We hear from Ireland, that the prince of Wirtemburgh with the Danish forces were arrived at Carickfergus.

Letters from Plymouth say, that some of their majesties ships had taken a French man of war of 36 guns, and carried her to Scilly; and that some others had taken lately several French prizes goeing to and from Ireland for France.

At the assizes this Lent for Northampton, a parson was indicted for sayeing king William and queen Mary were not lawful king and queen of England, that the last parliament was no parliament, and prayeing for the late king and queen and the prince of Wales: he was convicted, and sentenced to stand in the pillory, pay 200*l.* fine, and find sureties for his good behaviour for a year, and was told this was a lesse punishment than he deserved, for he might have been tryed for his life.

Mr. William Harbord is removed from the place of paymaster to the army, as we hear; 'tis said the lord Ranelagh and Mr. Fox succeed him.

Letters from Paris say that their fleet, under the command of Mr. D'Amfreville, is sailed for Ireland, consisting of 26 men of war, with many other vessells and tenders; that they have on board 6 or 7000 French soldiers, with all other necessaries.

The Dutch letters say, that some of their men of war had taken five French ships off of Dunkirk that were laden with ammunition and other necessaries and warlike preparations, and goeing for Ireland.

His majestie hath been pleased to make a grant to the earl of Monmouth, and another to col. Cutts, of the lands and estate belonging to the Jesuites in several counties; since which the latter hath discovered an estate of 400*l.* per ann. belonging to them.

The commons have past a resolve, That they will, in the name of all the commons of England, assert and support the present government, as now settled under king William and queen Mary, with the best of their advice and assistance.

The lord viscount Wenman died lately at his house in Oxfordshire.

The earl of Portland, count Solms, and young count Schonberg, arrived lately here from Holland.

The subscriptions in the citty to lend his majestie a considerable summ of money goe on very chearfully; we hear 150,000*l.* is already subscribed, and good part of it carried into the chamber of London.

His majestie hath constituted Mr. Abraham Kick his consul at Rotterdam.

The German letters bring that the garison of Canysa had capitulated, and that hostages had been exchanged on both sides.

There are lately arrived from Holland several Dutch horse, and a train of artillery, at Harwich, and are to goe thence for Ireland.

The 27th day, the convocation mett the first time, being most the same members as before, and adjourned till the last of the next month.

Letters from Scotland say that a general fast was observed in that kingdom on the 20th past, to emplore a blessing on the proceedings of the ensuing parliament.

We hear from Ireland that the French fleet arrived safely at Cork, and that they landed there the 14th their succours, about 7000 men.

The 28th, the new commission for the lieutenancy of the citty of London was open'd at the lord mayors, where was an appearance of about 100 persons; and the majority of them being church men, they turn'd out 5 of the old colonells of the citty train'd bands, viz. the lord mayor, sir Robert Clayton, sir Patience Ward, sir Humfrey Edwin and sir Wm. Ashurst; and chose into their places sir James Smith, sir Wm. Pritchard, sir Jonathan Raymond, sir Thomas Kensy and sir Peter Rich: and they continued sir Thomas Stamp still in.

The common council mett lately, and appointed a committee to prepare an act for this present parliament to settle the corporation of London; some of the heads they have prepared are, that the common hall shal chuse the lord mayor, every ward to chuse their alderman, and both these without any double returns to the court of aldermen, that it may not be in

their power to chuse him. The sherifs yearly to chuse their secondaries of each compter, and no offices or places of trust to be sold.

Letters from Ireland give an account of an action between some of our forces commanded by col. Calimote, and a party of the garison of Charlemont; that our men had taken a redoubt or two near the counterscarp of that place, and killed and took prisoners above 50 of the Irish, with the losse of four or 5 on our side; and that they would attack the place as soon as the season would permitt, which began to be in want of necessaries.

We hear from Falmouth and Plymouth that 6 or 7 of the English and Dutch men of war that went with the queen of Spain are returned thither; they left her as she was goeing into the Groyn, under the command of admiral Russel: and that the Streights fleet under the convoy of viceadmiral Killigrew were gone to pursue their voyage.

Our court are gone into mourning for the death of the prince of Hanouer, who was killed by the Tartars in the late defeat they gave the imperialists in Bulgaria.

Letters from Paris say that the Algerines would not ratifye the treaty made with the French without a considerable summ of money to repair the injury they did to the citty of Algeers by their bombs; that the French king had given strict orders for the fitting out all his men of warr, and that they work't thereon day and night; that some of the religious houses had refused to send their plate into the kings mint, whereon the dragoons had been sent to force them to it.

Foreign letters say that the dyet in Poland had unanimously resolved to continue the war against the Turks, till an honourable peace could be obtained for all the confederates; they say that the Vaudois who were in the vallies of Pragelas had joined those in the valleys of Lucern, and cutt off many French who opposed them.

Scotch letters bring that the parliament there was adjourned further from the 27th instant to the 15th of next month; they say also that these frequent adjournments of that parliament had occasioned some persons to talk very strangely.

Letters from Ireland say that king James has published a proclamation, making it very penal to say that the Danes are

landed in that kingdom; because the Irish have gott a prophecy amongst them, that they should be extirpated by the Danes, which has occasioned a great terrour amongst them.

Aprill.—The 2d, Mr. Richard Stafford, formerly committed to Newgate, but bayled out, for dispersing a paper advising the calling in king James, delivered at the door of the house of commons several sticht books under his own name, entitled, Things plain and weighty, &c., wherein he insists upon the same argument, was by order of the house committed to the serjeant at armes.

The court martial satt lately at Whitehall, where lieutenant Wynnel of capt. Kings company was tryed for disobeying his superiour officer, and casheered; as also some soldiers for deserting, and were ordered to be sent on board the fleet.

Some more of the new built fifth rate ships or gallyes have been lately launched.

Our merchants have advice that the Lawrel Tree, a merchant man bound for the Streights, goeing without convoy, had been taken by 2 French privateers; her cargo is computed at 30,000*l.* in cloth and lead.

The lords house have been about a bill to confirm the acts of the last parliament, and recognizing their majesties to be rightful and lawful king and queen of these realms, and have had great debates thereon.

Foreign letters say the French troops are in motion, that they have made excursions and burnt several places; that the Dutch army also begins to draw together, and that a fast was to be kept the 26th through all the united provinces, to implore the blessing of God upon their arms against the common enemy. They say also that the French appeared in a body of 4000 men near Floreffe by Namur; but being opposed by some of the Spanish troops, the French after a small skirmish retired, leaving 300 of their men killed, drowned, and taken prisoners, with several officers.

Letters from Ireland say that a party of the English, about 200, had had a skirmish with another party of 400 Irish near Cavan, whom they defeated, killing 40, and took 8 prisoners; and brought back 1000 head of cattle. Those letters also say that the Irish had lost many horse and dragoons, and that those which were left were in an ill condition; and that at

Dublin provisions began to be scarce and dear; and that the goods of the protestants, as hides, wool, tallow, leather, &c., had been seized to be sent into France: and they say the French that landed were about 5600 men; they brought with them some provisions, and ammunition and cannon, and a great quantity of brasse money.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of several ships homeward bound from Cadiz.

The letters from Chester say that there were near 200 sail of ships at Highlake, to transport our forces and other supplies for Ireland, which daily came in there, and were putt on board continually as they arrived—horses, cariages, soldiers and all necessaries.

We have an account that our West India fleet, that sailed out some time since, mett, the 16th of the last month, with a violent storm, which had done considerable damage to them; that one of the men of war, the Jersey, which had on board a company belonging to the duke of Boltons regiment, was forced back to Plymouth much shatter'd, having lost her mast.

The letters from Rome say, that the pope has granted the emperor the tenths to be raised upon the ecclesiastical benefices within his territories for the war against the Turks; that the canons of the cathedral of Cologne, who were deprived for their rebellious adhering to the cardinal of Furstemberg, and had appealed to this pope for the same; but were told they deserved no protection from the see of Rome, but were bid to apply themselves to the French king, whom they had served.

We hear from Switzerland, that the imperialists have built a fort near Auogst, to secure that part of the country against the ravages of the French.

We have an account by the last Spanish pacquet, that admiral Russell had safely landed the queen of Spain at the Groyne; that our fleet had mett with a great storm there, which had endamaged several of the ships.

The queen being lately indisposed was lett blood, and is since pretty well again.

The lords have past the bill for recognizing their majesties to be lawfull and rightfull king and queen of this realm; great opposition was made to it as it is now penn'd, and 17 lords have entred their protests against it; of which the house being after-

wards informed, they made an order that those protests should be razed out of the journalls of the house, as reflecting on the proceedings of the house. The lords that entred the protests are said to be, duke of Somerset, earls of Scarsdale, Rochester, Huntington, Westmorland, Abington, Feversham, Nottingham; lords Weymouth, Jermyn, Dartmouth; bishops of London, Winchester, St. Davids, Worcester, St. Asaph and Landaf: and gave their reasons, 1. because the words are not sense, to say tis enacted they were lawes, &c.: 2. tis dangerous to declare they were good lawes that were made by a parliament not called by the kings writt. The marques of Hallifax and lord North and Grey entred their protests, but without any reasons.

The letters from Paris say, that the French king had caused many of the nobility and most considerable persons in the dutchy of Lorrain to be seized, and had brought them prisoners into France, fearing they might cause some insurrection there if the imperial army should come into Lorrain; and that he had putt good garisons into Nancy and Verdun.

The 10th, Dr. Hall, bishop of Oxford, died at Hackny, near London.

Sir Adam Blair, capt. Vaughan, Dr. Gray and capt. Mold, having petitioned the lords that they might be bailed, having lay'n a good while in prison, were admitted to bail by the house of lords, notwithstanding the commons impeachment.

The Turky company have pitcht upon Mr. Hussey, a Turky merchant, to present to his majestie for his approbation, in order to goe ambassador to Constantinople.

The letters from Italy say, that the French ambassador was labouring all he could to reconcile the differences between the pope and his master; that the pope had granted the king of Spain half the revenues of several knights within his dominions for carrying on the war against the Moors: they say also that the governour of Millain had given out several commissions for raising horse and foot, and was making great preparations for the approaching campagne.

French letters say that their squadron under the command of Mr. D'amfreville returned to Brest the 9th with 5000 Irish, commanded by lieut. general Macarty; that the count D'Avaux, lieut. general Rose, with several other French officers, returned with them; that it was declared the dauphin should command

the army on the Rhine, and under him by the mareschal de Lorge; the army in Flanders to be commanded by the duke of Luxemburgh; the marquesse de Boufflers is to command a body upon the Moselle; the duke de Noailles is to command in Rousillon, and the sieu de Catinat the forces towards Italy. They say also that strict orders had been given for raising the ban and arrierban, which have been executed with rigour, which has occasioned no small murmuring amongst the people.

The letters from Holland say that the conferences between the several ministers of the confederates still continue; that the two French prizes their ships had lately taken at the Cape of Good Hope had been sold for 180,000*l.*

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood upon Pury Cust, of Stamford, esq.

Slingsby Bethel, esq. presented lately a petition to the king in behalf of the citty rioters, try'd and found guilty in king Charles 2ds time; that his majestie will be graciously pleased to except out of his act of grace some of the principal persons that at that time concerned themselves in the prosecution of the citty rioters, as sir John Moor, sir Peter Rich, &c.: but his majestie said he would consider of it.

His majestie hath lately been in the treasury several times, and ordered out moneys down to Portsmouth to pay the garison, and some ships there.

The 15th, about one in the morning, hapned a fire in a coffee house over the Mews gate by Charingcross, which burnt the whole building over the gate, and the two adjacent houses were burnt and blown up before 'twas master'd.

Foreign letters say that the emperor had wrote to the citty of Hamburgh, requiring them to prohibit all trade with France, and to publish there the imperial avocatoria.

Our merchants have letters from the East Indies that the forces of the great mogul have done great damage to the English factories in those parts.

The 15th, a letter was read in the house of commons from Newcastle, wherein was an account of 150 popish and disaffected persons that lately mett in the county of Northumberland from the adjacent parts at a bowling match, said to be well hors'd and arm'd, in order, as thought, to concert matters towards an insurrection in his majesties absence.

Foreign letters say from Poland, that all things went on there very well in the diett, which had been prolonged 10 dayes beyond the usual time; that a detachment of Polish horse had in their march mett a body of Turks and Tartars, which they quite routed, taking a good booty and freeing many Christian slaves, and bringing away some thousand head of cattle.

The letters from Germany say that the prince of Parma hath lately married the princesse Dorothea Sophia, daughter to the elector palatine.

Letters from Paris say that the French king had sent a courier to the duke of Savoy, to know his positive resolution whither he will maintain the newtrality with France; and that if he will, the French king expects for caution to have Vercell and Montmelian putt into his hands; and in case of refusal, that he will pour into Savoy all his troops now quartered in Dauphine.

Letters from Bristoll say that several vessells were sailed thence with forces for Ireland, and from Chester we hear that many other ships were sailed from Highlake under the convoy of 6 or 7 men of war, having on board soldiers, waggons, waggon horses, and about 50,000*l.* in money, to pay the army in Ireland.

One of our ships lately took a vessel off of Wexford in Ireland, wherein were 12 Irish officers goeing for Dublin.

A commission of oyer and terminer will be speedily issued out for the tryal of Mr. Crone, a prisoner in the Tower, for high treason.

The 16th, being the day for the monthly fast, was observed very strictly; Dr. Patrick, the bishop of Chichester, preached before their majesties at Whitehall; Dr. Stratford, bishop of Chester, before the house of lords; and Dr. Tillotson, dean of Pauls, before the commons.

Letters from Scotland say that all things were preparing there for the meeting of the parliament.

Six more new fifth rate ships with oars have been newly launched at several docks.

On Maundy Thursday the king and queen gave the accustomed charity to poor men and women: the king to 40 men each the value of 4*l.* in cloth, Holland, shoes, stockings, and money; and the queen to 26 women each 3*l.*; but they performed not the ceremony of washing the feet.

The 17th was a hearing before a committee of the council on articles exhibited by several of the inhabitants of New England against sir Edmund Androsse, their late governour; to which making a full and a satisfactory defence, he was discharged.

Col. Beveredge, upon a complaint of several of his officers against him, hath been adjudg'd for the same to lose his command.

We hear from Ireland that 40 tun of hay and five ship load of oates have been lately landed at Belfast for the use of our army.

Our merchants letters from Spain say that king was gone to meet his new queen at Valladolid, for whose arrival there had been mighty rejoycings in that kingdom. They say also that the Moors had beseiged Ceuta, a Spanish garison in Africa.

Letters from Germany give an account of several skirmishes between parties of the imperialists with some of the Turks, whom they had defeated, and taking great store of booty; that the bishop of Augsburgh was lately dead, and that the prince of Newburgh his coadjutor succeeds him therein. They give also an account that the Turks had delivered up Canisa to the Germans on the 9th, of which they took possession, and the garison were to march out the 11th.

Three French capers, after a fight of several hours, have taken a rich Dutch merchant ship of 700 tuns, bound home from Venice and Cadiz.

The Scotch letters say that all the Danish forces, both horse and foot, that were in that kingdom, are sailed for Ireland.

Several English and Scotch seamen that were taken by the French are come to Plymouth, being exchanged for French seamen taken here. The English complain mightily of the cruelties and barbarities that are used towards them.

Several French vessells and privateers have been lately taken by some of our ships and the Dutch, and brought into our ports.

His majestie hath been pleased to create the lord viscount Lumley, earl of Scarborough in Yorkshire; Henry lord Delamere, earl of Warrington in Lancashire; Henry lord Grey of Ruthen, viscount de Longueville.

The 17th, the Turky company presented to his majestie William Hussey, esq., their deputy governour, as a fitt person to

succeed sir Wm. Trumball in the embassy at Constantinople, whom his majestie was pleased to approve of, and conferr'd upon him the honour of knighthood.

The 19th, two powder mills in Hackny marsh blew up accidentally, wherein were above 200 barrells of powder, which gave two dreadfull claps; 6 persons were killed therein, and the houses in the neighbourhood much shatterd.

There is an ambassador newly arrived here from the elector palatine.

The broad seal for Ireland is now perfected, and a commission is sealed constituting Richard Pine, esq., sir Richard Reeve and Robt. Rochford, esq., commissioners for the same; and also commissioners of oyer and terminer, and itinerant judges for that kingdom.

The report of the French fleet being returned to Brest from Ireland proves a mistake, they continuing still at Cork and Kingsale, lading hides, tallow, wool and other merchantdize.

The earl of Torrington is disgusted, and seems inclined to lay down his commission of admiral, declaring he will not hold it by commission from the lords of the admiralty, unlesse he may have a particular commission from his majestie constituting him admiral.

Our merchants have letters from Leghorn of a French man of warr that lay there surprizing of an English merchant ship, called the Mauritania, as she made into that port; whereon the duke of Florence hath complained of the violation of the freedom of his port, and send a courier or two to France thereupon.

Letters from Paris say that the dauphinesse died the 20th instant: she was sister to the present elector of Bavaria.

Our merchants have letters from the Streights, that their ships, after their departure from admiral Russell, suffered very much by a terrible storm that hap'ned the 27th, N.S., not far from cape Finister; that several merchant ships were lost, and a Dutch man of war or two, and that some of the English ships were much damnified in their masts and rigging.

Letters from Ireland say that a party of our men, under the command of col. Wolseley, had attackt the castle of Killishandra, between Cavan and Belturbet, and took it, upon conditions for the garison to march out with their arms and bag-

gage: they say also that all the Danes, both horse and foot, were arrived there, as col. Cutts and col. Babingtons regiments with recruits for some others.

Letters from Scotland say that the parliament mett there the 15th at Edinburgh: after the preliminaries were settled and several had taken the oaths, they adjourned to the 22nd of this month.

By letters from Chester we hear that sir Clowdesly Shovell, with 7 men of war, a fireship and four tenders, stood towards the bay of Dublin, to make some attempt upon the ships that lie there.

The 21st, the lord Willoughby of Earsby was called up by writt to the house of lords, and took his place there upon the barons bench accordingly.

The 23rd, his majestie came to the house of lords as usual, and gave the royal assent to these acts: an act for granting to their majesties, for their lives and the life of the survivor, certain impositions on beer, ale, and other liquors; an act for raising money by a poll and otherwise towards the reducing of Ireland and prosecuting the war against France; and three private acts.

Several great summs of money have been lately brought out of the countryes, being raised upon these new taxes.

We hear from Ireland that duke Schonberg was raising a platform of guns in Carickfergus bay, to secure our ships there from any attempt that may be made upon them by the French.

The duke of Gourdon in Scotland, who had his liberty upon his parol of honour, has, contrary to the same, withdrawn himself, and is gone for France.

The late lord chancellors house at Westminster is taken for the lords of the admiralty, to keep the admiralty office at.

The Holland pacquet boat hath brought over several recruits of French protestants, to recruit the regiments in Ireland.

The letters from Holland say that some persons in Maestricht, Breda and Berghen, had been secured upon a discovery of some correspondence they held with France; and that thereon they have ordered that the garisons in their towns shall be changed sometimes.

The Scotch letters say, that the lord commissioners speech to the parliament had been very well received there.

We hear from Kent, that at a place near Canterbury, the 2d son of the late lord Stafford was seized, and being searched had several dangerous letters found about him; whereon he was sent up hither in custody.

A bill having been brought into the common house for abjuring king James, was read the 26th a 2d time, and a question being putt to commit it, the house divided and carried by 14 that it should not; then the question was putt whither it should be rejected, yeas 192, noes 164; so it was thrown out. This was a bill promoted by the fanaticks, and as it was drawn 'twas opposed by the church party, for twas a perfect trick of the fanatick to turn out the bishops and most of the church of England clergy; the church party would have alter'd it and framed it better, but that was oppos'd by the other side.

Foreign letters bring the most unhappy news of the suddain death of Charles Leopold, duke of Lorrain, who died the 18th instant, at a convent of friers between Lintz and Passau, in his journey to Vienna; 'tis thought his death is not without suspicion of poyson.

The letters from Ireland bring us that sir Clowdesly Shovell was gott into the bay of Dublin, where he took a ship called the Pellican, carrying 20 guns and commanded by capt. Bennet; she was the bigger of the vessells that was taken from the Scotch last summer, and was laden now with hides, tallow, &c. and bound for France; vpon the noise of firing the guns several thousand people came upon the shoar, where king James was also with his guards.

The earl of Shrewsbury has been much indisposed of late; there is a talk of his quitting his place of secretary of state.

A person was seized at Rochester speaking scandalous words of his majestie, comparing him to Oliver Cromwell, and sayeing that when he went about any mischeif he published a fast, as this king does for his goeing to Ireland.

The Dutch letters say that a plott was discovered to have betrayed Sluys, the key of the united provinces, to the French, for which they were to have had a great summ of money; but the conspirators are secured.

An account is brought up of the meeting of several disaffected persons in the countyes of Lancaster and Glocester.

Letters from Germany bring the news of the death of Abafti,

prince of Transilvania, who has left a son of 13 years of age; they add, that the emperor, since the death of the duke of Lorrain, had pitch't upon the elector of Bavaria to command the imperial army upon the Rhine, and prince Lovis of Baden that against the Turks.

Letters from Savoy say that the people inhabiting about Mondoui had made a great insurrection, which had given great disturbance to the duke of Savoy.

Chester letters say that col. Foulkes and col. Loyds regiments from Bristol are safely landed at Belfast; and that above 60 sail more of ships are gone from Highlake for Ireland with recruits, waggons, horses, soldiers, &c.

Admiral Russel with six men of war arrived the 25th at Plymouth from the Groyne; the Duke, and several other men of war under the command of admiral Killigrew, are gone for the Streights.

Wrote from Marlborough in Wiltshire that a fire lately hapned there, which had burnt down most part of that town.

There were lately taken at Maldon in Essex these following persons: Samuel Scudamore, Thomas Throgmorton, Mr. Burgesse, capt. Wynnel and capt. Yarborough, who were endeavouring to make their escape in a vessel into France: they are brought up to town and committed to Newgate.

His majesties standing forces are computed now to be about 72,000 land men, and are thus disposed off: 48,600 design'd for Ireland, 6000 in Scotland, 4500 in Holland, 1000 in the West Indies, and 12,000 to be left in England; the charge of maintaining which is computed at two millions and half per ann.

The 30th, being her majesties birth day, was observed with ringing of bells, and bonefires at night.

The earl of Torrington is now better satisfied, and hath his commission for admiral, to putt in or turn out any officers as he thinks fitt; and the king hath given him a promise of a grant of 3000*l.* per ann. of the lands belonging to the late queen Mary.

A private form of prayers is printed here, used amongst the Jacobites, for king James in his afflictions.

Letters from Portsmouth say that near 100 sail of ships laden with ammunition and stores sailed thence for Ireland.

Our letters from the West Indies bring that sir Timothy

Thornhill, with a party of 500 English of the plantation of Mevis, had fallen upon the French plantations there; that they had taken and destroyed the islands of St. Bartholomews and St. Martins, burning the same, destroying the living stock, and bringing away many prisoners and negroes; that they had also destroyed another French island called the Marygalanta, burnt the town, took the fort and nailed up the guns, and brought of their booty: the losse to the French, with the booty we gott, is computed at near 100,000*l.*

The letters from Flanders say, that the great magazine of forage which the French had laid up at Charlemont was lately burnt: they say also that the armies on all sides begin to be in motion.

Letters from Ireland, that a party of our men in Ballishannon had advanced near Slego, and brought away a good booty of cowes, sheep, horses, &c.; and that in their retreat they were attack't by a party of Irish, but after having killd them, a captain and 16 soldiers, they retired; so our men brought off their booty.

Some of our ships and some Dutch capers have lately brought into Plymouth and Falmouth several French prizes laden with wine, brandy, salt, &c.

May.—The 2d, his majestie came to the house of lords as usual, and gave the royal assent to these acts: An act for granting to their majesties a subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and other summs of money payable upon merchantdizes exported and imported; An act for enabling the sale of goods distreined for rent, in case the rent be not paid in a reasonable time; and to ten private acts. After which the king putt off his robes, and at the desire of the lords came into the house to hear the debates upon the subject of the state of the nation, and about the bill for renunciation of king James his title and right; and upon reading the bill a 2d time, a question arose whither it should be committed; the house divided, yeas 51, noes 40. The form of the renunciation is: I, A. B. truly, firmly, assuredly and in the sincerity of my heart, doe hereby recognize, acknowledge and declare, that the late king James the 2d having abdicated the government, and their majesties king William and queen Mary having accepted the crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, and the do-

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minions thereunto belonging, according to the resolutions and desire of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in a full and free representative of this nation, their said majesties did become, were, are, and of right ought to be by the lawes of this realm, our soveraign, leige lord and lady king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging: and I doe sincerely and faithfully promise I will stand to maintain and defend their said majesties and the government under them to the utmost of my power with my life and estate against the late king James and his pretence of right of title to the crown and royal dignity, and all his adherents, and against all the open and secret attempts of him and them to disturb or disquiet their said majesties in the enjoyment or exercise of their right, power or authority.

The new lieutenancy of London have agreed upon an addresse to his majestie, that they will stand by him with their lives and estates.

The 25th of last month the parliament in Scotland mett again, and past an act for rescinding the kings supremacy over the church; and another for reinstating those ministers that were deprived in 1661 and 1662; and then adjourned till the 29th of the same month.

The 30th of the last month began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 1st and 2d of this; where 15 persons were burnt in the hand, 5 ordered to be transported, 7 to be whipt, and 14 received sentence of death. Mr. Crone was arraign'd upon an indictment for high treason, but his tryal was putt off till the 19th.

The 5th, the lord Shrewsbury went to his country house by Newmarket, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Wharton, both somewhat disgusted: his lordship left the seals in his office, not known whither he will act again.

Several persons made their escape at Hith in Kent, in order to goe for France: col. Finch was amongst them, but he was taken, and so sent up hither prisoner.

Our court here are gone into mourning for the death of the duke of Lorrain.

Ordered by his majestie in council that the late embargo upon shipping should be taken off for all ships trading along the coasts of this kingdom, and for all ships trading with pro-

visions to such parts of Ireland as are under their majesties obedience.

The French letters say that matters were accomodated between this crown and Savoy: they say that the French fleet were at last arrived at Brest, having on board 5000 Irish under the command of lieutenant general Macarty, in exchange for the French sent to Ireland: they had a long passage because of contrary winds. They say further that commissioners are sent into all the provinces, in order to seize the estates of the protestants that have fled out of that kingdom.

Letters from Ireland say that on 22d of last month a party of 4 or 500 Irish gott over the bogs and gott into Charlemont, with some few horses laden with provisions; and two or three nights after, they attempted to gett out of the town again, but were attackt by our men and forced back into the town, leaving behind them 110 muskets, 6 halberts, 5 drums, and 60 hats, and some of their men dead. The keeping these men in will streigthten the garison, and spend their provisions the sooner.

Letters from Chester say that more ships sailed from thence with French recruits, waggons, and cariage horses.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of the Bilboa fleet, consisting of about 20 sail, and valued at about 300,000*l.*

The letters from Harwich say, that the Holland pacquet boat was attacqu'd by a French privateer of 22 guns and 9 patercroes, and 130 men, who laid her presently on board, but our men beat the enemy off with great slaughter, and so came safe to Harwich, having lost 4 men.

French letters say, they already discoursed there of marrying the dauphin; that the infanta of Portugal was talkt off; by others the princesse of Tuscany, and by some the princesse palatine. They say also that the clergy in an assembly at Poictiers had agreed to give the king the third of their estates for carrying on the warr.

We hear several of the foreign ministers that are resident here have orders from their respective masters to attend his majestie in his expedition into Ireland.

The 7th, being the 1st day of the term, several persons, pursuant to their recognizances, appeared at the court of kings bench, and were continued upon the same.

The letters from Ireland say, that the lady Donnegalls house at Belfast was fitting up for the reception of king William; that our forces still continue mostly in their quarters impatiently waiting the arrival of the king, longing to be in action.

The lady Griffin, being taken up upon account of the plott about the papers found in the pewter bottle, is discharged.

Our merchants have advice that the French king had publish'd an edict declaring a free trade with Denmark and Sweden, which 'tis said they are inclinable to accept of.

The lords have been several dayes upon the lieutenancy of London, to consider if they are well affected to this government.

The 9th, seven persons were executed at Tyburn.

German letters say that the fortresse of Canysa was by the Turks surrendred to the imperialists on the 13th of last month, 1690: wherein were found 59 peices of brasse cannon, 11 of iron, 3 mortarpeices, with a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

The letters from Scotland bring, that sir Thomas Levingston with a body of 1200 men, horse, foot and dragoons, had fallen upon a party of the highland rebells of 2000 men, near Strathspey, under the command of col. Buchan and col. Cannon, which they had totally routed, killing 400 of the rebells and taking above 100 prisoners, among which are several considerable officers; col. Cannon and col. Buchan escaped themselves very narrowly, having not time to putt on their clothes. They say that his majestie hath been pleased to create sir James Dalrymple of Staires, lord president of the session, to be viscount of Staires.

Several considerable summs of money have been lately brought into the exchequer; some upon account of the new taxes, others by way of loan to his majestie; and 'tis said his majestie hath a considerable summ of his own money remitting hither out of Holland.

The 12th, a powder mill at Waltham abby took fire and blew up, wherein one man was killed and several wounded.

Several persons lately making their escape to France have been stopt, as col. Butler, Mr. Ashton, capt. Mathews, capt. Lane, and others, were taken at Dover and secured; and one Mr. Tempest, lately come from France, was seized.

Most of the forces that are commanded hence for the service of Ireland have their arrears paid them to the first of this month, and the rest that are not yet gone will be clear'd to that time.

The letters from Venice say, that the forces of that state had renewed the seige of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, both by sea and land, and hop'd to be master of it in some short time.

German letters say, that great magazines were providing at Frankfort, Heidelbergh, and some other places, for the use of the imperial army.

The French letters say that the French fleet (which parted from Cork the 17th of last month) arrived at Brest the 4th instant with 5500 Irish, who are to be putt into garisons.

The letters from Holland say that Jacob Martinet, one of the schepen of the town of Sluys, and Cornelis Roelantz, had been tryed and convicted, and executed, for holding a correspondence with the French, in order to betray the town of Sluyee.

The letters from Scotland bring that the parliament there had past the act for repealing the articles.

Letters from Chester bring that the late commissary Shales was arrived there from Ireland; that several ships had been sent with more recruits, waggons and horses, for Ireland; that Trelawneys regiment, and that of Nassau, and that of Brandenburgh, were arrived at Belfast; that Charlemont began to be in great want of provisions, the garison having already began to eat horseflesh; they say also that lieutenant general Douglas was marched round with a body of 10,000 men.

On the 10th arrived at Spithead 20 vessells from Holland, having on board the duke of Ormonds troop of guards, and the earl of Oxfords regiment of horse, which landed on the 11th, and are quartered in the adjacent parts.

The 11th, don Pedro de Ronquillo, ambassador of the king of Spain, had audience of his majestie to acquaint him with the mariage of the king his master; and delivered letters from him and the queen mother of Spain to his majestie, thanking him for sending a squadron of ships with the queen, and to expresse the great value they have for his majesties person and friendship.

The 13th, the earl of Sunderland (being lately arrived from

Holland) was introduced into his majesties presence, and had the honour to kisse his hand.

The 14th, a motion was made in the house of peers by col. Greenville for an addresse to his majestie to remove the marquesse of Caermarthen from his presence and councill; but not being seconded, it fell to the ground.

There have been lately ship't away at the Tower some great mortars, several granado guns, and a great parcel of granado shells, for the service of Ireland.

The 15th, Mr. Dodsworth, a papist, attended the house of commons to give an account of the papists and other disaffected persons listing and forming themselves into regiments and troops; that he was to have a commission to be a captain; that he had been often with col. Tempest and the lord Molineux; that several had commissions from king James to be colonels and captains, who were to join the French that would speedily land in Devonshire and Lancashire.

The 16th, was published their majesties proclamation for appointing commissioners for putting in execution the act for the second poll.

We hear from Ireland that great differences were arisen between the Irish and the French; that 3000 French had taken possession of Dublin for the use of their master; that the Irish were all drawn out, and that their army was encamping at Tarra hill, within 12 miles of Dublin. They say also king James had published a proclamation, that the prince of Orange was coming over thither with an army of foreigners, and intended to kill man, woman, and child; and that they should arm themselves, and fight with courage for their lives and liberties.

The 16th was an extraordinary council at Whitehall, wherein the act of grace was produc'd and read, and past, with about 30 persons particularly excepted therein by name, besides the other general exceptions.

We hear from Spithead, that 11 Dutch men of warr are arrived there, the rest are speedily expected, to rendevouze with the English fleet who lie there about 30 sail.

The French letters say a declaration had been published at Paris by the French king, dated the 14th S. N. at Versailles, containing, That his most Christian majestie having on all occa-

sions demonstrated his sincere intentions to the English nation, and therefore, not desirous to bring them to those direful evills which the calamity of war must necessarily bring upon those people, does manifest and declare that in case the subjects of Great Brittain at or before the 24th of June next will lay down their arms, and restore their natural leige lord king James the 2d to his rightfull throne and dominions, he will cause to cease all hostilities of war, and restore all the English merchant ships and effects taken since the war, and reimburse the charge the English nation has been at within the term of three six months at three payments; otherwise his majestie looks on himself no way answerable for the devastation and bloodshed his forces by sea and land shall make upon them, &c. These letters also say, that the French had called in most of their privateers, being in great want of seamen to mann out their fleet, which they were working day and night at Brest to gett to sea.

Another new fifth rate ship, called the Portsmouth, was lately lauched at Portsmouth.

The 17th, col. Butler, Mr. Ashton, capt. Mathews, capt. Lane, and Wm. Butler, who were lately taken at Dover making their escape to France, were brought up this day to the court of kings bench, and were all severally admitted to bail upon good sureties.

The 19th, capt. Yarborough, capt. Frogmorton, capt. Scudamore, capt. Drake, capt. Brook, and capt. Burgesse (some of the late king James captains), who were lately taken at Maldon making their escape to France, appeared at the court of kings bench upon a habeas corpus, and were all admitted to bail.

The 19th also, the atturny general delivered into the house of lords the act of grace, ready ingross'd; it pardons all persons and crimes that are not excepted quite home to the 15th; it is but read once in each house, and will admitt of no alteration by them.

The 19th also, the judges mett at the sessions house in order to the tryal of Mr. Crone, but one of the witnesses being out of the way, it was putt off for a fortnight longer.

Letters from Yorkshire say, that several disaffected persons have lately mett in bodies in the forest of Knaresborough.

The house of commons have named a committee to take an

account of the publick moneys since this king came to the crown: viz. col. Austin, sir John Guise, sir Benjamin Newland, sir Robert Rich, sir Thomas Clarges, sir John Mathews, sir Joseph Williamson, sir Samuel Barnadiston, and Mr. Richard Kent.

Foreign letters say, that the emperor has wrote a letter to the pope complaining of his partiality in promoting the French interest; and those from Savoy say, that the duke had not yet declared for France, but 'twas thought he held that crown in suspence, whilst underhand he fortifyed his countrey, and provided his troops to defend the same.

Letters from Ireland say, that Dr. Walker, late governour of Londonderry, had a regiment of foot given him; that the feuds between the Irish and French continued, king James having increased the same by making a French regiment of his guards; and that the Irish army was computed at 50,000 men.

Letters from Scotland say, that the late defeat given to the rebells at Crumbdell by sir Thomas Levingston was more considerable then said at first; that they took a good booty there of money, arms, and several other things. They say also that the parliament have mett again, and forefaulted all those in rebellion against their majesties in the Highlands or elsewhere.

Foreign letters say from Savoy, that a party of French had attackt some of the Vaudois, who were posted in one of the vallies, but were repulsed with the losse of above 200 men; that the French forces under Mr. Catinat were enter'd into the duke of Savoy's countrey, but had not yet committed any acts of hostility.

The letters from Ireland of the 15th say, that on the 11th the governour of Charlemont demanded a parley, and after articles were agreed on for the surrender of the place, that the garison should march out with their arms, bag and baggage, drums beating, colours flying, match lighted, &c.; and accordingly the place was surrendred the 14th, wherein was left a good quantity of ammunition, 17 brasse cannon, and 2 mortars.

We hear from Spithead that several Dutch men of war have join'd our fleet, and lye in St. Hellens bay, to the number of near 40 sail.

The 20th, his majestie came to the house of lords, and gave his royal assent to these acts: An act for the exercise of the

government by her majestie during his majesties absence: An act for reversing the judgment in a quo warranto against the citty of London, and for restoring the citty of London to it's antient rights and priviledges: An act to declare the right and freedom of election of members to serve in parliament for the Cinq Ports: An act for discouraging the importation of thrown silk: An act for confirming to the governour and company trading to Hudsons bay their priviledges and trade: An act for the encouraging and better establishing the manufacture of white paper in this kingdom: and to two private acts.

The 21st, being the day appointed for the monthly fast, was observed strictly; Dr. Whitby preached before their majesties at Whitehall, Dr. Birch before the lords, and dean Sharp before the commons.

The commons having past a bill that all persons who in the late reigns took any place or office without taking the oaths and the test pursuant to the act of parliament, 25 Car. 2d. c. , should pay the penalties of 500*l.* according to the same: the bill was sent to the lords, who have read it, and added a proviso or two, that none should pay who are not worth 3000*l.*; and that the party should first be convicted by a jury.

The 21st, the lord Torrington, riding out in his coach to take the air, was sett upon by some foot pads and robbed.

The duke of Ormonds troop being lately returned from Flanders, his majestie hath been pleased to take a view of them, and was very well pleased with them.

The 22nd, the lords sent the act of grace to the commons, which they immediately read and past nemine contradicente, the whole house standing uncovered while 'twas read; the number is 32, and the pardon extends to the 16th.

The 23rd, the lord mayor issued his precept to the several companies of London to meet at Guildhal on Monday next, for election of a lord mayor, sherifs, and chamberlayn of the citty, pursuant to the late act of parliament.

His majestie hath given the lord Brandon Gerard order, as lord lieutenant of Lancashire, to disarm and seize all disaffected persons to the government, and those mentioned in Mr. Dodsworths information.

A person is sent to Maidston goal for sayeing, he wish'd prosperity to king James's armes, and confusion to king William's;

that queen Elizabeth was a bastard; that we had murdered the father and dethroned the son; and that rather then king William should prosper he would fight against him.

Twenty two Dutch men of war are arrived in the Downs, and the rest are daily expected; their fleet and ours are to join and rendevouze at Spithead.

The prince of Hesse Darmstadt is arrived here with a good train, in order to attend his majestie into Ireland.

Several of the Dutch guards are marched for Chester, where they are to imbarque for Ireland.

The 23d, the king came to the house of lords, and having sent for the commons, he gave the royal assent to an act for the king and queen's majesties most gratious, general and free pardon: after which his majestie made a gratious speech, thanking them for the supplies they had given him; that the season being so farr advanced, he could no longer deferr his journey to Ireland; therefore thought it necessary to have an adjournment of the parliament, but that they should not sitt to doe businesse till winter, and recommended to them their duties in their respective countries: so they were ordered to adjourn themselves to the 7th of July next, which they did accordingly.

Letters from Ireland bring, that a detachment of our forces consisting of 1200 men, under the command of col. Woolseley and col. Fowke, had taken the strong castle of Ballingargy, near Cavan, upon articles for the garison, which consisted of more then 200 men, to have quarter for life and be convoyed to the next garison, but to leave their arms behind them. There was in it 2 barrels and half of powder, and ball proportionable; we lost about 20 men, and had about 30 wounded. And the letters add, that the Irish, 'twas believed, would quitt Sligo, Dundalk, and Ardee.

We hear from the Downs, that the English and Dutch fleet of men of war are come thither from Spithead, expecting to be joined very speedily by several others.

The 1st troop of guards, under the command of the earl of Scarborough, is marched towards Chester.

The 26th, the citty of London proceeded to their choice of a mayor, sherifs, and chamberlain, pursuant to the late act of parliament: there was a great appearance: there was putt up

by the church party for mayor sir Jonathan Raymond and sir Peter Daniel; by the whigs, sir Thomas Pilkington, the present mayor, and sir Robt. Clayton: for sherifs, by the church party, sir Wm. Hedges and Thomas Cook, esq., and for chamberlayn, sir Peter Rich; by the whigs for sherifs, sir Francis Child and sir Edwd. Clark, and for chamberlain Leonard Robinson, esq. So they went to a poll, which being closed and cast up stood thus: Raymond had 2129, Pilkington 2097, Daniel 1860, and Clayton 1985; but Pilkington and Raymond having the majority, they were presented to the court of aldermen, who chose Pilkington, tho Raymond had the majority: sir Francis Child and sir Edwd. Clark were chosen sherifs, and sir Peter Rich chamberlayn. Hedges had 2023, Cook 2054, Clark 2087, and Child 2140; Rich 2083, and Robinson 2079: they were declared as before; but a scrutiny was demanded for that of chamberlain, and granted.

Sir Richard Reeve, Mr. Pine, and Mr. Rochford, commissioners of the great seal in Ireland, and itinerant judges there, were sworn the 26th, and had the seals delivered them.

All things are now ready for his majesties departure for Ireland; his cariages with his bedding and all other necessaries are gone.

Sir Robert Southwell attends his majestie into Ireland as secretary of state.

Letters from Rome say, that several of the French bishops had writt a submissive letter to the pope, acknowledging him to be the visible head of the church.

Flanders letters bring, that the French had a design to have surprized by treachery Bruges and Newport, and some other places; but their correspondencies were happily discovered, and the traytors seized.

Our merchants have but a bad account of matters from the East Indies, where the great mogul had seized some places belonging to the English; and that at the instigation of the Dutch were drawing down against Fort St. George, and some other places there in our hands as yett. They hear also from the Streights, that admiral Killigrew with the men of war was arrived at Cadiz, and brought in with them a French caper of 36 guns, on board of which was 30,000 peices of eight.

Letters from Plymouth say, that several merchant ships were

arrived there laden with provisions, ammunition, and stores for Ireland, waiting for a fair wind.

Our merchants have letters from the West Indies, that the earl of Inchiqueen, governor of Jamaica, and col. Kendal, governour of Barbadoes, were arrived there, together with the men of war and ships that went out with them, except the Guernsey, Jersey, and Quaker Ketch, and about 20 merchant ships, who were seperated from the rest in bad weather, and of which they yet had no news.

The 28th was a tryal at the common pleas barr between the lord Mountague, plaintiff, and the lord Preston, defendant, for the profits of the office of wardrobe; which the defendant enjoyed in king James time, tho the plaintif had a patent for it for life. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and 1300*l.* damages.

The 29th, being holy Thursday, the king made the usual offerings in the royal chappel.

The 30th, the common council was assembled, where the marquesse of Caermarthen, earl of Devon, earl of Nottingham, &c., came and acquainted them with his majesties occasions, and desire that they would advance, on security of the late acts of parliament, a summ of money not lesse then 100,000*l.* for his majesties expedition to Ireland; which they immediately complyed with, and subscribed before they parted about 25,000*l.*

Our merchants have letters from Spain, which say that king mett his new queen at Valladolid the 4th of this month; and that the mariage was celebrated there the same day with great rejoycings.

Foreign letters that the Turks have lately taken 2 men of war belonging to the Venetians; they say also, that Mr. Catinat has sent the people of the dutchy of Millain demanding contributions of them, and for want of paiment threatning them with military execution.

The 30th, sir Thomas Pilkington, lord mayor elect, was presented to the lords commissioners of the great seal, in order to his entring on his office of mayoralty for the remainder of this year and the whole next year, and was favourably received; and the 31st he took the oaths at Guildhall, and on Monday the 2d will be presented to the barons at the exchequer to be sworn there.

The 30th, Mr. Rowland Tempest, lately taken on his coming from France, was admitted to bail.

The same day, the earl of Salisbury came to the court of kings bench from the Tower, to have the opinion of the court; he being committed theretoo for hightreason, in being reconciled to the church of Rome, and came up some few days since prayeing to be discharged upon the late act of pardon. The court now delivered their opinions unanimously, that this court could not discharge him nor bail him, he being impeached for the same in a superiour court, which cause was not properly before them; then his lordship ought to plead the pardon if he will have advantage of it. So he was remanded.

The 31st, a precept came from the present lord mayor, directed to the several companies of London, to attend his lordship in their barges to Westminster on Monday next, to be sworn before the barons of the exchequer.

The same day also, an addresse from the flagg officers, captains, and other officers in the fleet, was presented to his majestie, acknowledging their majesties to be undoubted rightful king and queen of these realms; renouncing all allegiance to the late king James, and promising to assist and defend their majesties against him; which his majestie received very kindly, and confirmed the honour of knighthood on rear admiral Ralph Delavall.

His majesties journey for Ireland we hear is fixt for the 4th of next month, which night he intends to lye at Northampton; the 5th at Litchfeild, the 6th at Whitchurch, and the 7th at col. Whitleys, between Chester and Highlake.

The church party are resolved to contest the election of sir Thomas Pilkington for lord mayor of London; and accordingly sir Jonathan Raymond and sir Wm. Pritchard have both mov'd the court of kings bench for a habeas corpus to swear them into the office of lord mayor of London: the 1st upon account of the new election, the other upon a clause of the late act of parliament to restore the old one in case no choice was made.

June.—Upon the scrutiny of the poll for the chamberlain of London's place, between sir Peter Rich and Mr. Leonard Robinson, the latter, we hear, is found to have the majority of good votes, so that he is declared chamberlain for the year ensueing;

but sir Peter Rich is also resolved to contest the same, and hath moved for a mandamus to swear him in.

The 2d instant, being the last day of the term, many persons appeared here at the court of kings bench, pursuant to their recognizances: some were continued over till the 1st day of the next term; as, col. Finch, col. Lundy, Mr. Tempest, the 6 captains of king James from Maldon, and those from Dover; David Lindsey, col. Lacy, &c.; and others with their bail were discharged, as the lord Castlemain, sir Edward Hales, Obadiah Walker, Mr. Williamson, one Leach, a printer, some for Romish preists, and several others.

The 3rd, a proclamation by their majesties was published for the discovery and apprehending about 30 persons by name, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, accused by Mr. Dodsworth, for conspiring to raise rebellion, and listing themselves in troops and companies under pretence of commissions from the late king James.

The 2d, sir Thomas Pilkington, knight, elected lord mayor for the remaining part of this year and the ensueing year, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, attended by 16 of the 26 aldermen, and by several companies in their barges, to Westminster, and was sworn before the barons of the exchequer, where Mr. recorder made a speech highly commending his lordships prudent government of the citty hithertoo, and doubted not but his lordship would acquitt himself as well the succeeding year; and the lord cheif baron return'd the same in a handsome encomium on his lordship. And in the afternoon the lord mayor, with the aldermen, recorder, and sherifs, went to Kensington, to pay their duty to his majestie on his goeing to Ireland; where Mr. recorder assured his majestie in a short speech, that they would take care of the peace of the citty in his absence, and that he should have the hearts as well as the purses of the citizens, wishing him a prosperous and successfull journey. His majestie received them very graciously, and they were admitted to kisse his hand.

His majestie has been pleased to remove sir John Chichley from the place of one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and has added in his room three more, viz. admiral Russel, sir Richard Onslow, and capt. Preistman: so that now the lords thereof are, the earl of Pembroke, sir John Lowther, earl of

Carberry, sir Thomas Lee, admiral Russel, sir Richard Onslow, and capt. Preistman.

The lord Cornbury, master of the horse, and the lord Falkland, groom of the stole to the prince and princesse of Denmark, are displaced (said for refusing to accompany the prince into Ireland). We hear the lord Lexington and lord Berkley will succeed them.

It was lately ordered in council that all the stables throughout the town should be searched for papists horses, and all houses which lett lodgings to be inquired into what inmates they have, and all suspected persons to have the oaths tendred them, and on refusal to be committed to prison: and that orders be sent to the lords lieutenants of the several counties to have the militia in a readinesse.

We hear these 9 persons following are appointed as a secret councill to her majestie: the marquesse of Caermarthen, earls of Nottingham, Devonshire, Dorsett, Pembroke, Marlborough, and Monmouth, sir John Lowther, and admiral Russel.

Mr. Jones, who prints the Gazett, is to provide conveniencies and workmen to goe along with his majestie into Ireland, to print in the camp what shall be thought necessary.

A proclamation hath been published by his majestie for a general and publick fast to be observed throughout Ireland on Wensday the 25th day of June, and so on the third Wensday in every month successively during the present war.

Foreign letters say, those from Italy that the duke of Savoy had agreed matters with the court of France, and is to give that king 3000 of his best troops; but mounsieur Catinat demands also Verrue as a place of arms, which his highnesse refuses, and has ordered his subjects to oppose the French if they attempt any such thing; that he has ordered the bridges on the river Po, and that near Carignan, to be broken down; and that the troops of the Milaneeze were marching to his assistance.

Those from Hamburgh, that the imperial Avocatoria was published there the 6th, on which the French resident retired privately.

Those from France say that their troops in Italy had forced the Vaudois from their posts and kill'd 200 of them, with the losse of as many French: that the Venetian resident at Paris

and mounsieur Croissy, secretary of state, had warm words between them on the motion of the French troops towards Italy; and that the 29th of the last month the general assembly of the clergy was open'd at St. Germains in the usual manner.

And those from Flanders say that a detachment from the Spanish army has made an incursion beyond Newport, forced the French line between Dunkirk and Ypres, and putt the countrey thereabout under contribution.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of their fleet from Portugal in the channel.

The letters from Ireland bring us that a party of our men of the garison of Belturbet being detached out, they went as farr as Kells, within 27 miles of Dublin, and brought back a good booty of cowes, sheep, and horses; and they say the rebells have burnt Castle Blaney and Carrichmacherosse, and several other villages thereabout.

The 3rd, the marquesse of Winchester, lord chamberlain to the queen, was sworn one of the lords of the privy council, and took his place accordingly.

His majestie having thought fitt to remove sir John Maynard from the place of one of the lords commissioners of the great seal, sir Anthony Keck, another of them, has quitted his; and his majestie hath been pleased to appoint sir John Trevor speaker of the house of commons, sir William Rawlinson and sir George Hutchins commissioners for the same, and they were sworn accordingly the 3rd instant, when his majestie was pleased to deliver them the great seal with their commissions.

The 4th, the king sett out on his royal voyage for Ireland early in the morning with a small retinue; he went in a coach and 6 horses, with the earls of Portland and Scarborough with him. His majestie did Mr. Henry Guy the honour to dine with him at Tring, his seat in Hartfordshire, and his majestie lies at Northampton.

Since the kings departure, the queen and the princesse, with the duke of Glocester, are come to reside at Whitehall.

Letters from Deal of the 4th say that the Hopewell, a new fireship, took fire and was burnt, and had like to have done much mischeif to the other shipping; the men were saved, but the gunner is secured on suspition of treachery, the ship being to the windward of the fleet when she took fire.

Scotch letters bring that the act for setling the presbyterian government in the church is past there by the parliament, and that they have given the king 2,800,000*l.* Scotch money, to be raised by monthly paiments in 4 years. They say further, that the earl of Seaforth is landed in the Isle of Mull with some few persons to assist the Highland rebells.

We hear queen dowager hath received a message from the secretary of state, to desire her to retire into the countrey for this summer.

The 5th, happned a fire about one this morning in Southwark, which burn'd and spoil'd 30 houses, and among them a merchants warehouse where was good store of oyles, pitch, tarr, &c.

The foreign ministers of several princes attend his majestie into Ireland.

Mr. Ferguson was taken up the 5th at the excise office by a messenger, by virtue of a warrant from the earl of Nottingham, upon some letters and instructions come from Scotland from the lord Melvil, and all his papers were seized too: sir John Cockeram of Scotland was also taken up for the same.

The earl of Shrewsbury, secretary of state, did just before his majesties goeing away deliver up the seals of his office, and since, the earl of Nottingham is removed to that office, his majestie having ordered him to execute the place of sole secretary of state till his return from Ireland.

A great quantity of guineas and of silver, to the value of above 100,000*l.*, is gone down to Chester, which his majestie carries with him to Ireland.

The 6th, Mr. Crone was tryed at the sessions at the Old Baily, which held 9 hours; where 3 witnesses swore positively against him, that he did receive a bill of exchange to buy arms and raise men, and also transmitted money into Scotland for king James's service, and distributed out commissions from king James. He made a very slight defence: the court left the matter very plain to the jury, who withdrew about 3 in the afternoon, and a tipstaffe being sworn to keep them, they lay by it all night (one standing out against the other 11 to find him not guilty), and so till 12 at noon the next day; when they all agreed to find him guilty of high treason. Then being ask't why judgment of death should not be pronounced against

him, he took exception to some matters in the indictment, and desired to have council assign'd him to argue the same; the exception was to the indorsement on the back of the indictment, being billa verra, with a double r, for vera. The council desired were Mr. Darnel, Mr. Thornbury, Mr. Selby, &c., which the court told him, to prevent clamour, they would grant it, but it was a favour had not been allowed in the two last reigns.

There has been a hearing before the court of delegates, constituted of the bishops of St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Bristoll, and Mr. justice Dolbin, and Mr. justice Rokeby, between Dr. Samuel Rich, rector of Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, and the churchwardens of the same. They deprived the Doctor by sentence for incontinency, and holding correspondence and cohabitation with one not his wife.

The warrant for Ferguson and sir John Cockeram's commitment is for misprision of treason and treasonable practices; but upon examination of the matter, they are both admitted their liberty on bail.

His majestie has been pleased to cause an order to be published for the regulation of the musters and cloathing of his army.

Letters from Chester say, that count Schonberg with several more forces were sailed from Highlake for Ireland; that several more of the Dutch forces, both horse and foot, were come in there in order to their embarquing: they say also that the Dover frigatt had brought into Highlake three gabbards, 2 laden with wood and one with corn, which she took off of Dublin.

We hear his majestie arrived safely at Northampton, and lay there the 4th, being mett by the nobility and gentry, who testifyed their duty and affection with all possible demonstrations.

A privateer of Guernsey has taken a French galliot hoy belonging to St. Maloes, the lading whereof is valued at 50,000 liuures.

The foreign letters say, that prince Lovis of Baden is to command the imperial army in Hungary, and under him the count Veterani and count d'Aspremont, the count of Trautmansdorfe, duke of Holstein, count Guido of Staremberg, &c.

The 5th of this month the sessions began at the Old Baily,

and held the 6th and 7th, where several criminals were tryed; 3 were burnt in the hand, 9 received sentence of death, one was ordered to be whipt, and several received the benefit of the late act of grace.

The letters from Scotland say, that the famous Nevill Payne, a papist, was taken up there endeavouring to cause disturbances in that kingdom.

The 8th, her majestie was attended to the chappel by the serjeants at arms, heralds, and several of the nobility in their collars of SS.; the marques of Caermarthen carried the sword, and the bishop of Salisbury preached before her.

Warrants are given out for taking up several disaffected and dangerous persons.

The 10th, began the election for the common council of London, pursuant to the late act of parliament; great contests are in several of the wards between the church party and the whiggs.

The French letters from Brest say, that the Irish troops which lately arrived there were ordered to march towards Catalonia; they say also that many of their seamen were taken with a pestilential sort of a distemper, and that some were dead thereof.

Our merchants have advice of the safe arrival of the Canary fleet, being about 40 sail.

Letters from Pembroke in Wales say, that 160 sail of ships lay there waiting for a fair wind, bound for Ireland.

The letters from Chester say, that several of the Dutch foot guards, a regiment of Dutch horse, and the first troop of guards, with many waggons and cariages, went off from Highlake for Ireland; that the king was expected at Chester, where his equipage is arrived: and that accordingly the 7th his majestie came to Peel, col. Whitleys house, where he lay; and the 8th, being Sunday, he went to Chester to the cathedral, and heard divine service and a sermon preacht by the bishop; whence he went to Highlake, where he was mett by sir Clow-[d]esly Shovell and the rest of the sea commanders, and after went to see the ships, and so returned to Gayton, one Mr. Glegs house, in expectation of a fair wind to goe for Ireland. His majestie in all his progresse was mett by the nobility and gentry, and was attended by vast crowds of people.

The 10th, John Gadbury, the astrologer, was taken up by a warrant from the secretary of state, and committed to prison.

Mr. Rowland Tempest, lately taken up and excepted in the act of grace, died lately.

The election for the new common council is over, the majority of them are of the church party.

The count de Roy, brother to the earl of Feversham, lately died, drinking the waters at the Bath.

The letters from Chester say, that the money which lately went from hence was arrived there, and would be carried over with his majestie.

The French letters from Philipvile say, that the great magazine laid up there by the French had been accidentally burnt, consisting of 6000 load of hay and 40,000 bushells of oates.

The 12th, the judges mett att the Old Baily, where Crone was brought, and his council argued upon the mistake of billa verra for vera: after a long debate the judges upon the bench, viz. the two cheif justices, Holt and Pollexfen, the lord cheif baron Atkins, and Mr. justice Eyre, delivered their opinions seriatim that the mistake of the indorsement was not sufficient to invalidate the proceedings upon the indictment: that the indorsement was no part of the indictment, but only for the memory of the clerk to enter it on record. After which the deputy recorder past sentence of death upon him, as usual in cases of hightreason: which being done, the prisoner thank't the judges for his fair tryal and their patience in hearing him, and desired they would interceed with her majestie for his pardon.

Scotch letters bring that these following acts had past the royal assent: the Act for establishing the presbyterian church government: an Act for a supply of 28 months sesse; and an Act containing all commissioners, clarks and collectors of the supply, and ordaineing them to swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance.

The 13th, seven condemned prisoners were carried to Tyburn in order to be hanged, but a repreive came before they were executed, so they were brought back; but the man that killed the vnderkeeper at Newgate was executed in Newgate street, near the prison.

The same day the commissioners for administration of affaires

under the queen during the kings absence mett at the earl of Nottinghams office, and read their commission.

The lord Fitzharding died lately, and is succeeded in his title and honour by col. Berkley.

The queen goes often in the evening to Chelsey reach in her barge, and is diverted there with a consort of musick.

We hear that some considerable discoveries have been lately made by some persons, of insurrections and disturbances to be made in this kingdom during the kings absence; and that thereon warrants have been granted to take up several persons.

The 13th the queen began to act, upon advice of the kings being sailed for Ireland.

Letters from the West Indies bring, that at Nevis, St. Christophers, Antego and Montserrat, there had been strange earthquakes, which had thrown down several houses, cast up the earth in some places in great quantities, burying great trees, sugar mills, &c.

The letters from the Streights bring that viceadmiral Killigrew, with 17 English and Dutch men of war, had mett with the French Thoulon squadron, consisting of 6 capital men of warr and 3 frigats, besides fireships, commanded by mounsieur Chateau de Renault in the Dolphin, carrying 110 guns; that our fleet had engaged them, and that in the beginning of the fight ours had taken the three frigats, one of 36 guns, another of 24, and another of 12, and hop'd to give an account of the rest.

Foreign letters say from Switzerland, that the cantons have given count Lodron, the emperors envoy, leave to raise 4000 men; that the Spanish minister has already raised 1000 men, and is going on with a further levy. They say also that the cantons have prohibited all their troops in the French service to serve out of France, or in any place not in possession of that crown anno 1663, on penalty of the losse of burghership and confiscation of estate. Those from Italy bring that mounsieur Catinat was entered into Piedmont, and had begun to commit hostilities, whereon the duke of Savoy has declared warr against France, and has sent to the governour of Millain and the Swisse cantons, and the princes of Italy, to acquaint them therewith; that he has clapt a guard upon the French ambassador there,

that he has received 5 batallions of Spaniards into the cittadel of Turin, and 8 or 9000 more were marching to assist him; that he has released the Vaudois out of prison and armed them, and recalled those that are fled; and published some declarations in favour of them.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of a fleet from Barbadoes, as also two East India ships.

The 11th, his majestie set sail from Highlake with a fair wind, attended by a fleet of above 300 ships.

Letters from Ireland bring, that several of the Dutch regiments are arrived at Belfast, together with the artillery and stores; and that several of our regiments were going to form a camp beyond Armagh.

Lieutenant col. Vaughan to the lord Colchesters regiment of horse is turn'd out, upon suspicion of his being a favourer of the late king James.

The foreign letters confirm the news from Savoy, and say further that that duke had published an order commanding all his officers, military and civil, not only to suffer the Vaudois to passe freely and quietly, together with such French protestants as shal be with them or shal hereafter come into his territories, whither single or in companies, with their arms and baggage, but likewise furnish them with provisions at reasonable rates, and favour and assist them in all things; and the duke himself told a party of them that what they suffered proceeded not from him, as being contrary to his inclination, but from the necessity he was under, and that he did receive them into his favour and protection; which those poor people received with great transportations of joy and promises of an unalterable fidelity. Those letters further say, a courier was sent thence with two letters writt by the duke of Savoy to his majestie of Great Brittain and to the states general.

The letters from Berlin bring, that on the 16th of this instant, their style, his electorall highnesse of Brandenburgh was invested knight of the order of the garter by James Johnson, esq. (envoy extraordinary to his majestie of Great Brittain), and Gregory King, esq., Lancaster herald of arms, the two commissioners from his majestie for carrying the habit of the order and for investing the elector with it. The ceremony was performed with great splendor and magnificence.

From Portsmouth 'tis wrote that the fleet under the command of the earl of Torrington were come to St. Hellens road, where they still continue.

His majestie sett sail from Highlake on the 11th about noon, attended with 6 or 8 men of war commanded by sir Clowdesly Shovel, 6 yatchs and many vessells for transportation, his majestie being himself on board the Mary yatch; but the wind slackning, his majestie did not reach Barnsey bay, the north of the Isle of Man, till Fryday the 13th; but the 14th, the wind blowing pretty fresh, his majestie arrived safely that day in the bay of Carickvergus, and went ashore that afternoon; and from Carickvergus went by land to Belfast, where he was mett by the general and the general officers.

The letters from Scotland say, that the parliament there adjourned from the 14th of this month to the 25th; and had appointed a general fast throughout that kingdom to be kept on the 24th, for imploring a blessing on his majesties arms in Ireland: they say also, that the parliament there had forefaulted several of the rebells in that kingdom, as the lord Dundee, earl of Buchan, col. Cannon, and several others.

The 5 English regiments from Holland are now arrived and come up the river, viz. col. Fitzpatricks, col. Churchills, col. Colliers, col. Hodges, and col. Hales.

The admiralty office is removed from York buildings to the late lord chancellors house by Westminster.

The 19th, the new sherifs of London, sir Francis Child and sir Edward Clark, were sworn at Guildhall, and to morrow are to be presented to the barons of the exchequer as usual.

The new lords commissioners of the great seal have begun to sett and hear causes in the Inner Temple hall.

The 19th, a second proclamation was published for 36 persons therein named, of Lancashire and Yorkshire, who have listed themselves in troops and companies under pretence of commissions from the late king, commanding them to render themselves to some justice of peace.

The 18th was observed again as the monthly fast day. A scandalous paper was affixed on the church door of St. Dunstans in the West: This day is to be acted here the assembly of hypocrites, or prayers for rebellion, but thrice acted since 1643; and no victualls to be had till the act is over.

The commissioners appointed for managing the revenue of Ireland are, sir Charles Meredith, Mr. May, Mr. Culliford, Mr. Lowther, and capt. Ford, who are forthwith goeing thither.

A letter is come to his majestie from the duke of Savoy, acknowledging him to be king of England, and congratulating his accession to the crown, which he had done sooner if he could have freed himself from the pressures and alliance of France.

The earl of Nottingham hath been at Newgate to examine Mr. Crone, and to take his confession, who seems inclinable to discover; he hath been already repreived once or twice in order to the same, after a warrant sign'd for his execution.

The 20th, being the first day of the term, several persons appeared at the court of kings bench, and their appearances were recorded, and they continued till the last day of the term.

The same day three of the criminals lately condemned at the Old Baily were executed at Tyburn, and the other three are ordered to be transported.

The letters from Belfast in Ireland say, that the king immediately upon his arrival ordered an account to be brought in what was due to each regiment, and that payment should be made them out of the moneys he brought with him; that he intended to begin his march on the 19th.

The 20th, the second troop of guards were sworn at Whitehall before the earl of Marlborough and commissary Crawford.

The same day also the lord mayor and aldermen of London attended her majestie to congratulate the kings safe arrival in Ireland; and Mr. recorder gave her majestie fresh assurances of the citties loyalty to serve her with their lives and fortunes.

The lord Torrington, since his being on board the fleet, hath been very ill.

The 21st, the two new sherifs enter'd upon their office.

Two proclamations have been published by their majesties; one, commanding all papists and reputed papists forthwith to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same; the other, for the confinement of popish recusants within 5 miles of their respective dwellings.

Foreign letters say that the imperialists under the command of the count de Corbelli, had drawn a party of the garison of Great Waradin into an ambuscade, where near 300 of the Turks

were killed and taken prisoners: they say also that the emperor, on the news of the duke of Savoy's declaring against France, had resolved to send immediately to his assistance 5 or 6000 men; which when arrived, with 14,000 of the Millaneze, the dukes own forces, and the militia he had raised, with the Vaudois, would make near 30,000 men, which the duke himself was to command, and intended to march towards mounsieur Catinat to fight him; whence we hear a body of the Piemontois and Vaudois had defeated a party of French, near 1000 men. They say also, that the French are in some consternation in Dauphiny upon this affair, lyeing very open there, and having few regulated troops on that side.

The letters from Paris say, that their fleet sailed out of Brest the 9th of this month, and returned again the 12th; they say also that many of the French seamen were sick, there being a pestilential distemper gott amongst them.

Letters from Chester say, that other regiments of the Dutch horse and dragoons were embarqued at Whitehaven and Kircubright, and that the earl of Portlands and the earl of Oxfords regiments of horse were marched to Highlake to embark there.

The 21st, Mr. Ferguson moved the court of kings bench by his council, that he might be discharged: his council took several exceptions to the warrant of the secretary for his commitment; the court heard the whole matter, and took time to hear the kings council in it, and to consider of it.

Scotch letters say that major general Mackay was gone to the army, which was rendevouze near Perth; that several of the small islands between Kintire and Mull have putt themselves under the protection of the government, and that the earl of Seaforth, with some other of the principal highlanders, were inclinable to doe the same.

Dr. Hopkins, bishop of Londonderry, died lately here.

Our letters from the Streights mention nothing further about the Thoulon fleet and admiral Killigrew, but confirm the taking of the three French frigats.

Queen dowagers chaplain to her protestant servants having left off prayeing for king William and queen Mary, was sent for to give an account why he did so, and acquainted the lords of the council that he did it by command of the earl of Feversham,

her majesties lord chamberlain, who being sent for took it all upon himself, and said it was not out of any disrespect, but said he would give orders it should be continued as formerly.

The 22nd, the queen received an expresse that the French fleet was arrived in the channel, and seen off of Plymouth sailing eastward, consisting of 70 odd men of war, 30 fireships, and several tenders; being joined by their Thoulon squadron. On advice hereof the lords of the admiralty mett at 3 in the morning, and dispatcht an expresse to the lord Torrington, who lyes at Spithead, to give him notice thereof. 'Tis said our fleet and the Dutche's consists of 50 odd men of war and 20 fireships.

The letters from Savoy bring that 15,000 men from the state of Millain, viz. 6000 horse and 9000 foot, were arrived in that countrey, having with them 22 peices of cannon, 8 mortars, a great quantity of granadoes, bombs and carcasses; that the Vaudois and those of Mondoui made also a body of 10,000 more; that hereon the French under mounsieur Catinat were retired towards Pignerol to putt themselves under the cannon of that place; and that the Vaudois had seized upon the several passes into Savoy from France side, thereby cutting off the means for the French to send any succours to mounsieur Catinat or Pigneroll.

The German and Flanders letters give an account of some skirmishes that have lately hapned between the confederate and the French forces; in which the latter have been still worsted.

Letters from Ireland bring that his majestie began his march from Belfast the 19th, and that the army marches slowly in two bodies towards the plain of Dundalk, where they will encamp. They bring also that several addresses have been presented to his majestie since his coming into Ireland, from the sherifs, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the counties of Downe and Antrim; from the clergy of the church of Ireland now in Vlster; from the presbyterian ministers and people in the north of Ireland; from the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Londonderry; and from the soveraign burgesses and inhabitants of the corporation of Belfast.

We hear from Portsmouth that the French fleet lay at anchor in Compton bay, on the west side of the Isle of Weight, and that our fleet lay within 5 or 6 leagues of them.

Scotch letters bring that the parliament there have past these several acts: An act for releif of the land rent: another, in favour of the royal burroughs: another, in favour of the barons: another, for an additional supply: another, impowering the privy council to convene, seize, and imprison &c. all suspected persons, and that no suspected person be allowed to keep a horse of the value of above 5*l.*; and an act of ratification with the kings new grant to the town of Glasco. And then the parliament adjourned to the 25th instant.

The French fleet, we hear, have gott several English seamen on board, and also four principal commanders, sir Roger Strickland, sir Wm. Booth, sir Wm. Jennings, and capt. Trevanion.

Wrote from Newcastle that 2 East India ships and several Barbadoes ships were arrived there, comeing home round Scotland.

We hear that admiral Killigrew with his fleet lay at Cadiz, and that he could not gett up with the French Thoulon fleet; their ships being cleaner then his, so outsail'd him.

A great discovery is made of a dangerous conspiracy that was carrying on in this kingdom against this government, by papists and other disaffected persons inviting the French here upon our coast, giveing them an account of affairs here, and the posture of our fleet; so that the French intended to have mett with our fleet at anchor and burnt them, and then they were to have landed a body of men here, with whom the malecontents were to join. And accordingly the French came, and had surprized the English fleet at anchor if it had not pleased God to becalm them for 6 or 8 hours off of Plymouth, whereby the expresse came timely enough for our fleet to weigh anchor and gett to sea. At the same time that this was carrying on here, another plott was carrying on in Scotland for subverting that government. Several persons have been taken up there, and others have absented themselves; and here in this kingdom many warrants have been granted for taking up several persons; many are already taken up; as, the earl of Clarendon, lord Newburgh, sir John Fenwick, Mr. Stafford (son to the late lord Stafford), lord Forbes, Mr. Knevet Hastings, are committed to the Tower; and capt. Ryder, Charles Turner, sir Nicholas Butler, capt. Oliver St. George, are sent to Newgate; Mr. Pepys and sir Adam Blair to the Gatehouse. 'Tis said all their war-

rants run for high treason in corresponding with their majesties enemies; warrants are out and messengers in search for several others, as, the earls of Aylisbury and Litchfeild, sir Roger Lestrange, &c. We hear not on whose information this is, some think Crones, others Gadburye's; 'tis yet uncertain.

Capt. Hatton, brother to the lord Hatton, is committed to the Tower for handing to the presse a treasonable paper against the government.

The king of Spain has, we hear, writt to several of the Irish in Ireland, and sent some preists to influence that people to submitt to king William.

Admiral Russel is gone down to the fleet with sir Richard Haddock to see that they have all things necessary on board the same.

Letters from Scotland say, that a proclamation was published there requiring masters for keeping the peace, and answering for their apprentices and servants; those that lett lodgings, to give a list of their lodgers; and that another proclamation was published, prohibiting the exportation of corn or victualls, and layeing an embargo on ships laden with victualls, and to bring what meal and mault they can spare to the castles of Edinburgh and Sterling, at reasonable rates for his majesties use.

The French fleet have brought over a declaration with them of their kings, printed, which was to be dispersed here: it was to the effect that they did not come to conquer, but only reinstate king James on his throne, and that his most Christian majestie would have a particular regard to the church of England, and be as kind to the English in general as to his own subjects.

The fleets continue much as they were, the French fleet on the south side of the Isle of Weight, and ours some few leagues eastward of them. We hear sir Wm. Jennings sent a letter to the earl of Torrington by a fisher boy, perswading him to return to his duty, and come over with his fleet; promising that king James will not only pardon him, but preferr him to the highest honour.

The lord Griffins son and major Mathews are taken up and sent to the Tower for treason, and sir Henry Sheers to Newgate.

The effect of the declaration brought with the French to be

dispersed when they landed is, that they did not come to destroy the countrey, but to restore to us our rightful soveraign, lawes and liberties, and to releive the poor distressed church of England; and if the people will come in, he promises upon the word of a king that hee'l be guarantee that the English subjects shall be treated with the same tendernesse as his subjects of France, and the great taxes and the decay of trade shal soon be remedied.

Letters from Ireland bring, that our army were in a good state of health, marching towards the enemy, who were not farr off; that 3 soldiers had been hang'd in the army, one for killing a boy, a 2d for sayeing he would run over to the enemy when he came near, and a 3rd, a goldsmith's son in Cheapside, for having letters found about him to king James.

The 26th, the earl of Clarendon made his prayer in the court of kings bench according to the habeas corpus act, to be either bailed or tryed; but was told that it was too late, it not being in the first week of the term, as required. Bishop Labourn and bishop Gifford came up also by habeas corpus, desireing to be bailed; but being in a time of publick danger, they were ordered to tarry till the last day of the term.

Our merchants have letters from the West Indies, confirming the former account of the terrible earthquakes that had hapned in several of the islands there, especially in Antego and Martineco; that it fell most severely on those places where the buildings were stone, generally throwing them down. They say also that two great comets appeared in those parts; and that in a hour and quarters time the sea ebb'd and flowed to an unusual degree three times.

Foreign letters bring, those from Venice that the ships of that state kept the fortresse of Napoli di Malvasia close blockt up by sea, whilst their forces attack't it by land: those from Poland bring, that an envoy was arrived there from Tartary with a letter from the kam containing overtures of peace, and proposing, among other conditions, the restitution of Camineck: and those from Flanders bring an account of a fight between the Dutch army under the command of prince Waldeck, being near 30,000 men, and the French army under the duke of Luxemburgh, being above 40,000 men: the fight was in the plains of Flerus, near Charleroy, upon the 1st of July: it began about

10 in the morning; the Dutch horse in the left wing gave way upon the 1st charge, but the foot fought very bravely, tho they were attackt by the French horse in flank and rear; and the Spanish horse behaved themselves admirably, routing two lines of the enemies left wing, and took 10 peices of cannon, which they kept for some time; and 'tis credible that if the horse of the left wing had not given way, they had quite routed the French army; however, the Dutch made good their retreat and sav'd their baggage, but their cannon was taken: the Dutch are said to have lost about 6000 men, with several officers: count Stirum is killed: the French, tis said, have lost near 10,000 men and many officers.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the lieutenancy of the citty of London, another from the royal citty regiment of volunteer horse, declaring and acknowledging their majesties king William and queen Mary to be the undoubted lawful and rightful king and queen of England and the dominions thereunto belonging, promising with their lives to defend and assist them against all their enemies.

It having been resolved in council that orders should be sent to the lord Torrington to fight the French fleet, an expresse was accordingly sent with the same; who return'd the 30th with advice that the lord Torrington had called a council of war on board, where they had resolved to engage them the next day if the wind favoured.

July.—Letters from Paris of the 3rd say, the French king had received an account that his fleet, being 82 men of war, besides fireships and tenders, were enter'd the English channel to perform his majesties orders of burning the English fleet at anchor at the Isle of Weight, and to land 8000 men, pursuant to an invitation from diverse of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, who are to join him in order to restore king James.

Foreign letters say, that 5000 imperialists are on their march towards Savoy, and the elector of Bavaria sends likewise a regiment, and the duke of Parma sends also 2000 men. We hear the Vaudois continue to doe the French troopes very great damage.

The Flanders letters give a further account of the late fight to the greater advantage of the Dutch then we heard at first;

they say the French retired in so great hast that they staid not to bury their dead, and left behind them 19 pontons, 24 peices of the Dutch cannon and four of their own, which the Dutch brought back with them, as also 31 standards and 4 foot colours; that the French lost many officers and persons of quality; the Dutch lost the count de Berlo, the prince of Saxe Mersburgh, the count de Stirum, and 3 colonels.

Letters from Ireland bring that the king with his army were marching from all quarters towards Dundalk, which the Irish upon the approach of some of our men quitted; and have done the like to several advantageous posts, and sett fire to their camp before they left it.

An expresse is arrived from our fleet, that the lord Torrington engaged the French fleet on Monday the 1st about 9 in the morning off of Beachy; the French fleet were about 82 men of war, and ours not 60. The Dutch ledd the van, and behaved themselves very bravely; the fight lasted till towards evening, when the French bore away and came to an anchor. The officers killed of the Dutch are, rear admiral Jan Dick, rear admiral Brackell, and capt. Nordell: and of ours, capt. Botham and capt. Pomeroy, and two captains of the marine regiment: the Dutch lost also a ship, which fell into the enemies hands, but they were afterwards forc'd to burn her.

Several suspected houses have been lately searched for disaffected persons.

The earl of Yarmouth is brought up out of the country under the custody of a messenger.

The Scotch letters bring, that general Mackay with the army is marched to Lochaber with a train of artillery, all necessaries, and pioneers to make regular fortifications at Innerlochy, and build a fort there to curb the highlanders. They mention also the turning out of 6 or 8 of the privy council there, and that new ones are putt in.

The 2d, the privy council satt very late on the present juncture of affairs, and dispatcht several expresses: one to Holland, another to the lord Torrington, and a third to Ireland.

Wrote from Piedmont, that the Switz cantons have sent orders to their forces in the French service not to act against Savoy; they say that Mr. Cox, the English envoy, has remitted to the duke of Savoy a considerable summ of money, as also to

the Vaudois from the king of England, assuring the duke that the forces that are raising in Switzerland for king William, shal be sent to his service; and they add that the Vaudois, with some French protestants, have blockt up all the passes into Savoy.

We have but a lame account of the engagement between the fleets; that the stresse of the fight lay upon the Dutch squadron, not above five or 6 of the blew squadron of the English, and one of the red, fighting at all; admiral Torrington lyeing by and not engaging. The Dutch lost one ship and had 8 or 9 disabled: the St. Andrew, under capt. Dorrell, and the Ann, with a ship or two more of ours that were in the heat of the fight, were very much shatterd: the French (by the best information we can gett) had 7 or 8 disabled, and one or two sunk; and 'tis the opinion of most, that if the rest of our fleet had done their duty, we had hardly been in any further danger from the French fleet, or they been in any condition for some time to have troubled our English channel again.

An expresse from Ireland brings, that the Irish army still continue to retreat before ours, who are marching still after them.

We hear from Lancashire, that several of the persons that were proscribed in a late proclamation were seized there.

An expresse is sent to Holland giveing an account of the late engagement, and to pray a reinforcement of shipping.

The 3rd, the earls of Devonshire and Pembroke were sent down, by order of the queen and council, to the fleet to enquire into the miscarriages thereof, and see how matters stand.

Letters from Scotland bring, that a proclamation had been published there for securing the peace within the citty of Edinburgh and the suburbs thereof.

Our merchants have received advice from the West Indies of the arrival of the fleet there with their convoy's, as also of the good condition of our plantations there.

The 4th, the earl of Yarmouth was committed to the Tower for high treason, in adhering to their majesties enemies.

Orders are given for the militia of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex to be in arms, and to bring with them 12 dayes pay.

By several persons come ashore from the fleet we hear, that our fleet had the weather gage of the French for three or 4

hours, and that there was a fresh top sail gale for 2 hours; so that any of the fleet might have come up to engage as well as the others did; admiral Torrington is generally blam'd. The Dutch seamen come ashore (of which there are many) give a scurvy account of the behaviour of the red squadron.

The Ann, a third rate English frigatt that was so much disabled in the late fight, is lost upon the coast of Rye, after saving her guns, &c.

We hear from Ireland, had been taken poysoning the water the king and his army were to make use of: the soldiers having notice of it immediately hang'd the woman, and cutt the man in peices.

An addresse hath been presented to the queen by Shadrack Vincent, esq., signed by above 10,000 tinners, acknowledging their majesties to be lawful and rightfull king and queen, disclaiming all allegiance to the late king James, or to the pretended prince of Wales after him.

Letters from Savoy say, that the Vaudois had a rancounter with 2000 French near the passe of Delfino, who were goeing to join mounsieur Catinat; that they defeated them, killing 800 upon the place, and forced the rest to retire: that the governour of Millain had written to the princes of Italy, to acquaint them with what he had done to assist the duke of Savoy against the French, and the reasons thereof: they say also, that they expected suddenly 4000 Suissers and 6000 Germans to join their other forces, all which would make a body of 40,000 men on that side against France. And the letters add, that mounsieur Catinat had sent to the duke of Savoy to make his own proposalls in order to an accommodation; but his highnesse return'd for answer, that since he had been forced to draw the sword, he would not putt it up without entire satisfaction to his allies.

Our fleet are ordered to return home and come into the buoy of the Nore: the French continue at Dungennesse.

The Flanders give a further account of the late fight between the Dutch and French armies: that the French lost therein two lieutenant generalls, four brigadeers, 12 colonels, 92 captains, 400 subalterns. 8000 soldiers killed and 3000 wounded; and that the Dutch lost about 7000 men killed and taken prisoners.

The letters from Ireland bring, that the Irish had quitted

Ardee also, and had posted themselves on the south side of the river Boyne, near Drogheda; that our army had passed Ardee and were come near to the Boyne, on the north side of which the king drew up the horse in the face of the enemy, which they perceiving, planted two or three peices of cannon of six pounders over against them; and made several shott, one of which passed so near the king that the ball took away a peice of his coat, wastcoat, and shirt, and raised the skin on the right shoulder and drew a little blood; but a plaister was presently putt on, and his majestie continued on horseback all that afternoon. Our men brought some of our guns to bear, and dismounted one of theirs, and beat down several tents. The next day, being the 1st of this month, the king was on horseback again, riding up and down and encouraging his men: the prince of Darmstadt's horse was shott under him: count Schonberg, with some horse and dragoons, forced the passages of the river Boyn and gott over, and defeated some of the enemies squadrons; and that our men were preparing to passe the ford at other places.

The commissioners that went to the fleet are returned with an account how matters stand; and that the lord Torrington had promisd them to be in town and attend the council in 2 or 3 dayes.

Several of the eminent and noted Roman catholicks are taken up and committed to prison.

Lieutenant col. Vaughan is also committed to prison, and sir Lionel Walden, upon account of this new plott.

The French fleet continue on the Sussex coast; they now and then land men to fetch fresh provisions, who carry off sheep sometimes.

The English and Dutch fleet are return'd into the buoy of the Nore; an embargo is laid upon all shipping to prevent their falling into the Frenche's hands.

Ten East India ships are fitting up for men of warr, and several others of our men of war are equipping with all speed to recruit our fleet.

Mr. William Harbord is sent to Holland to assure the states, that if any treachery has been, that the Dutch shall have ample satisfaction made them for any losse they have received.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published, re-

quireing all seamen and mariners to render themselves to their majesties service.

The 7th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were by commission from the queen prorogued to the 28th of this month.

Advice is come from the West Indies that some of the English belonging to Jamaica had fallen upon the French settlement called Santa Crux, and took it and destroyed it, having gott store of plunder; and are goeing to attempt the like upon some other places belonging to the French.

The letters from Savoy bring, that that dukes forces doe daily encrease and continue to streighten mounsieur Catinat; they say also, that a party of the Vaudois had fallen into Dauphiny, and burnt Biets and some other places that refused to pay contributions.

The letters from Ireland bring, that our army upon the 1st instant forced the passages of the river and given the enemy an entire defeat, killing above 3000 Irish, with little losse on our side, considering the great disadvantage our men had in passing the river, the enemy standing on a hill to receive our men as they came out of the water. The greatest losse was that of duke Schonberg and governour Walker: the 1st was kill'd by a party of the enemies guard du corps, who shott him in the neck, of which he immediately died; the other was killed in passing at one of the fords. King James did not engage at all in this action (as king William did, who was up and down in the hottest of the action, to encourage his men and urge them forward by his own example, not to be affraid to venture where he thought fitt to expose himself), but was upon a hill at some distance; and when he saw how it went, he retired to Dublin, and lay there that night, and the next morning early left that citty and went towards Waterford, declaring he would never trust an Irish army more. As soon as king James was gone, the most considerable papists fled thence also; and within a day or two after, his majestie sent the duke of Ormond with a body of horse towards Dublin to secure that citty.

They bring also that the Iniskelling men have taken the plate, and the money and jewells, of the earl of Tyrconnel and count Lauzun, valued at above 10,000*l.*

They bring also, that soon after the fight his majestie sent

five regiments to invest Drogheda, which being summoned, they received the same with great contempt; but being acquainted that if they forced cannon to be brought against it they should have no quarter, whereon they yeilded to march away without their arms, and to leave all the stores and ammunition, and provisions, and deserters behind them; and accordingly surrendred that strong important place.

Bernard Howard, esq. and col. Butler, are both taken up and committed to the Tower. Captain Frogmorton is taken up and committed for high treason. The lord Griffin is also taken up and sent to the Tower for high treason.

Orders are given for marking out a camp at Blackheath, where the regiments that lately came from Flanders will encamp.

The lord mayor having attended the queen in council was acquainted that it was beleiv'd the French would make a descent here in England, and was ask't what number the citty militia consisted of, and what force they could spare on any emergent occasion; his lordship readily answered, that the citty would be alwaies forward and desirous to serve her majestie, and that he would against the next council inform himself fully of their strength, both horse and foot.

By letters from Dublin we hear that two trains of powder were discovered in the castle, but the French or Irish had not time to putt their design in execution; that the king has made the earl of Scarborough master of the ordnance, in the place of duke Schonberg; that his corps was to be embalmed and brought for England, and that of Dr. Walker was to be enterr'd at Londonderry.

Warrants are given out for pressing a great many seamen to mann the ships that are fitting out new.

The letters from Plymouth bring, that 150 Dutch and English merchant ships richly laden are safely arrived there from Lisbon, Malaga, and other places; and they bring that admiral Killigrew with 12 men of warr, and another fleet of merchant ships, were comeing from Cadiz.

Wrote from Dover, that the French fleet are sailed towards Bologne upon their own coast, supposed to take in fresh water. Our fleet continues still at the buoy in the Nore.

The 8th, the earl of Yarmouth came up to the court of kings

bench by habeas corpus from the Tower, and upon the return it appeared he was committed by a warrant from the lords of the council, being charged with high treason in abetting and adhering to the kings enemies. He prayed by his councill to be bailed, and they took several exceptions to the warrant of commitment; which the whole court thought not materiall; so he was denied to be bailed and was remanded to the Tower.

The 9th, one Mr. Lowthrop, a clergy man, was brought to the court of kings bench by habeas corpus, being committed for misdemeanour, in writing and publishing a scandalous libell, entituled, An answer to the bishop of Salisbury's pastoral letter; and being asked by the court about it, he denyed the writing it, but own'd the publishing it: the court told him twas a book full of treason, so they recommitted him for high treason.

The same day, being the last day of the term, several persons appeared in court pursuant to their respective recognizances; some were discharged, as sir John Cock'ram, and Ferguson; others were continued upon their recognizances till next term, as col. Finch, capt. Drake, capt. Scudamore, capt. Brook, one Wynnel, Macarty, the captains from Dover; and others were bailed, as sir James Pool, Charles Iston, pursuant to the habeas corpus act, having made his prayer the 1st week in term; and father Labourn and father Gifford, two of king James's popish bishops, were admitted to bail, on condition to transport themselves beyond sea by the last of August next.

An addresse hath been presented to the queen from the deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia of the county of Middlesex and citty and liberty of Westminster, abhorring this invasion by the French and those who have invited them thereunto, acknowledging their present majesties to be their lawfull soveraign leige lord and lady, king and queen of these realms; declaring their resolution and stedfastnesse to expose themselves and all they have to defend and support their majesties and their government.

The 10th, the lord Torrington came to Whitehal, the council sitting, and after some stay in the secretaries office, a serjeant at arms came to him with a warrant to carry him to the Tower for high misdemeanours.

The lord Rosse, of Scotland, is sent to the Tower for high treason.

The duke of Bolton hath presented an addresse to the queen, sign'd by above 3000 of the most substantial seamen about town, that if her majestie would displace several of the sea captains, and would putt others in of known experience and loyalty to the government, they would serve her to the utmost of their power.

The earls of Pembroke and Macclesfeild, sir Robert Howard, sir Henry Goodrick and sir Thomas Lee, are deputed by the queen and the privy council to goe down as commissioners to the fleet, to examine the whole behaviour of the admiral and every captain, and to inspect the stores, to the end that those who have failed in their duty may be turn'd out and deservedly punished.

Letters from Ireland say, that the Irish army since their defeat at the Boyn are all scatter'd, said not to be 5000 in a body together, the greatest of them marched towards Athlone. They confirm king James goeing from Dublin the 2d, and rode that day 65 miles; and in his passage to Waterford caused several bridges to be broke down to prevent his being followed; that he embarqued the 3rd in a small vessel at Dungannon fort, near Waterford, with few persons in his company. 'Tis said when king James went away, he bid his army to shift for themselves and make the best terms they could. Vpon this successe of king William we hear several towns have already declared for him; as, Wexford, particularly: Rosse, Kilkenny, &c. are talk'd off. They say that the 6th king William rode in great splendor to the cathedral at Dublin, where he heard prayers and an excellent sermon by Dr. King; he was received with great acclamations and demonstrations of joy by the people, expressing the sense they have of their great deliverance. They bring also, that lieutenant general Douglas was detached with 12,000 towards Athlone; that another party was sent towards Wexford and those parts; and that the king intended to march the middle way with the main body of the army towards Waterford: that his majestie had published a declaration of pardon, taking into his protection all poor labourers, common soldiers, country farmers, ploughmen and colliers whatsoever; as also all citizens, townsmen, tradesmen and artificers who shal by the 1st of August next return to their respective places of abode, and surrender up their arms, promising not

only to spare their lives, but also to secure them their goods and personal estate; but as for the great ones and desperate leaders, he would leave them to the event of warr, unlesse they give great demonstrations of their deserving mercy.

The 11th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and lieutenancy of London attended her majestie in council, and declared the unanimous resolution of the citty to defend and preserve their majesties and their government with their lives and the utmost of their power; acquainting her majestie that the several regiments of the citty militia consisted in about 9000 men, well armed and appointed, and ready to proceed in their majesties service: that the lieutenancy had resolved that 6 regiments of the auxiliaries should be raised for the service; and that the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons in common council assembled, had unanimously resolved by the voluntary contributions of themselves and other citizens, forthwith to raise and sett out a large regiment of horse and 1000 dragoons for their majesties service, and to maintain them at their own charge for a month or longer, if occasion; and prayed her majestie to nominate and appoint officers to command them. All which her majestie most graciously accepted, and thankt them for their readinesse, zeal, and loyalty; and said she would consider of officers.

We hear that several light frigats are sailed from Brest to the coast of Ireland, thought to have a design upon our ammunition and provision ships, and the transportation vessells; but care is taken of them upon advice thereof, and they are all secured.

We hear that the French fleet continue plying about the Sussex coast, sounding it in several places, as if they had a design to land some men.

Scotch letters bring, that a proclamation had been published there forbidding the exportation of any victualls out of that kingdom; that the parliament had past an act for restoring fines and forefaulters since anno 1665, and another appointing visitors of universities and colledges.

Letters from Paris say, that the German army consisted of about 102,000 men: viz. 44,000 commanded by the elector of Bavaria, 30,000 by elector of Brandenburgh, 18,000 by Saxony, and 10,000 by general Souches.

Several dangerous and disaffected persons have been lately taken up in most of the counties of England, in this time of danger.

Sir John Gage, a noted Roman catholick, is taken up and committed to the Tower for high treason.

By a small French vessel taken and brought into Scilly, we have an account that 15 gallies lye at St. Maloes, taking in land men, in order, as thought, to land here.

The citty of London have appointed a committee of 6 aldermen and 12 commoners, to sitt de die in diem about raising the horse and dragoons.

The commissioners appointed to goe down to the fleet are gone down to enquire into matters.

The letters from Plymouth bring, that viceadmiral Killigrew was safely arrived there with his squadron of men of warr, consisting of 14 sail, and some merchant ships; and has left a convoy of 6 or 8 men of warr to bring home those merchant ships that are yett behind.

Admiral Killigrew is much blamed by many persons for letting the Thoulon French squadron passe him in the Streights; and then for tarrying there so long and not comeing directly home, that he might have join'd our fleet in season.

The letters from the Hague say that the common people, when they heard how their fleet had been served, were up in a great tumult, and threatened the lord Dursleys house, the English resident there; but being better informed by the magistrates they were appeased.

The 15th, the lord mayor attended the council and was acquainted by the lord president, that the queen had information that the French were shipping land men, which was supposed to land some place in England; wherefore the queen did order that all the regiments of train'd bands in the citty should appear in Hide park on the 21st instant, where her majestie would view them; also that the auxiliary regiments be gott ready with all expedition, as also the new citty regiment of horse and that of dragoons; and that her majestie had pitcht upon the marquesse of Winchester for colonel of the horse, and the earl of Danby for that of the dragoons.

Her majestie hath given order for the speedy refitting up the Dutch ships that were disabled in the fight; and that the

wounded Dutch seamen should be putt into hospitalls and other places to be cured; and those that were not, that places were appointed where they should receive conduct money and other necessaries for goeing on board the Dutch ships.

The militia of Middlesex and of Westminster have been out, as also the militia of most of the adjacent counties; and all expresse great readinesse to venture their lives against the French in defence of this government, and they are frequently exercising to bring them into good order.

The garison of Portsmouth is newly reinforced, and some new works adjacent to the sea flung up, and some more cannon mounted, and ammunition putt into the store house there.

Pursuant to her majesties order to the lord mayor to gett the auxiliaries ready, his lordship summoned the lieutenancy, who mett the 16th, and appointed these 6 persons to be colonels of the six auxiliary regiments: sir John Parsons, sir Basil Firebrasse, sir Wm. Dodson, Thomas Frederick and James Smith, esqrs., and Mr. Colson, merchant. But these gentlemen having thought fitt to decline the same, the lieutenancy mett again the 17th, and appointed these six others: sir Thomas Rawlinson, Mr. Pilkington, major Hatley, major Cutbert, Mr. Scawen and Mr. Devink.

Sir Clowdesly Shovell, with his squadron of ten men of warr, is gone from Plymouth to the coast of Ireland.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published here, for the taking and apprehending the earl of Litchfeild, earl of Aylisbury, earl of Montgomery, earl of Castlemain, lord Preston, lord Bellasis, sir Edward Hales, sir Robert Thorold, sir Robert Hamilton, sir Theophilus Oglethorp, col. Sackvill, lieutenant col. Abercromy, lieutenant col. Richardson, major Soaper, capt. Loyd, William Penn, Edmund Elliot, Marmaduke Langdale, esqs., and Edward Rutter, who have absconded themselves; against whom warrants have been issued for high treason.

Another proclamation hath been published by his majesties order in Ireland, and reprinted in London, for reducing the value of king James's copper money and pewter pence to its true value, and making the same currant at that rate.

Letters from Scotland bring, that col. Buchan and the earl of Buchan had come down with a body of the rebells near Aberdeen; of which the master of Forbes having notice, fell upon

them with a party of the kings forces and defeated them, killing several and taking the earl of Buchan, and captain Ramsay, brother to the colonel, and several others prisoners. The letters also say that the parliament there have appointed a day of thanksgiving for his majesties preservation, victory, and successe in Ireland.

All hands are at work upon our fleet, to fitt out those ships that were not yett out, and also to refitt those that were disabled; they are most of the mready, and will make above 70 good stout ships in all; there are two or three English first rate ships, and 8 or 10 second rates, besides the Dutch ships, and 6 or 7 great merchant men, carrying 50 or 60 guns apeice, are fitted out, and want only some men, for which there is very great pressing night and day, and search made for all seamen.

Plymouth letters say admiral Killigrew continued there with a squadron of 15 men of warr, and was goeing to careen them, being very foul by their long being at sea; and that the merchant ships were drawn up into Amouse harbour to prevent any danger from the French fleet.

The French fleet continue still on our coast; they are drawn out into three lines, one stretches towards Bologne, another towards the Nesse point, and another towards the Goodwin sands; 'tis not yet known whither they will land, some think not, because the conspiracy which was carrying on here is discovered, and most of the eminent Roman catholicks and many other disaffected persons are taken up and secured.

The commissioners are returned from the fleet, having made a thorough examination among the captains. We hear several of them have upon oath accused the lord Torrington with neglect and want of conduct, for not coming up to engage the French whilst the wind favoured him for 4 hours together; that the shott he made was at so great a distance he could not hurt the French, whereas a close fight would have ruin'd them; with many other particulars.

Richard Baldwin, who lately publish'd a sticht book entitled A modest Enquiry, &c., which reflects upon the dissenting bishops, and other bold passages, is by a warrant from the lord Nottingham committed to Newgate for misprision of treason.

We hear the lord Torrington hath a new warrant for high treason laid upon him.

The Mary gally hath lately taken a French pink laden with plate, rich furniture, &c., bound from Cork for France, and brought her into Plymouth.

Letters from the Hague bring, that Mr. William Harbord was arrived there from her majestie, to acquaint the states how much her majestie was concerned at the misfortune that had befallen their squadron in the late fight, and at their not being seconded as they ought to have been; which she had directed to be examined into, in order to recompence such as had done well and punish offenders; that she had ordered the Dutch ships that were disabled to be refitted at her own charge, and care to be taken of the sick and wounded seamen; and rewards to be given to the widows of those that were killed, who had behaved themselves well. And that the queen had ordered 12 great ships to be forthwith fitted out: 4 of 90 guns, 4 of 70, and 4 of 64; and that she hop'd the states would reinforce their fleet. The states received this message with great satisfaction, and resolved to fitt out immediately 13 capital ships and 6 frigats; as also to build 18 new men of war against next summer.

Letters from Ireland of the 14th bring, that his majestie with the body of the army was on his march towards Kilkenny, and thence would goe towards Waterford; that his majestie as he goes along settles the sherifs and justices of the counties. They say that the enemy have abandoned Cavan and Slego, but Athlone holds out yett; they confirm king James goeing for France with the lord Powis and some few others; but that the lord Tyrconnel was gone towards Limerick, near which place he was drawing together the scatter'd troops of the Irish; that major general Trelawney had been left governour at Dublin, with 5 regiments of horse and one of foot.

The militia of the outparts of London have orders to be ready at an hours warning, with a months pay; the militia of several of the adjacent counties are up, both horse and foot, and have pay for 14 dayes; they frequently muster, and are come very dextrous at it.

The camp at Blackheath is open'd, the five regiments that came lately from Flanders are encamped there; with some of the militia of Kent and Surrey.

The marquesse of Caermarthen, earls of Devon, Nottingham,

Monmouth, and the lords of the treasury, went into the citty from her majestie, to desire them to furnish her speedily with 100,000*l.*; to hasten the horse and dragoons; and to assure them that the queen had information that 18,000 French foot and 4000 horse would land here in few dayes. To which the common council replyed, they wou'd doe their utmost to serve her majestie.

The pamphlet called the Modest Inquiry hath been seized again by the messenger of the presse, and the publisher of it, Richard Baldwin (having been bailed out upon the 1st commitment), was committed a 2d time for selling them.

On Sunday the 20th, Dr. Sherlock took notice of that pamphlet in his sermon, and inveighed much against it.

The 21st, the militia of London, consisting of 6 regiments, being about 9000 men, marched to Hide park, where the queen was pleas'd to honour them with her presence, taking a view of them, and expressd her satisfaction in the same.

By letters from Ireland we hear his majestie hath appointed 9 commissioners to inspect the Roman catholicks estates in every county, and to give an account thereof. They say that king James at his goeing off had left the lord Tyrconnel lieutenant general of Ireland; who had putt out a proclamation for all the scatter'd forces of king James's army to repair forthwith to Limerick, on pain of death. That king William with his army were come to Kells, not farr from Kilkenny, whence he would march to Waterford, which 'twas thought would surrender on his appearing before it. They say also that col. Eppinger had taken possession of Wexford for king William; and they mention king James putt into Cork after he went off from Waterford, and went off thence again for France.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for putting off the assizes for one month longer, till the end of August, because of the invasion by the French.

We hear that the 12 Swedish men of warr are at last arrived, and are gone for Holland.

Wrote from Plymouth that the St. Albans, capt. Fitzpatrick commander, had brought in there a French man of war of 36 guns and 200 men, which she took after a fight of 4 hours, in which the French lost 40 men killed and wounded, and the St. Albans had but 4 killed, and wounded 7; there was on board

the French ship 50 fusileers commanded by a captain and 2 lieutenants; the French ship was so shatter'd, she was forc'd to be towed in.

Letters from Weymouth bring, that the French fleet had been discovered off of Portland, making to the westward; and now we hear from Exeter that about 12 of their gallies are come to an anchor in Torbay, the rest of the fleet standing more off.

The letters from Paris bring, that king James was arrived there from Ireland; and 'twas thought would quickly goe on board their fleet to make a descent into England.

Letters from Hamburgh bring, that the French resident there having notice that the council there were about agreeing to make him prisoner of warr, he thought fitt to withdraw himself; on which the burghers are in arms to find him out, and have seized his effects.

The 23rd, seven persons were executed at Tyburn.

The judges have had several meetings to consult about the tryal of the lord Torrington, and whither being a peer he can be tryed by the court of admiralty.

We hear from Diepe in France that 1000 wounded seamen had sometime since been putt ashore there by the French fleet; that in the late engagement they had 3000 seamen killed and wounded, with several ships render'd unfitt for service, and three sunk.

Several persons, we hear, in the present juncture of affairs have offer'd to raise troops of horse: sir Henry Johnson one, the East India company another, and several others.

Our fleet is now fitted up and are ordered to fall down from the buoy in the Nore to the gunfleet.

Sir Henry Titchburn is lately dead.

Sir James Symmonds, a noted papist, is brought up by a messenger out of Staffordshire.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the parliament there had past several acts: one, for suppressing the vices of swearing, drinking and whoring; another, for rescinding all the penal lawes made since 1661; another, for the heretors of the bishops lands to hold of the king; another, for annexing the bishops lands to the crown; another, for dissolving the royal fishing company as a monopoly; and several other acts for repealing

the forefaulter of divers particular persons. The letters also say, that general Mackay had left 1500 men in Innerlochy, under the command of col. Hill, and is gone with the rest of the forces in search of the rebells; and that some of the heads of the clans are treating for themselves and their tribes to come in and submitt to their majesties government.

The letters from Ireland bring, that general Douglas was arrived before Athlone with 12,000 men; and that he press'd the same, but they would not surrender; that 4 regiments were in it commanded by old col. Grace.

Letters out of Glocestershire say, that several clergy men had been lately taken up, being disaffected to this government, and for promoting king James's interest.

The letters from Torbay in Devonshire say, that 16 French gallies rode at anchor there; that they had landmen on board, but had not yett attempted to land any; that 60 other vessells lay at some distance, but the main body of their fleet stood off further to sea; that the militia of Devonshire were come in in great numbers towards the sea side, to oppose their descent, and all appear very unanimous against the French.

In most counties of England the papists, and other disaffected persons of any quality, are taken up and secured in this time of danger.

Five and twenty thousand guineas, part of the 100,000*l.* the citty lends her majestie, are brought into the exchequer, and the rest will be in a week.

The letters from Ireland say the king was encampt the 19th at Bennet bridge, not farr from Waterford, which town he was goeing to summon; and when possest of it, he would march directly for Limerick, where Tyrconnel and Lauzune continue in arms; they say also that our forces found 1700 sacks of meal and store of other provisions in Wexford.

Capt. Rooke, rear admiral of the blew squadron, with some others of the sea captains in the late fight, are displaced.

The letters from Venice say, that their forces had not as yett been able to take the town of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, the Turks being resolved to defend the place to the last.

Foreign letters from Germany say that the Germans had taken the castle of Belignes. near Great Waradin, upon articles; that it was thought by the motion of the elector of Bavarias

army, they had some design to beseige Huninghen. They bring also, that the empresse was brought to bed of a fourth prince, to the joy of that court.

The letters from Ireland bring, that the Irish under col. Sarsfeild had quitted Clonmel, a considerable passe which they had fortifyed, and were retired towards Limerick; and that our army have since taken possession thereof.

By letters from Exeter we hear that the French in their gallies came before Tingmouth, a poor fisher town by Torbay, and playing their cannon forced the inhabitants to quitt it; and then they landed about 100 men, who burnt some few houses in the town, as also two or three boats which lay near it, and then retired to their gallies. Upon news hereof the militia are up, and the gentry are come down in great numbers, shewing great zeal against the French, and resolution to oppose them.

The 28th, the parliament mett, and were by commission further prorogued to the 18th of next month.

We hear that the Dutch ambassador here presses very much for the tryal of the lord Torringtou.

The earl of Aylisbury haveing surrendred himself, is admitted to bail by the council; col. Vaughan and capt. Ryder are also admitted to bail.

Letters from Paris say, that all the news there was that king William and duke Schonberg were both killed; on which they had publick rejoycings almost throughout that kingdom, and luminaries for the same, and in some places burnt his effigies after they had dragg'd it thro' the streets.

We hear from Exeter, that with the militia and the posse of the county which the sherif hath raised, there are at least 40,000 horse and foot in arms, very resolute, hearty and unaimous to oppose the French.

Letters from Plymouth bring the news of the death of col. Luttrell there, whose regiment is at present quartered in the cittadel of Plymouth.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the parliament have past an act to deprive the clergy there that prayed not for their majesties, and divers other acts, and then were adjourned the 23d to the 3d of September next.

Foreign letters bring, those from Germany that count Colonitz, with a detachment of 600 hussars, had fallen upon a party

of 500 French horse not farr from Mentz; he immediately charged them and putt them to the rout, killing above 200 upon the place, and taking several prisoners, diverse of which were officers, above 100 horses, and a great deal of other booty. Those from Savoy, that a party of that dukes forces had defeated 600 French dragoons near Carignan, who were attempting to force the river Po there; and that the French under Catinat continue very much streightned and in great want of provisions. And those from Flanders, that the elector of Branderburgh with his army had joined the Dutch army under prince Waldeck, as also the Hanouer forces; all which make a body upwards of 60,000 fighting men.

Letters from Ireland of the 24th bring, that the town of Waterford had surrendred on articles for the garison to march out with their arms and baggage, and are to be conducted by a party of our men 12 miles in the way to Limerick. They say that the lord Dover and the lord George Howard, with several others, had submitted themselves to the kings mercy: that upon Douglas approach to Athlone, the Irish burnt the town, broke down part of the bridge, and retired into the castle; whereon he had sent a detachment over the Shannon to attack it on that side, and that he had raised a battery against the castle, and doubted not to take it in few dayes: they say further, that the French had taken possession of Limerick, and would not suffer any of the Irish troops to be in it. They say also, that his majestie had resolved to return immediately for England (thinking his presence to be absolutely necessary in that kingdom in the present juncture of affairs), that he accordingly intended to be at Dublin the 30th, and embarque the day following for England; that in his absence he had left count Solms general of all the forces, with orders for them to march towards Limerick.

Capt. Jennings, in the Experiment, lately took a ketch off of Kingsale, having on board col. Robert Hacket, with 12 passengers more, going for France.

We hear from Torbay that the militia are encampt there at Newton, a town not far from Tingemouth, where is a vast confluence of the gentry and commonalty to oppose the French.

The French privateers have lately taken three or 4 Jamaica ships laden richly home, and have carried them into St. Maloes.

Several habeas corpus's are taken out to bail several persons that are taken up in the countrey, before the judges in their circuits.

Letters from Scotland say, that the highlanders were come down in a body from the hills, and had appeared not farr from Sterling.

The letters from Plymouth bring, that they were in continual expectation of the French fleet there, thinking they may have some design upon that place, but all things are in so good order there, that they fear not any attempt they can make upon them: they say also, that a slave made his escape out of one of their gallies and swamm to shore, and given the lord Lansdown a full account of the French fleet, which is sent up to the queen.

Frequent consultations have been among the civillians and others in order to the tryal of the lord Torrington.

In the Haerlem Courant there is printed a letter from king William to the states general, dated in Ireland, giveing them an account of the good posture of his affairs there; and that if he could finish them in any reasonable time, he would come for England, and tarry but a little, and then come for Flanders and head the army there.

The bishop of Exeter, at a late visitation of Exeter colledge in Oxford, of which he is visitor, did suspend 10 of the fellowes for three months who refused to submitt to him: Dr. Hern, one of them, having a liveing at St. Anns in Westminster, the bishop declared it inconsistent with his fellowship; Dr. Berry, rector of the colledge, he expell'd for contumacy in nayling up the colledge gates and denying his power, for corruption in selling the offices of butler, &c., and for heresy, as being author of a pamphlet called the Naked Gospell.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the parliament there have past an act appointing visitors in that kingdom of all the universities, colledges and schools there, with power to turn out all professors, principals, regents, masters or others, who will not subscribe to the confession of faith, take the oath of allegiance, and submitt to the government of the church as now setled. They say also that the highlanders were come down again out of the hills, and had appeared near Sterling.

We hear from Ireland his majestie hath appointed nine com-

missioners for the management of forfeited estates, goods and chattels of the rebells in Ireland: viz. the earl of Longford, bishop of Meath, Robert Fitzgerald, esq., sir Henry Fane, Dr. Robert Gorges, Wm. Robinson, Joseph Coghlan, Edward Corker and Henry Davy's, esqrs.

Wrote from Newcastle, that some papists and other disaffected persons, upon intelligence that the French were landed in the west, gott in a body together and broke open Morpeth goal, and released several disaffected persons that were in prison there.

Letters out of the west say, that the French fleet continue plying near the start point between Plymouth and Dartmouth, the countrey continueing still in arms with all chearfullnesse to oppose them if they make any descent; and 'tis said they have been lately reinforced by some ships come from St. Maloes and Havre de Grace.

Letters from Ireland say, that on the 25th the town of Waterford surrendred to his majesties forces, on conditions the same as Drogheda had, to march out with their own arms only, &c.; and that a summons was sent thereon to Dungannon fort, which surrendred also on terms, upon a squadron of ships appearing before it under the command of sir Clowdesly Shovel. They say also that his majestie was come from the army to Chapple Izard, within 2 miles of Dublin, where he received an account that all things were quiet in England, and no fear of the French's making a descent here; he changed his resolution of coming for England some time longer, and intended to return to the camp; that he had resolved to beseige Limerick, and had ordered the army to march towards it, and has ordered general Douglas to draw from before Athlone towards it and join the count de Solms. Orders are sent to our fleet to make all the hast imaginable to putt to sea.

Foreign letters say, that the duke of Savoy's forces had defeated several small parties of mounsieur Catinats army, killing divers and taking many prisoners.

Those from Flanders say that the elector of Brandenburgh with his forces had joined prince Waldeck and the Spanish army, who together make a body of above 60,000 men.

Letters from Bristoll bring, that major general Trelawney was arrived there with 3 regiments of foot from Ireland.

August.—Several of the persons proscribed in the late proclamation are, we hear, seized, as, major Richardson, the earl of Castlemain, and others.

There continues still great pressing of seamen and other loose idle persons.

Letters from Paris say, many bonefires and publick demonstrations of joy were made in that citty and other parts of France, for joy of the death of the prince of Orange (as they call king William); that they had burned in several places his effigies.

Letters from Ireland confirm the kings resolution of returning to the army and to beseige Limerick, near which place the scatter'd forces of the Irish army were drawn together in a body of above 20,000 men; that they had committed great outrages about the place, burning many gentlemens seats and plundering the country; that the French had taken possession of Limrick and turn'd out all the Irish forces.

Letters from Highlake bring, that the Dutch troop of guards, two regiments of horse, count Schomberg's and earl of Portlands, and col. Mathews regiment of dragoons, are arrived there from Ireland.

Foreign letters say that matters goe on still very well in Savoy against the French; that their army continues in an ill posture, many of them daily deserting, divers being cutt of by the Vaudois, and several of them are sick.

From the Rhine we hear that the imperiall and French armies are marching and countermarching; that the former, commanded by the elector of Bavaria, is very strong: and that the latter, commanded by the dauphin, has lately received several considerable reinforcements from their frontier garisons, as Strasburgh, Friburgh, Brisack, Montroyall, &c.

We hear the French fleet continues still about Torbay; they have been joined by 30 ships from Havre de Grace: some will have it that the late king James was aboard them; others that these new ships were provisions ships.

Sir Henry Goring of Sussex, an eminent papist in Sussex, is lately taken into custody.

Some of our ships have lately taken several French vessells, laden with wines, brandy, &c.

Sir Richard Haddock, Henry Killigrew, esq., and sir John

Ashby, are made commissioners to act as admirall of England, in the room of the lord Torrington: that 18 of our men of war are fallen down into the Downes, and more will in a day or two; that some of the Dutch men of war are arrived from Holland.

One of our ships lately took a French vessel sent from the French admiral to France, with letters giving an account of the posture of their fleet, that they had above 1000 seamen dead, and near 3000 seamen and soldiers sick, with several officers; that the English coasts were so well guarded that they could not putt his majesties designs in execution.

The camp continues at Blackheath, which her majestie hath been to take a view of; two officers belonging to it are sent to the Marshalsea, for drinking king James health.

One Mr. Cade, a parson in Kent, who has taken the oaths, is ordered to be secured, on information given he endeavoured to perswade the people that the French came peaceably, only to restore king James; and that king William was only sett up by the mobile, and that he only prayed for him as he did for Turks, Jews, and infidells.

We hear from Ireland, that king William had putt forth a proclamation there, requiring all the papists to bring in their arms within ten dayes, or else that they should be left to the mercy of the soldiers. They say also, that it was reported among the Irish, that the French had landed 50,000 men in England, and that had forced king William away; which had made them gather heart.

The 4th of this month in the evening the French fleet sailed from Torbay, next morning were seen off of Plymouth, and about noon were out of sight; and in the afternoon their gallies were seen following them, supposed homewards.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of their eastland fleet, about 35 sail richly laden, being arrived in the north of England.

The commission constituting sir Richard Haddock, Henry Killigrew, and sir John Ashby, joint admirals of the English fleet, was sealed but by four of the lords of the admiralty, viz. the earl of Pembroke, sir John Lowther, Mr. Russel, and captain Preistman; but was refused by the other three, sir Thomas Lee, lord Carberry, and sir Richard Onslow.

The 9th, was a great rendevouze of the militia troops of horse

of the adjacent counties, that have been in arms, at Hounslow heath: as, Suffolk, Essex, Hartfordshire, Bucks, and several other inland counties, to the number of 22 troops of horse, commanded by sir Robert Howard, well mounted and equipt: her majestie did them the honour to take a view of them, and thank't them by the lord Marlborough for their readinesse and good affection to her service.

Letters from Flanders say, that the French had made an incursion into the dutchy of Juliers, and burnt 14 villages, and raised contributions from Aix la Chapelle and other places thereabouts. They say that Mr. Johnson, envoy extraordinary from England, had given the elector of Brandenburgh and prince Waldeck a splendid entertainment at Genapp, for joy of his majesties successe in Ireland. The[y] confirm the joyning of the Dutch and Brandenburgh armies, and that the elector of Brandenburgh had the cheif command.

Letters from Ireland bring, that the town of Youghall, between Waterford and Cork, had surrendred upon 50 of our dragoons appearing before it. They say also that the French forces under the command of count Lauzune were retired with several of the brasse guns in Limrick, with their baggage from that place to Galloway, thinking that place too farr up in the countrey to come off, in case matters should not succeed well with them; that upon their quitting it, several Irish regiments took possession of it: they mention that the Irish are divided among themselves, some being for surrendring, but Tyrconnel opposes it.

The letters from Germany say, that the Port had declared count Teckeley prince of Transilvania, at the sollicitation of the French ambassador there, and that several Turks and Tartars had joined him to instate him therein.

A second declaration has been published by his majesties command, containing a pardon to such of the Irish as will come in and deliver up their arms by the 25th of this month, under certain restrictions; as also a proclamation appointing a fast in Ireland upon the 15th instant, and also Fryday in every week, for imploring a blessing on their majesties forces by sea and land.

Letters from Paris say that the French king had caused great triumphs and rejoycings to be, arches to be erected, and medalls, upon his two pretended victories, that over the Dutch

army near Flerus, and the other over the English and Dutch fleets: upon which last the medall is, on one side, his fleet pursuing the English and Dutch fleets, with this devise, Imperium maris assertum Anglis et Batavis una fugatis.

The 12th, at night, was dreadful thunder and lightning, which has done much hurt, and killed a woman and her daughter in their bed at Islington.

We hear from the Downs, that three of our frigats have lately taken a Suedish man of warr convoying 6 other vessels laden with pitch, tarr, masts, cordage, &c. to France, and have brought them into the Downs.

Scotch letters bring, that a proclamation had been published there, requiring all persons, who are enjoyned to take the oath of allegiance, shal also subscribe the certificate and assurance mentioned in a late act of parliament; and that the 5th past had been observed there as a day of thanksgiving for his majesties successe and victory in Ireland.

Our merchants have advice of the safe arrival of our fleet in the Streights, and that upon their putting into Leghorn, a French man of war of 64 guns being there was taken by two of our frigats.

The 15th, the lord mayor attended the queen in council, who acquainted him that the French were gone home, and gave thanks to his lordship and the citty for their forwardnesse in advancing money and raiseing forces for the support of the government; and that they might desist at present from any further proceeding to raise the horse and dragoons promised by them.

It having been lately ordered in council, upon the petition of several persons in custody, that those against whom there was no positive proof should be admitted their liberty upon bail, and accordingly several are bailed out, as, the lord Clarendon, lord Griffin, and divers others; those charged upon oath are continued in custody.

We have the certain account now of the French fleets being gone home; but that they had detached a squadron of light ships towards the coast of Ireland.

Letters from Plymouth say, that the merchant ships, with the men of war that have lay'n there, are now preparing for their return home.

The Suedish ships that were lately taken goeing to France are brought into port, and their goods unladen, and they are sent home with assurance of a marketable price for the same.

Foreign letters say, that a considerable body of French forces, about 5 or 6000, had been sent to reinforce mounsieur Catinat's army; that preparations had been made at Rhinfelden, one of the forest towns for the imperialists, for carrying on some seige, thought to be intended for that at Huninghen.

Those from Catalonia say that the French forces there were retired out of that countrey, and had quitted St. Juan de Abadessas, after having blown up the walls and church there, the finest in those parts.

Those from Germany say, that a party of the garison of Pirot had taken the town of Pernick, and defeated 2500 Turks in their return; and that the forces in Selavonia had taken the strong fortresse of Lisnia in Bosnia: they mention also that the Turkish army was on its march in 3 bodies: the 1st, commanded by the grand vizier, towards Nyssa; the second, towards Widdin; and the 3rd, with Teckeley, towards Transylvania.

Mr. Harbord is arrived here the 16th from Holland, who brings that 4 Dutch men of war, who came in his company from the Maese, have joined our fleet, and that the 6 from the Texel are expected every day.

The letters from France bring, that the French fleet were arrived at Brest, and had putt on shore 3000 sick men; that orders are given there already for making preparations for the fleet against the next summer, and to equipp 20 more ships then they had at sea this summer: and had given orders for the building 30 men of war against spring, and for raising 30,000 more land men.

Letters from Ireland bring, that the earl of Dover and the lord Thomas Howard had submitted themselves to his majesties mercy; they bring also an account of the arrival of our army before Limerick upon the 9th instant; that a party of our men, under the command of col. Earl, advanced within 2 miles of the town where the Irish had lined the hedges, but our men run on with that bravery that they quickly routed them, and forced them to retire to the town, and took two advantageous posts, called Cromwells fort and the old Chappel; with the losse this whole day not of above 30 men. His majestie

hereon sent a summons to the town, who returned with an answer from mounsieur Boiseleau, a French man, the governour, That he would merit the esteem of the prince of Orange by making a vigorous defence; that hereupon the next morning mounsieur Ginkle, with a strong detachment of our men, was ordered to passe the river Shannon, which he did accordingly with 5000 men, the horse first and the foot after waded up to the middle; the passage here might have been very difficult had the Irish had the courage to oppose it, but they abandoned their station the night before: the king also past it, with 3 regiments of foot, and some cannon being planted there. They bring also, that the French retired to Galloway, under count Lauzun, but that it was reported the town would not lett them in.

We hear the 6 Dutch men of war from the Texell have now joined our fleet.

Foreign letters bring, that the states of the empire assembled at Ratisbon had resolved, that no treaty should be begun on the part of the empire with the crown of France without admitting the ministers of the present duke of Lorrain, and that a peace shall not be concluded without a full restitution of the duchy of Lorrain.

The 17th, the parliament mett again, and were by commission prorogued further to the 8th of next month.

The army encamp'd at Blackheath is broke, and the soldiers that are there and several others will be putt on board the fleet.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the parliament there at their late meeting past an act to discharge and make void the power of all patrons to present ministers to vacant churches, ordaining them to be chosen by the people for the future. They bring also, that the Scotch rebells and highlanders, under the command of col. Cannon and col. Buchan, were come down near Aberdeen in a body of 1500 men; plundering, ravaging, and burning the country as they went along; upon which a considerable body of men is ordered against them.

Letters from Paris say, that the French forces that had been sent to reinforce mounsieur Catinat had not yet been able to join him, the passes being so close guarded by the Vaudois and the militia of Savoy. That the French king had held a great

council of all his maritime officers, in order to concert matters for the next summers fleet; that he had resolved to send some gallyes to bomb Nice, belonging to the duke of Savoy.

A privateer belonging to Ostend has lately taken a French ship near Brest, which had on board 50 officers goeing from Ireland to France.

There is newly arrived from Holland 10,000 barrells of gunpowder.

A book called the Naked Gospell, writt by Dr. Berry of Exeter colledge, has been lately censured by the university of Oxford, and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, for some heretical opinions in it.

Her majestie hath received a letter from the king, for several regiments to imbarque on board the fleet out of hand; viz. the 2 marine regiments, col. Hales, Churchills, Marlboroughs, Fitzpatricks, Colliers, Beaumonts, Hastings, and Trelawney's, which make near 10,000 men; to be commanded by the earl of Marlborough, and to have a train of artillery with them; and that the fleet should be victuall'd for 40 dayes: the forces are marching by land to Portsmouth, where they are to imbarque; no one knowes the design, neither admiral nor general are to open their orders till they are several leagues at sea. They are paid off their arrears till end of September.

The letters from Ireland bring, that our army the 11th was busied in taking up their several posts about Limerick; that some of our men had been killed by the shott from the walls, advancing too near the town; count Schonberg viewing the town had his horse shott under him: that the 12th, a party of our forces under col. Stewart had taken Castle Connel, a strong place situated on the Shannon, 4 miles above Limerick, the garison, consisting of 140 men, surrendring at discretion. They bring also, that col. Sarsfeild (having notice of the coming of our great cannon) had, with 1000 horse and dragoons, passed the Shannon 9 miles above Limerick, and march'd towards Cullen, a small place, where he surprized 8 peices of our cannon of 18lb ball, which were comeing with some waggons and cariages laden with ammunition, &c. from Kilkenny to our camp, under the command of 3 troops of horse commanded by capt. Poultney, most of which, with the women and children, they barbarously cutt to peices, surprizing them in the night; they blew

up the powder, burnt several of the cariages, and burst two of the cannon and dismounted the other six; but being in a great hurry, did not doe that mischeif they might. Sir Albert Cuningham, with part of his regiment of dragoons, charged a part of the enemy, killed about 20, with a major and a captain; sir John Laneer was sent out after the enemy with a detachment of horse, but the enemy retired another way; this accident will hinder the seige 4 or 5 daies, when the cannon from Waterford will arrive in the camp. Whence we hear the Irish in the town, having notice where the kings tent was pitched, fired incessantly at it; several of the shott came very near it and killed 2 of prince Georges horses, upon which it was thought advisable to remove it. Those letters also bring, that the garison at Youghall, consisting of 50 foot and 36 dragoons, had defeated a great body of Irish rappories, near 300, at Castle Martir, killing 60 and taking 17 prisoners, and had also taken that castle; that two of our small men of war had taken two ships in Cork harbour, laden with hides and tallow for France, and sent them to Waterford. They bring also, that col. Woolseley with his forces had routed some tories near Mullenger, and taken some of the ringleaders, which he caused to be hanged up; and that he had also fallen upon several parties of the Irish afterwards and routed them, killed about 100, and taken several of the cheifest prisoners.

Letters from the Downs say that their majesties fleet is come into the Downs, under the command of sir Richard Haddock and sir John Ashby, on board the royal soveraign.

Letters from Plymouth bring, that admiral Killigrew with the English and Dutch men of war and merchant ships, being in all about 250 sail, sailed thence to the eastward.

An addresse has been presented to her majestie from the lord Lansdown, lord lieutenant of Devon and Cornwall, the high sherif, deputy lieutenants and feild officers of the county of Devon, assuring her majestie of their readinesse to venture their lives and fortunes in defence of her majestie and the present government.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that mounsieur Catinat had quitted his camp near Brillane in the night, leaveing behind him many sick men and some baggage; that some of the Savoyards had fallen upon the rear, and had taken several

mules laden with baggage; that the Vaudois had fallen upon a French convoy and taken 60 mules with baggage, and defeated 2 troops of horse that guarded them.

Those from Germany say, that the imperialists had taken the castle Vezizza, between Nyssa and Belgrade; and that general Trautmansdorf had dispersed some barks and saicks that were come down the Danube towards Widin.

Those from the Rhine say, that the imperial army under the elector of Bavaria was marching towards Mentz, in order, as beleiv'd, to make some attempt upon Montroyal.

Those from France say that mounsieur Tourville, the French admiral, is out of favour for not pursuing the English and Dutch fleets when they had that advantage, and had not burnt more towns: that he has ordered all his privateers to seize any ships belonging to Hamburgh; and that he has sent a considerable summ of money to count Teckeley, assuring him of the assistance of 2000 men to reinforce him.

Those from Flanders say, that prince Waldeck had acquainted the elector of Brandenburgh &c. that he had orders from the states general not to hazard a second battle with the duke of Luxemburgh, whereon the elector has wrote to the states about it.

It hath been lately debated in council, whither the bishopricks of the non swearers should not be filled up in this manner: present bishop of London to be archbishop of Canterbury; Worcester to succeed London; St. Asaph into Worcester; Bangor to be that of St. Asaph; Dr. Bright, dean of Bangor; Dr. Sharp, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Kidder, bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Jane, bishop of Glocester; Dr. Gower, bishop of Ely; and Dr. to be bishop of Bath and Wells: but came to no resolution.

All speedy preparations are making to equip the fleet and provide matters to goe on board the fleet; the earl of Marlborough is gone down to Portsmouth, accompanied with the lord Colchester, col. Mathews, and several others, who goe volunteers in this expedition; the design is not known even to the queen or privy council: some think 'tis [in]tended to make some attempt upon the coast of France, others that it is intended for Ireland.

A great robbery was committed near Acton upon several

stage coaches by a parcel of highway men; but the countrey having notice pursued them, and took some of them.

The foreign letters say, those from Germany that the Turkish army was marching towards Nyssa; and that a body of Tartars was marching to join count Teckeley; and that the hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia had orders from the grand seignior to assist him.

Those from the Rhine say, the dauphin with the French army had pass'd the Rhine at Fort Louis, with design, as thought, to attack the elector of Saxony, who lay encamped with his army near Philipsburgh, whilst the elector of Bavaria was marching towards Mentz; but the elector of Bavaria having notice of it marched back in order to join the elector of Saxony, and to give the enemy battle.

The train of artillery designed for our fleet is gone from the Tower down the river: capt. Brown, engineer, capt. English, firemaster, several bombardeers, and mortars for bombs, capt. Martyn, master gunner, and several others; 10 demiculverins 12 drakes, and two three pounders, besides other necessaries for carrying on a seige.

Letters from the Downs say, that admiral Killigrew was arrived there with the ships from Plimouth; he went immediately on board the royal sovereign, and the English men of war that came with him joyned their majesties fleet, which was then under sail to the westward.

Scotch letters bring, that the rebells continue in the shires of Angus and Mairnes, and had been joined by some persons; that they had putt forth a declaration that they would submitt to the present government, if it might be setled as under king James: that three proclamations had been published at Edingburgh by the privy council; one, requiring all military officers to repair forthwith to their respective commands; the 2d, for apprehending the lord Kingstons son and another that rob'd the mail near Hadingtoun; and the third, prohibiting robbing of mailes under severe penalties for the future.

The lord Howard of Effingham has a new commission from their majesties to be governour of Virginia.

The privy council here have sent directions to all the lords lieutenants, justices of peace, &c., to tender the oaths to all that are in office, and to imprison them if they refuse.

A gentleman lately arrived from Ireland brings, that the batteries before Limerick are now finished, and fire continually upon the town; that some of our forces storm'd an outwork of the enemies in which were 80 Irish, who called for quarter, but were answered they should have the same Sarsfeild gave the waggoners, &c., so putt them all to the sword; and that we were preparing for a general assault. He brings also that the French had at last gott into Galloway by a trick, pretending that 50,000 French were landed in England, and that the English were up in arms, and that they intended only to take shipping there, and were ordered to goe and join the forces in England; whereon they were admitted; which as soon as done, they enquired who were the cause of their keeping out, and being informed one Mr. Daillie, a judge in king James time, and one Mr. Brown, a papist, of a good estate, they caused them both to be immediately hanged up.

We hear that the regiments are imbarquing at Portsmouth, having received 2 months pay advance; the English fleet are arrived there, expecting the comeing up of the Dutch squadron, who together will then make up above 80 sail of stout men of war.

The winds have continued contrary this 10 dayes, so that we have no late account from Ireland.

By a ship arrived lately from the West Indies, we have an account of a new wreck discovered there, where 15,000*l.* had already been taken up. We have also an account of the good posture of our affairs in those parts; that a party of our forces under the command of sir Wm. Phipps had taken Fort Royal in Nova Scotia, commanded by the French, and had brought away 70 of them prisoners: they say also, that the Great Magazine the French had at Mountroyal there was by some accident blown up; that the planters in those parts came in afterwards and took the oath of allegiance to their majesties. They bring also, that the English are preparing for another expedition to Canada, with 4 or 5000 men.

The squadron of Dutch ships, we hear, sailed lately from the Downs to Spithead to join the English fleet there.

By a prize lately taken which came from Limrick, we hear that the French have 25 sail of ships in those parts, designed,

as said, to bring of all the French; giveing all for lost in that kingdom.

Foreign letters say, those from Rome, that the French ambassador, with the cardinals of that faction, labour very earnestly to accommodate matters between this court and France; but hithertoo without any great effect. They say also that the inquisition there had lately mett very often to suppresse the opinions of the Quietists, which spread daily more and more.

The provost marshal of Jamaica being lately dead, the earl of Nottingham, as secretary of state, pretends a right to dispose of the same, and has accordingly recommended Mr. Warr, his lordships secretary, to that employment: the marques of Caermarthen putts in for the same on behalf of Mr. Paston, the earl of Yarmouths brother. Her majestie has not disposed thereof, but has referred it to the king.

A courier, we hear, is arrived here from the governour of Flanders, with an instrument agreed upon by the ministers of the confederate princes at the Hague, whereby they have chose king William to be generalissimo of their forces the next campagne.

Letters from Milford Haven in Wales say, that two East India ships, called the Cæsar and the James, were arrived there richly laden from the East Indies.

Mr. Peregrine Bertie, son to the late earl of Lindsey, upon a wager, run the mall in St. James Park 11 times in lesse then an hour.

A proclamation of his majesties hath been published in Ireland, commanding all persons whatsoever to yeild, sett forth, and pay to the archbishops, bishops, deans, rectors, parsons, &c., their tithes and other ecclesiastical duties become paiable to them by the lawes of that realm.

The letters from Scotland bring an account of two considerable skirmishes between their majesties forces and the rebells; one in the west highlands, near Cardrosse, where they killed about 40 of the rebells, with the officer that commanded them, and took about the same number of prisoners, and recovered some prisoners and plunder which the enemy had taken before: the other action was in the east highlands, near the castle of Abergeldie, which place 300 of the rebells had beseiged under

the laird of Invereray; our men attackt the rebells with that courage that they killed above 100 on the spott, with Invereray their commander, and took above 50 prisoners, most heritors; and general Mackay is in pursuit of the rest of the rebells.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that there had been a battle between the duke of Savoy's forces and mounsieur Catinat on the 18th, near Staffarda; that the French in the beginning of the fight lost many men, but that they bringing some peices of cannon to bear upon the left wing of the dukes army, the horse gave way, upon which the duke thought fitt to retire towards Carmanogle, having lost 1000 men and 6 peices of cannon, but saved all his baggage; the French themselves losing much the same number. But those letters bring also the good news of the Vaudois and French protestants haveing defeated a considerable body of French in the vallies of Lucern, killing 1400 upon the place; and that they have made themselves absolute masters of all the passages on that side.

Those from Germany bring, that the grand vizier with the Ottoman army had taken the castle of Pirot, upon articles, and was since come before Nyssa to beseige it: they say also that count Teckeley, with 16,000 Turks, Tartars, and Wallachians, had forced a passe near Cronstat in Transylvania, which was guarded by 4000 Germans and 6000 Transylvanians, commanded by general Heusler, the latter abandoning their post upon the first appearance of the enemy.

September.—The 1st instant was a great disorder at Bartholomew fair, where the mobile gott a head and quarrell'd with some gentlemen, upon which swords were drawn, where some were wounded and one or two killed.

The 2d, arrived here an expresse from Ireland (the winds having been contrary these 14 daies, so that we have had no account thence), that the 17th past the trenches were opened before Limerick, which continued to be releived, and were advanced near the town; that the 20th general Kirk attackt the Sodd fort and took it, putting all to the sword except captain Barret, who beg'd his life on condition to make considerable discoveries: he acquainted them that there were several considerable mines ready to spring, that the garison had great stores, and consisted of above 10,000 men. Just after our men had taken this fort the Irish made a great sally, but were

beaten back with considerable losse: the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th were spent in carrying on the trenches, raising other batteries, and shooting and throwing bombs, carcasses, and red hott bullets into the town, which had burnt down great part of it and consumed their great magazine of hay. By a deserter thence we hear the Irish have lost col. Luttrell, col. Moore, col. Dorrington, sir Maurice Ewstace, and near 1000 common soldiers: on our side, major Margetson, capt. Lucy, capt. Needham, capt. Bourn, and others are killed; brigadeer Stuart and col. Cutts &c. are wounded: our men are very resolute and courageous, but the Irish make an obstinate defence: our cannon have made great breaches in the walls already. The 27th the king ordered an attack to be made on the counterscarp, which was begun and carried on with much courage and very successfully; our men quickly gaining the same, but instead of lodging themselves there, as they were ordered, they mounted the breach and followed the Irish into the town; but the enemy being intrench't behind the breach, and having planted cannon there, our men were cutt of: 'tis said we lost in this action 4 or 500 men. Those letters bring also, that the Irish rappories continue to doe much mischeif in the country, burning many houses, plundering and destroying all they come near; that the lord Clancarty's party had burnt some considerable towns down to the ground in the county of Cork.

By a vessel lately taken, which came from France, we have an account that there was some discourse there of a body of men designed to goe for Scotland, to join the rebells there under the command of the duke of Gourdon, the lord Maitland, and the earl of Melfort.

The East India company have lately made a great sale of pepper; and the Hudsons Bay company have considerably advanc'd their actions upon the good news of our beating the French in the West Indies.

The 4th, Mr. John Lowthrop was tryed at the sessions house at the Old Baily, and convicted of a great misdemeanour in composing, printing, and publishing a scandalous libel, entitled, A Letter to the Bishop of Sarum, in answer to his lordships Pastoral Letter; for which he was fined 500 marks, and 'twas recommended by the court to his ordinary to deprive him, being a clergyman.

The 5th, queen dowager returned to Somersethouse from Windsor, and was visited by the queen.

We hear from France that their great ships are laid up at Brest, Rochfort, &c.; and 'tis said our first and 2d rate ships will speedily be laid up also, and the seamen kept in pay this winter.

Our merchants have letters from Jamaica, that the earl of Inchiqueen, governour thereof, was safely arrived there with merchant ships and others that went from hence.

We hear the late winds have done considerable damage to our shipping and merchants ships.

A high way man lately condemned at the sessions was goeing to be tied up by the hangman according to custom, but he knock't down the hangman in the face of the court, and made very indecent reflections on the court.

The sessions at the Old Baily began the 3d and continued the 4th and 5th, where 9 persons were burnt in the hand, 5 ordered to be transported, 11 received sentence of death, and 13 were ordered to be whipt.

The letters from Italy bring that the Vaudois, joined by some of the duke of Savoys troops, had in three rancounters with the French killed 1500 of them, and taken some prisoners, and made themselves masters of the vallies of Lucerne, St. Martin, and Pragelas.

Letters from the West Indies bring an account that our forces under the command of col. Codrington, governour of the Leeward Islands, had made themselves masters of the island of St. Christophers, and doubted not in a short time to reduce the fort too.

Letters from Bristoll bring, that the king was arrived safely there in that harbour the 6th, in the evening, from Ireland; he came from Duncannon fort the day before.

The Irish letters bring, that his majestie was forced to draw off his army from before Limerick, by reason of the vast quantity of rain that had fallen for several dayes together, that had fill'd the trenches with water, so that if our forces had continued longer before it, they had been spoiled: that his majestie had left count Solmes generall: that our army had drawn off in good order before Limerick, without any disturbance from the enemy: that his majestie had named the lord visct. Sidney

and Thomas Coningsby, esqrs., to be lords justices of Ireland, in the nature of a lord lieutenant.

The 8th, the parliament mett, but his majestie being arrived the queens administration of the government was determined; so both houses adjourned for 3 or 4 daies, till his majesties pleasure was known.

The lords of the admiralty (we hear) have allotted such a number of seamen for the use of the merchants in their several voyages, and that they are to give security to be back again by the end of March.

By letters from Ireland we hear, that the attack upon the counterscarp at Limerick the 27th of last month was carried on with all bravery; the Dutch blew guards had the van, who retreated: the lord Lisburns regiment was next, the lieutenant colonel thereof, who had written orders in his pocket to lodge themselves upon the counterscarp, was carried of dead, so that our men were not to blame for passing the counterscarp and mounting the breach. Our men fired 12 rounds, and had they not wanted ammunition, or had been seconded by some other forces, they had taken the town; but the enemy perceiving it, fell on our men with great fury and killed many men and near 100 officers. The spring tides came into the trenches, and the great rains occasioned the raising the seige: the sick and wounded are sent to Waterford, the heavy cannon was drawn off, and our army marcht off in 3 lines, with 2000 horse in the rear commanded by the prince of Wirtemburgh.

His majestie landed the 6th, and lay that night at Kingsweston, near Bristol; the 7th, at the duke of Beauforts, at Badminton; on the 8th, at the duke of Somerset's, at Marlborough; the 9th, at Windsor; and the 10th he came to Kensington, where he was attended by the great officers of the court, nobility and gentry; and at night the great guns were fired from the Tower, bonefires and ringing of bells.

Letters from Wales say, that in the town of Pembroke, the 27th of last month in the evening, was a sort of an earthquake, or concussion of the air.

Two privateers belonging to Guernsey mett 12 merchant ships goeing from St. Maloes, belonging to France; they took 4 of them, and drove the others ashore near Cherbourgh, where they were all shipwrack'd.

This assizes for Surrey, held at Kingston, was a tryal between sir Peter Rich and Mr. Bellamy, a hosier in Southwark, in an action by sir Peter for words in calling him murderer, and that he murdered the lord Russell: the words were proved, and the jury gave him 4 nobles damages.

The 11th, the lord mayor and court of aldermen of London attended his majestie this morning at Whitehal, to congratulate his safe arrival from Ireland, and in the afternoon the bishop of London and the clergy of this citty did the like; and last night there were bonefires and fireworks, &c. for the same: in Covent Garden the image of the French king was made and drawn in a chariot, and over his head in capital letters was wrott, Lewis the greatest tyrant of fourteen; and then afterwards they burnt him.

Scotch letters say the parliament mett there at Edinburgh the 3d instant, and a commission was read constituting the earl of Crawford president for this sessions of parliament.

The 12th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were by commission prorogued to the 2d of October, when 'tis intended they shall sitt.

The same day 6 persons were executed at Tyburn; some of them behaved themselves very impudently, calling for sack, and drank king James's health, and affronted the ordinary at the gallows, and refused his assistance; and bid the people return to their obedience and send for king James back.

The 12th, the earl of Pembroke stood godfather for his majestie to a son of the earl of Danby's.

The judges in the home circuit gave it in charge to the grand juries, to present all such persons as were in commission for the peace and had not yet acted.

Letters from Ireland say that our army was quite drawn off from before Limerick, and quartered in the adjacent towns: that Mr. Boisleau, late governour of Limrick, was gone for France.

The 14th was observed here within the citty of London as a thanksgiving day for his majesties safe return home.

The 13th, was published a proclamation requiring the attendance of both houses of parliament on the 2d of October next.

Scotch letters say, that the parliament there have past an

act declaring the robbing or stopping the common pacquet or expresse to be capital, and punishable with death. They say also, that in the colledge of St. Andrew there is but one regent or professor that seems inclined to take the allegiance to his majestie: and that the forces of that kingdom were in several bodies in pursuit of the rebells: that the parliament have given their majesties a new subsidy of three months cesse on lands, and have laid a tax of 14d. upon every fire hearth, hospitalls and such as live on charity excepted: and that their majesties forces, under major general Mackay, had obliged the earl of Seaforth, with all his clan and kindred, to deliver up their arms and surrender themselves, and that they are now in the garison of Invernesse.

Our fleet with the land forces on board still continue at Spithead, consisting of above 40 men of warr, waiting for a fair wind.

Sir Thomas Allen, alderman of London, died lately; as also sir Christopher Lethulier, another of the same.

Letters from Dublin of the 9th say, that the militia of the citty are setled, and make a body of 3000 men well armed.

The duke of Grafton, lord Colchester, and several others, went on board our fleet at Spithead, to goe volunteers in the present expedition designed.

The parliament in Scotland have pass'd an act to oblidge the respective members to give their attendance at the 1st sessions, upon the forfeiture of 60*l.* sterling for every nobleman, 30*l.* for a baron, and 15*l.* for a burgesse.

It hath been lately discovered that much of our new milled money hath been melted down by the Jews and others, and great quantity of it sent beyond sea; which has occasioned a great scarcity of the same.

Foreign letters say, those from Venice that Napoli di Malvasia, in the Morea, is at last surrendred to the Venetians upon articles.

Those from Italy bring, that some German forces were arrived in Savoy for the assistance of that duke: and that the Vaudois have defeated another party of French.

Those from Germany bring, that count Teckeley, with 16,000 Turks and Tartars, had fallen upon general Heusler, who had 4000 Germans and 6000 Transylvanians with him, and was posted at a passe in Transylvania: by the giving way of the

Transylvanians the Germans were defeated, about 1000 killed, and several taken prisoners; among which was general Heusler himself, and the marquis Doria.

That the Turks, under the grand vizier, had beseiged Nyssa: and another body of Turks had also beseiged Widin, which had much alarmed the emperor.

Those from the Rhine bring an account of the death of Phillip William, elector palatine, in the 75th year of his age. They say also that the French and German armies continued upon the Rhine, the French retiring as the Germans marched towards them.

The Scotch letters bring, that the parliament there had past the act for preventing the robberies and depredations of the highlanders; and then adjourned till 22nd of October next.

The letters from Ireland say that a party of our forces had taken Kilmallock, near Tipperary, in which was a garison of 200 men, who submitted, and marched out without their arms and baggage.

The deputy lieutenants and justices of peace of Middlesex have presented a congratulatory addresse to his majestie on his return from Ireland.

Letters from Plymouth bring, that 30 sail of ships laden with stores and provisions, under the convoy of a squadron of men of war, were sailed thence for Ireland.

The letters from Portsmouth say that admiral Evertzen, with 17 Dutch men of war, besides fireships and tenders, were arrived there from the Downs; and that the whole fleet, Dutch and English, were under sail.

The packet boat from Newport in Flanders brings, that several French ships were forced ashore between Bologne and Dunkirk; many whereof were lost, and few of the men saved.

The letters from Ireland give an account of several skirmishes between parties of our forces and the rapparies, and of ours killing several of them and taking some prisoners.

The letters from Savoy say, that mounsieur Catinat is fortifyeing several places in that country, and exacts contributions; that mounsieur St. Ruth is fortifyeing Thonon, a small place on the lake of Geneva, which will bridle that citty.

The Paris letters bring an account of the great consternation the French were in upon the news of our fleets goeing to sea

with land forces on board so late in the year, fearing a descent on some part of their country; to prevent which the arrear-band is raised all along the coasts.

The 18th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, in a body, waited on his majestie in the banquetting house at Whitehal; where Mr. recorder in a handsome speech congratulated the king on his happy successe in Ireland, and safe return home.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on two eminent merchants of London, Joseph Herne and Thomas Cook, esqs.

The letters from France bring, that that king is building 30 new men of war against spring, and that he intends to have 120 sail out next summer.

We hear that the protestant cantons in Switzerland have absolutely given Mr. Cox, the English envoy, leave to raise 4000 men there for the service of the king of Great Brittain.

The 19th, their majesties went to Windsor to spend some few dayes there.

Orders are given to the gunsmiths to prepare 30,000 small arms against spring.

Four ministers of each party of the dissenters have been to congratulate his majestie on his victory in Ireland, and safe return to England; and the officers of the auxiliary regiments of London have done the same, and were kindly received.

The earl of Kingston died lately of an apoplexy. The countesse of Northumberland, wife to the earl of Mountague, is also dead: and the earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes.

We hear the French are using all their interest with the Swedes by their Lewis d'ors to maintain a newtrality, and 'tis more then probable they may succeed; because their 12 ships which were to assist the Hollanders and the 6000 land men they were to join the confederate army with on the Rhine, are not yet come.

The letters from Savoy say, mounsieur Catinat has taken several places in Savoy: as, Villa Francha, Salusses, Montmelian, &c., and had raised great contributions; but that the Vaudois had been very successful in the valleys, defeating several parties of the French, and taking many waggons and mules laden with provisions and ammunition.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the feild officers of the several regiments of the auxiliaries of London, congratulating his majesties safe return from Ireland.

The foreign letters say, that the imperiall and confederate armies, and that of the French upon the Rhine, continue near each other: the former endeavouring to come to a battle, but the French avoid it.

We hear from Portsmouth that the English and Dutch fleets are sailed thence to the westward, some imagine for some part of the coast of France, but most think for Ireland; and the letters from Plymouth say that sir Clowdesly Shovell, with the squadron under his command, sailed thence to the westward.

Upon the petition of the merchants trading to the West Indies, Spain, Portugall, and the Streights, his majestie has been pleased to grant them such a number of seamen for their use; and they are to be back in Aprill next.

The 21st, a barbarous murder was committed in Blackfryers upon one Mrs. Sheldon and her maid, being found with their throats cutt.

We hear from France, that the French king has coined a vast summ of money out of the plate he has extorted from the religious houses; and that they have several new ships upon the stocks, which will considerably reinforce their fleet against next summer.

Our court here is gone into mourning for the death of the elector palatine.

Foreign letters bring, those from Poland that the army of that crown had now taken the feild, consisting of 11,000 foot and 6000 horse, and that they were marching towards Moldavia and Walachia.

Three Dutch privateers have brought into Mounts bay, in Cornwall, nine French prizes; some of them laden with sugars, indico, and tobacco, and others with wine and brandy.

A committee of the East India company have waited on his majestie to congratulate his happy successe in Ireland and safe return, and were well received; and his majestie was then pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Joseph Hern, esq., governour, and Thomas Cook, esq., deputy governour of the said company.

The several persons that were lately outlawed for high trea-

son, in joyning with the French in the rebellion against their majesties in Ireland, and about whom commissions are issued out to enquire after their estates, are, earls of Antrim, Limerick, and Clancarty, lords Galmoy, Gormonstown, Duleek, earl of Melfort, duke of Barwick, earl of Tyrconnel, marquesse of Powis, lord Thomas Howard, lord Dover, lord Hunsdon, lord Kingsland, sir Robert Parker, sir John Sparrow, sir Thomas Crosby, sir Thomas Hacket, sir Mich. Creagh, sir Roger Strickland, sir Edward Herbert, sir Walter Brown, sir Steph. Ryce, sir Maurice Eustace, sir Wm. Talbot, sir Neal O Neal, sir Henry Lynch, sir Richard Neagle, sir Alex. Fitton, sir Patrick Trant, Thomas Trant, Dudley Bagnal, Robert Feilding, Wm. Crosby, Wal. Dunyon, Bask. Polwheele, Nich. Brown, Tho. Fitzgerald, Francis Dorrington, and Richard Hamilton, esqrs.; Thom. Nugent, Wm. Nugent, John Arthur, Fr. Plowden, John Trinder, Dom. Sheldon, Tho. Collings, with 8 more.

A person lately arrived from Paris brings, that the French king is very much alarmed at the English fleet goeing out at this time of the year, with a body of men on board them, fearing to be designed on some of his sea ports, hath sent expresses to Brest, Rochelle, and other sea port towns, and to the intendants of those parts, to raise the arrear band, and to guard the coasts.

The 24th, their majesties returned from Windsor.

Dr. Sherlock having at last resolved to take the oaths, upon the 25th kist his majesties hand; and a patent is passing to restore him to his mastership of the Temple; and this morning a chapter was held at St. Pauls, where he was reelected a prebend of that church, and is restored to his living.

The court of aldermen have chosen Mr. Levett, a tobacconist, alderman of Bridgeward, in the room of sir Thomas Allen, deceased.

Scotch letters bring, that the lord commissioner and several officers of the army were on their way for London; that a proclamation had been published there for a thanksgiveing for his majesties successe in Ireland.

The Hudsons Bay company have considerably advanced their actions, upon the successe of the English against the French in the West Indies.

Sir Charles Porter has kist his majesties hand to goe lord

chancellor of Ireland, as also one of the lords justiciary of that kingdom.

Mr. Sheapherd, a Northamptonshire parson, is turn'd nonconformist, and has preacht a recantation sermon in Pinners hall, London.

The 26th, the queen stood godmother to the countesse of Bridgwater's daughter.

Orders are given for the melting down a great many small brasse cannon, to make into large cannon of 56 pounders; and a great many granado shells have been lately made, and several tunn of bombs are ordered to be made against spring.

One Tyndall, formerly a woollen draper in Pauls church yard, is taken up for treasonable words.

Wrote from Staffordshire, that discovery hath been made in that county of 1000*l.* per ann. land therein, belonging to the Jesuites at St. Omers.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that part of the German succours are arrived there; that the French are about 16,000 strong, and have putt garisons into Fossano, Savigliana, and Villa Franca, in Savoy.

Those from Flanders, that a great storm hapned near Dunkirk, wherein 30 French merchant ships and two men of warr were cast away on that coast.

Letters from Ireland bring, that our army there is dispersing it self into winter quarters; that some of our forces had fallen upon some parties of rapparees, and cutt off several of them: and those from Dublin bring, that the lord Sidney and Thomas Coningsby, esq. had took the usual oaths of cheif governours of that kingdom, and received the compliments thereon: that they had began to settle the militia of that kingdom, in order to make it serviceable for the defence thereof: that they have published four proclamations there already, one prohibiting all papists, under pain of imprisonment, not to depart or travell from the parish where they dwell without special licence of the lords justices, &c.; another, prohibiting the disturbing any persons repairing to the markets of Dublin, or pressing any horses within 10 miles of the same; the 3d, for protecting all ships and mariners that shall be employed in transporting coals from any part of England or Wales to Dublin; and the fourth, prohibiting the masters and owners of vessells and seamen to take

on board any officers or soldiers, or others, without licence from the lords justices or their majesties generall.

The 26th, the deputy governour and several members of the Hudsons Bay company attended his majestie to congratulate his successe and safe return from Ireland; and presented him with a dividend upon his stock in the said company; which his majestie received very gratiously.

One Mrs. Gautier is taken up upon a letter sent to her from her sister, Mrs. Labady, the pretended prince of Wales nurse, in reference to that matter; and we hear some papers relating to that intreague are taken.

Foreign letters say, that Te Deum was sung at Paris for joy of taking Nyssa and Widin from the imperialists by the Turks.

From Denmark wrote, that that king had caused several ships belonging to the Dutch to be arrested, by way of reprizall for some ships belonging to his subjects taken by the Dutch.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the high sherif, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, grand juries, and other gentlemen of the county of York, congratulating his successe in Ireland.

Mrs. Brent, wife of Robert Brent, esq., fled, is lately apprehended and committed to prison.

Letters from Scotland say, that the committee appointed by the parliament there for visiting the four universities of that kingdom, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasco, and Aberdeen, had mett, and began with that of St. Andrews; where all the masters and professors, about 12, were turn'd out, except one, who took the oath of allegiance, and subscrib'd the confession of faith.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the difficulties between that court and the French still continue, notwithstanding all the projections for an accomodation.

From Poland they say the forces of that crown were taking the feild, and preparing to march towards Walachia, to possess themselves of some strong places in that country.

From Hungary they say that Nyssa and Widin were surrendred to the Turks.

From the Rhine they say, the confederate army, commanded by the electors of Bavaria and Saxony, were advanced towards

Friburgh near the French army, whom they followed to engage them to a battle, which they endeavoured to avoid.

And from Switzerland they say, the French ambassador had declared to the cantons that his master would no longer pay the 1500 Switz appointed for the guard of the passe called Augst, near Rhinfelden.

The Soveraign, with 7 of our second rate men of war, are coming into the river to be laid up.

Generall Solmes is arrived here from Ireland.

A court of aldermen hath been lately held in London, where was a dispute about the election of the common council men for the ward of Dowgate, sir Thomas Kensey, alderman, and Aldersgate ward, sir Peter Rich, alderman, some of the inhabitants of those wards complaining of the illegality of the choice, in being denied a poll, &c. for them.

The letters from Ireland bring, that a party of our men, under the command of major Fittinckhoft, near Mallow in the county of Cork, had attack't a body of 3 or 4000 rapparees, and putt them to flight, killing 500 of them; and found among them 50 silver hilted swords.

That col. Sarsfeild passed the Shannon with 5 regiments of horse and 5 of foot, and 3 of dragoons, and 3 feild peices, and marched to Birr, an open town, and attackt sir Lawrence Parsons house, in which were 80 men, who fired so briskly that they killed 100 of the Irish; on which, and the advice of the march of our forces towards them, they retired in great disorder.

By an expresse we have an account that the English fleet arrived in Cork harbour the 21st, and that the forces under the earl of Marlborough began to land there; and that major generall Scravenmore was near them with the forces detached from the army.

October.—The 2d, the parliament mett at Westminster, to whom his majestie made a gratious speech, to the effect following: That he was glad to meet them after so long a recesse; that he had ventured his life in Ireland for their safety and the protestant religion, and should be ready to expose it again; that the citty of London had shewed much chearfulnesse in his absence; and that he took notice of the alacrity of the country in his goeing to and coming from Ireland, and the readinesse

of the militia; and desired them to expedite a speedy supply sufficient for the great ends; and that he should look on those who obstructed it to be enemies to this government. He recommended to them the inspection of the miscarriages of the fleet, and that the authors thereof might be brought to condign punishment.

A proclamation hath been published by their majesties, appointing the 19th of this month for a day of thanksgiving for his majesties successe and victory in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Cook, a merchant in this citty, has lately given 500*l.* to help carry over the Irish protestants into Ireland, who had not wherewith to goe over.

Foreign letters bring, those from Hungary that count Teckeley, with a great body of Turks and Tartars, was advanced into Transylvania, and had summoned a diett of the states to meet at Alba Julia, with a design, as thought, to invest him in that principality.

The letters from Ireland of the 29th of last month confirm the arrival of our fleet in Cork harbor, and the landing of our forces under the earl of Marlborough, who proceeded in their attack upon the town of Cork; and after a seige of four dayes they surrendred the 28th, upon the following articles: the garison to be prisoners of war, and no prejudice to be done to officers, soldiers, or inhabitants; that the general should use his endeavours to obtain his majesties clemency towards them; that all the protestants in prison should be immediately released. And accordingly the old fort and the town surrendred; the garison, which consisted of 4 or 5000 men, were made prisoners, among whom are the earls of Clancarty and Tyrone, col. Mackellicut, who was governour, and several other officers of note. After the surrender hereof, a detachment of horse and dragoons was sent with a summons to Kingsale, and the rest of the forces are preparing to follow.

The pacquet boat arrived from Newport in Flanders brings, that a body of 12,000 French had endeavoured to passe the canall between Ostend and Newport, to putt the country under contribution; but were so warmly received by three small Spanish men of warr who lay in the river, that they made them give way, and killed 1000 on the place; and some forces being drawn from the neighbouring Spanish garrisons, they

pursued the enemy. took their artillery, consisting of 8 feild peices, and several prisoners.

The earls of Salisbury and Peterborough, prisoners in the Tower upon the impeachment of the house of commons for high treason, having petitioned the lords house, were brought to the bar of that house and admitted to bail; the earls of Thanet and Huntington for the former, and the earl of Manchester and lord Weymouth for the latter; each in 5000*l.* apeice.

The lords and commons have presented addresses of thanks to his majestie for exposing his person in Ireland, and congratulating his victory and successe, and safe return home.

Foreign letters bring, those from France that at Thoulon, Brest, and other sea ports in that kingdom, great and vigorous preparations were making to gett their fleet early at sea next summer; and that they were building there several men of warr, which would be ready against the spring.

The earl of Torrington hath petitioned the house of lords for his liberty, or else that he might be tried by his peers; and his petition was referred to the committee of priviledges.

The court of aldermen of London mett the 7th, and sir James Smith and Mr. Gore being returned aldermen for Coleman street ward, they chose the latter.

The letters from Scotland say, a proclamation had been published there for a publick thanksgiving in that kingdom; that the commissioners there had visited the colledge of Glasco, and 3 of the heads refusing the oath, &c. were deprived.

As to the proceedings of the house of commons in general, I forbear inserting them, the votes being daily printed.

Orders are given to the commissioners of the navy to provide victualls for 30,000 men for 12 months, which is about one third part more then we had the last year.

The 9th, his majestie sent the commons an account of the charges of the war the next year, that he thought it necessary to have an army of 8000 horse, 3800 dragoons, and 56,000 foot; the charges of maintaining which, and the navy and ordnance for the next year, is computed at near five millions. And the commons having began to take into consideration the kings speech, resolved unanimously that a supply be granted to his majestie for the entire reducing of Ireland, the securing of these kingdoms, and the vigorous carrying on the war against France.

Letters from Portsmouth bring, that sir Clowdesly Shovell with his majesties ships was arrived there from the coast of Ireland; that he had been in the bay of Galloway, but the French ships with all their troops, and Tyrconnel, Lausun, Boiseleau, &c., were gone thence for France but 3 or 4 days before. Sir Clouesly took afterwards two ships bound from France to Ireland.

Foreign letters bring, those from Venice say that the Venetian fleet was come before Vallona in Albania, and had began to attack it.

From Transylvania, that count Teckeley had appointed a meeting of the states of that country at Alba Julia, under severe threatnings.

From Germany, that the Turks, since the taking of Nyssa and Widin, had advanced on and were not farr from Belgrade: they say also that the confederate army lay encamp'd near Villengen on the upper Rhine, and the French army near Newenburgh, under the command of the mareschal de Lorges, the dauphin being on his return to Paris.

A considerable fleet of merchant men are arrived homeward bound, richly laden, in the Downs, which came from the Streights, and two merchant ships from the East Indies.

The letters from Plymouth say, that the Dutch privateers had taken several French prizes, laden to and from Ireland, and brought them in there.

Our merchants have but a bad account of matters from the East Indies; that our trade there was in a visible decrease; we having but two ships from thence homeward bound this season, and the Dutch had 14.

The 9th, a daughter of the duke of Ormond's was baptized, the queen and the countesse of Essex were godmothers, and the prince of Denmark godfather.

Letters from Ireland say, that the duke of Grafton continued at Cork, very ill of the wound he received in the attack upon that place; that the bullet was taken out, but no great signs yett of recovery. They bring also, that our forces under the earl of Marlborough were marched to Kingsale, and that upon their approach the Irish quitted the town and retired into the old and new forts, which our men were preparing to attack: and the letters say that the lords justices had appointed com-

missioners to enquire into the estates forfeited by those in rebellion against their majesties: that col. Woolsley had cutt off col. Grace the governour of Athlone's troop of horse near that place, by killing 40, taking 36 horses, 25 cases of pistolls, 18 carbines, and 21 saddles with holsters, and pursued the rest.

A considerable summ of money is sent to Chattham to pay off several seamen belonging to the ships that are goeing to be laid up.

Scotch letters bring, that the rebells in that kingdom are most dispersed, few appearing in a body together to give any disturbance.

The letters from Paris say the French king has bought all the English and Dutch slaves in Algiers, and gives them double pay to serve on board his fleet; that he is also agreeing with the government of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, to furnish his fleet with a number of seamen. And the letters from Switzerland say that the French army drew near the borders of their country, whereby they feared 'twas designed to take up winter quarters in the bishoprick of Basle.

The English fleet, commanded by sir Richard Haddock, Henry Killigrew, esq., and sir John Ashby, are arrived in the Downs from Ireland: they came from Cork the 2d of this month, and have brought with them the earls of Clancarty and Tyrone, the lord Carne, col. Macgellicot, and several other prisoners.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie by the duke of Norfolk, high sherif, and several gentlemen of the county of Surrey, congratulating his majesties successe in Ireland and safe return; and his majestie was pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on George Meggott, esq., high sherif of that county.

The 12th, in the morning, a great fire hapned in the timber yards of one Mr. Hooper and Mr. Malthus, near the saw mill by the river of Thames, over against Somersethouse; and consumed some houses, several thousand of deals, and great quantity of other timber.

One Cox, a trooper, was shott to death in Hide park the 13th, for drawing on his officer.

The house of lords have been upon a report from their committee of priviledges, about the earl of Torringtons petition;

which after some debate they had dismist, declaring that since his lordship had accepted of a commission from the lords of the admiralty, he ought not to be allowed the priviledge of his peerage; but might be tried by the act 13 Car. 2d, c. .

Letters from Ireland of the 8th, that our forces had possest themselves of the old fort at Kingsale, and taken it by storm; there were in it about 450 men, of whom near 250 with the governour were killed. After this a summons was sent to sir Edward Scott, the governour of the new fort, who answered, it would be time enough to capitulate a month hence. That the lords justices had putt out a proclamation forbidding any persons to buy any goods, cattle, or horses, except in fairs or publick markets; declaring such who shal buy any stoln goods, &c. shall be proceeded against as accessaries to the felony, and the goods restored to the right owners. And they say that a small earthquake had been at Dublin, which shook the houses, but did no harm.

A Dutch man of war called the Courteen, of Middleburgh, of 50 guns, was in a storm broke to peices off of Weymouth; but all the men were saved except about 40.

The letters from Holyhead and other parts of Wales say that a kind of an earthquake hapned there the 7th instant, which lasted a little while, shaking the houses, but did no harm.

His majestie has appointed Thomas Baker, esq. to be his consul at Algiers; whither he is preparing speedily to goe.

The 14th, the princesse of Denmark was delivered of a daughter, which lived about 2 hours and was christened, and buried privately in Westminster abby; she came about two months before her time, but continues very well.

An order of the house of lords hath been published for nulling and declaring void all protections by their house entred in the office the last sessions of parliament.

Mr. Poulteney, second son to sir Wm. Poultney, is gone hence for Ireland to be secretary to the lords justices there.

Some French seamen taken lately in some French prizes have been exchanged for as many English prisoners at St. Maloes. Our men say the French were in a consternation upon the news of the English fleet that went out with land men on board, fearing they intended a descent in their parts; that

thereon they laid bombs and chains across the river, raised a platform, and flung up some outworks to secure the town and river; and that they raised the arrear band to be ready to assist them.

An envoy is arrived here from Denmark with repeated assurances of that kings friendship, and that he will make no peace with France without the confederates; and offers another body of men to assist his majestie.

Orders are sent to the ordnance at the Tower to prepare a train of artillery against spring, and all other necessaries belonging theretoo.

Strict orders are sent down to several ports to prepare matters with all expedition for the service of the fleet, that they may be early out next summer.

A courier is sent hence to Switzerland with his majesties ratification of the treaty lately concluded between him and the protestant cantons there.

Our merchants have advice of the safe arrival of our Barbadoes fleet in the channel, homeward bound and richly laden, being about 30 sail.

The effigies of the earl of Torrington is made in Holland, riding on a dog with two women on his back, one hand combing his peruque, the other filling his pockett with French gold, with this motto in capital letters over his head: The Dutch gott the honour, the French the advantage, and the English the shame.

The roads have been very much infested with robberies.

The house of lords having not thought fitt to releive the lord Torrington on his petition, he has been committed to the Marshalsea in Southwark, by a warrant from the lords of the admiralty, in order to his tryal.

Letters from Barbadoes bring an account of the great successes of our forces in the Leeward Islands, under the command of col. Codrington, against the French; that they had retaken the whole island of St. Christophers, with the fort, and the island of Eustacia; killing many of the French and taking much plunder, with a great many negroes; with but little losse on our side.

Foreign letters bring, those from Italy that there frequently hapned skirmishes between parties of the French forces in Sa-

voy and the Vaudois, and some of those dukes, in which generally the French were worsted.

Those from Venice say, that the forces of that state had taken the fortresse of Canina, and the town of Vallona in Albania; in which last place they took 130 peices of cannon, with great quantities of ammunition and provisions.

Those from Vienna bring, that the Turks had taken Semendria upon the Danube, and putt the garrison, consisting of 300 men, to the sword; and that afterwards the Turkish army marched towards Belgrade, which place they had invested, and began to open the trenches against it.

Those from France say that the French troops were arrived at Brest from Ireland, but that several of them had died on board the ships, and diverse of the officers and soldiers were sick.

Those from Holland say the states generall had putt out a severe placaet prohibiting all commerce with France.

A quarrell lately hapning between the lord Danby and the lord Lansdown, it proceeded so far as to a challenge; but the guards interposing prevented their fighting.

The Dreadnought, an old third rate ship, coming home sprung a leak in her way to Chatham and was sunk, but her men were saved; she [had] but 20 guns in her.

His majestie hath granted Mr. Dockwra 500*l.* per ann. out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the 1st projector thereof.

Letters from Scotland bring, that the rebells in the highlands were dispersed, things remaining there pretty quiet: that col. Buchan and col. Cannon were gone off, said for France; that the island of Cluny, where several rebells had retired, had surrendred themselves to his majesties forces, among whom were some considerable persons, as the lord Dunkel, major Menzies, &c.

The sessions at the Old Baily began the 15th and ended the 18th, where 9 persons were burnt in the hand, 12 received sentence of death, 3 of them for hightreason in clipping and coineing, 2 were ordered to be transported, and 3 ordered to be whipt.

Our merchants have the good news of the arrival of our West India fleet, 30 ships from Barbadoes and about 40 from Virginia.

Col. Mathews regiment of dragoons, and count Schonbergs regiment of horse, are sent for Ireland.

Foreign letters bring, those from Hungary give a sad account of affairs there; which is attributed to the ill council of the Jesuites, who obstructed the making peace with the Turks: they say a great body of Turks and Tartars appeared about the bridge of Esseck, plundering and ravaging the country, that the Turks carried on the seige of Belgrade very furiously, and had taken the town by storm, occasioned by a bomb falling into the magazine of powder, which blew up, and above 1000 men of the garison with it, with some part of the wall of the town, which the Turks took the advantage of; and the besciged being in a great confusion, they possessed themselves of the town, putting all the garison to the sword (which at first consisted of about 6000 men), except the duke de Croy and general Aspremont, who with about 300 more escaped by water. That these successes had much disheartned the Germans, and 'twas feared that the emperor must be forced to recall a great part of his forces upon the Rhine to send into Hungary. They mention also that the Turkish army have several French engineers and some officers amongst them, who are consulted on all occasions.

Those from the Rhine bring, that the 6000 Suedish auxiliaries were at last arrived in the palatinate, but were goeing to return again towards Pomeren and Bremen to goe into winter quarters.

Those from Suisterland say, that the French designed to build a new fort between Basle and Hunninghen, whereof they could bombard the town and ruine their bridge; which the cantons were much alarmed at, and had resolved to oppose the same with their whole force: that the canton of Berne had sent positive orders to their officers in the French service, not to serve but for the defence of such places as France was possessed of in 1663; and that from Geneva they had notice of a design the French had upon that citty, whereon the magistrates thereof have reinforced their garison with some troops of the canton of Berne: they bring also, that the French king had made mounsieur St. Ruth governer of Savoy, with a pention of 40,000 crowns.

Those from France confirm the arrival of the French squa-

dron, commanded by the marquess of Amfrevile at Brest, on the 9th of this month from Ireland, having brought with them the count de Lausun, earl of Tyrconnel, and the French troops.

Those from Flanders say that the confederate and French armies were preparing to take their winter quarters; that sir William Hussey, his majesties ambassador to the Ottoman court, arrived at the Hague and proceeded on his journey.

Those from the Hague bring also, that the palace there and other apartments were preparing there for the reception of the king of England, the electors of Bavaria, Brandenburgh, and Saxony, and the other princes and confederate ministers that were shortly expected to meet there at the congresse, for concerting matters against next campagne.

Scotch letters bring, that the general assembly of the kirk mett the 16th at Edingburgh, where the lord Carmicheal presided as cheif commissioner, and after 2 sermons preached, they chose their moderator and clerk, and then adjourned; they are setting up the stool of repentance in their churches as formerly, where people guilty of incontinency are to doe pennance.

A most notorious high way man, commonly known by the name of the Golden Farmer, was taken lately in Southwark; but killed one and wounded 2 or 3 in the taking.

The 24th, three persons were executed at Tyburn, one for high treason in clipping and coyneing.

The house of lords have had before him [them] a bill for regulating and restraining the court of chancery.

An envoy from the king of Portugall hath had audience of their majesties, congratulating their happy accession to the crown.

The letters from Ireland bring, that on the 5th our forces open'd the trenches against the new fort at Kingsale, and carried them on with good successe, and fixed their batteries so that by the 15th a reasonable breach was made; but the beseiged beat a parley, and agreed to surrender the place the next day upon articles, to goe out with their arms and baggage; and accordingly the garison, being about 1200 men, marched out, leaving behind near 100 peices of cannon and all the goods of the Irish brought thither for protection. The Irish had not obtained so good terms but only to preserve the fort (which is a new and a good fortification) from blowing up or

being destroyed; which must necessarily have been if the seige had been carried on to the last extremity.

Those letters bring also, that a good [part] of the Irish forces, about 8000 horse and foot, were advanced to Maccrone, in order to releive the fort; but hearing of the march of our troops towards them they retired, plundering and burning some towns and houses in their retreat, as Mallow, the lord Orrery's house at Charleville, &c.

These letters also bring, that the duke of Grafton died at Cork the 9th of this month, of the wound he received before that place; and that his body is to be brought home to be interr'd at Euston hall in Suffolk.

They further bring, that the Breda frigat, a fine third rate ship of 70 guns and 450 men, being at anchor in Cork harbour, took fire, but not known how, and blew up; most of her men were lost, and capt. Thanet the commander also: there were also 26 Irish officers prisoners on board, all which were lost too but 3 or 4.

And that a party of our men had taken the castles of Bahan and Rea, and made 100 Irish prisoners of warr.

The letters from Germany say, that 6000 imperialists and 2000 Bavarians of the German army upon the Rhine were ordered to march immediately for Hungary, to putt a stop to the current of the Turkish victories; that the French and confederate army upon the Rhine were drawing towards winter quarters.

And the letters from Poland bring, that the Polish army had succeeded in their design upon Soczawa in Walachia, and putt 800 men into garison in it and 6 months provisions and other necessaries; and that thereon their army were goeing into winter quarters.

The 23d, being the 1st day of the term, several persons upon their recognizances appeared in the court of kings bench, viz. the earls of Clarendon, Aylisbury, Litchfeild, and Yarmouth, lord Bellasis, lord Griffin, lord Montgomery Powis's son, lord Annandaile, lord Forbes, lord Newburgh, lord Dunsmore, sir John Fenwick, sir James Simmonds, sir Robert Hamilton, sir Theophilus Oglethorp, col. Sackvill, Mr. Draycot, Bernard Howard, esq., Mr. Gage, col. Butler, bishop Labourn and bishop Gifford, Penn the quaker, the Maldon and Dover captains, Charles

Iston, and several others, and were continued till the end of the term.

And the prayer of others was made that they might be either tryed or bailed this term, according to the habeas corpus act; as the lord Castlemain, sir Wm. Scott, and others.

Foreign letters bring, those from Germany that the sudden news of the miscarriage at Belgrade had enraged the common people to that degree, that they fell on the Jesuites, whom they look'd on as the advisers for continuing the war with the Turks, and cutt some of them in peices, threatning to pull down their colledge, but were restrained by the guards, who kill'd some of them before they could be supprest. That the sudden progresse of the Turkish arms had much alarmed the empire, and had occasioned a severe declaration from the emperor to prevent the people flying out of the adjoining parts for fear of the Turks, the people being in a mighty consternation.

From Switzerland tis wrote, that the dyet of the Switz cantons at Baden had resolved to maintain their newtrality, to secure the passe of Augst, and to protect the bishoprick of Basle and the forest towns; and that the canton of Berne were jealous of the French making some account upon the citty of Geneva, and had a body of men to assist it in case of necessity. And from Paris 'tis advis'd that orders had been sent to their army on the Rhine to make some detachments to reinforce mounsieur Catinats army in Savoy, to make him 30,000 men.

An order is sent to the officers of the Tower here to prepare a quantity of ammunition and warlike provisions to be sent to the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, in the ships now ordered for that service.

The letters from Scotland say that the castle of Fedret had surrendred to his majesties forces there, and the lord Fendrat and several other persons of quality made prisoners therein; they bring also that the Dartmouth frigatt mett with a violent storm of the Isle of Mull, and was drove upon a rock and broke to peices; capt. Porrenger, the commander, and most of the men were lost.

An addresse has been presented to his majestie from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Nottingham, congratulating his majesties happy successe in Ireland and safe return.

The earl of Marlborough and the lord Colchester are arrived here from Ireland, who bring that the new fort at Kingsale was surrendred the 17th of this month; sir Edward Scott, the governour, marching out according to the capitulation with 1100 men.

Orders are given to the commissioners of the navy to provide victualls &c. for 30,000 men for 12 months.

The letters from Scotland say, that since the surrender of the castle of Fendret there, some other small places had surrendred also; that some of the clans were come in, and had given security to be peaceable under the government.

The lords house have had a great debate upon impeachments by the commons, whither they are discharged on a prorogation or a dissolution, and carried that they were; and accordingly thereon the earls of Salisbury and Peterborough are come out of the Tower.

Wrote from Ireland, that an order is arrived there for some of the officers of several regiments to come for England this winter, to recruit their regiments against spring: that col. Mathews regiment of dragoons was landed at Dublin from hence, and that the blew Dutch regiment of foot guards was come for England: that since the taking the fort of Kingsale some Irish officers were come in, and had surrendred themselves to col. Churchill, governour of Kingsale.

The letters from Paris say, that two of their men of warr had been cast in tempestuous weather, off of Brest: that it was thought the French king would declare warr against Portugall: that general Macarty, who commanded the Irish that came from Ireland, was by the French king made governour of Chambery, the cheif citty of Savoy, with the pension of 2000 pistolls per ann.

By a ship arrived from Barbadoes we hear, that the English thinking it might be difficult to keep St. Christophers, lately taken from the French, because of the warr, and to prevent the weakning the other English plantations there, had resolved to destroy the same by burning the houses, blowing up the works, and cutting down the trees.

An ambassador is arrived here from the duke of Savoy, and has had his audience of their majesties, to congratulate their accession to the crown; 'tis said he comes to desire assistance for his master.

Our merchants have received the good news of the arrivall of the Virginia fleet homeward bound.

We hear that overtures have been made to his majestie by the Suedish ambassador here, of his masters mediation for a generall peace; but the king was pleas'd to tell him he was resolved to carry on the warr vigorously, and that what instructions he had from his master he might communicate to the allies at the Hague, if he thought fitt.

Experiments have been made of several new warlike inventions, particularly of a mortar to putt on the decks of our ships, to throw bombs into the enemies ships in any engagement.

The 31st, Godfrey Crosse, an innkeeper at Lydd, a town (near Rye) in Kent, was brought to the kings bench barr and arraign'd upon an indictment of hightreason, in adhering to the kings enemies when the French fleet was upon our coast, in goeing aboard them, and carrying and bringing letters and intelligence to and from them; and was ordered to be tryed about the end of this term.

We hear these following persons are nominated for judges in Ireland: of the kings bench, sir Richard Reynel cheif, serjeant Lyndon and sir Richard Stephens; of the common pleas, serjeant Osborn cheif, serjeant Jefferson and Mr. Cox; of the exchequer, Mr. Healy, of Lincolns Inn, cheif baron; sir Standish Hartstongue and serjeant Ecclin; sir John Temple, attorney general; and Mr. Leving, sollicitor generall.

November.—The letters from Ireland of the 25th past bring, that the rapparees keep together in strong parties, and burn and ravage wherever they come; that they have destroyed some towns and many gentlemens houses in the county of Cork; that corn and salt are very scarce and dear among the Irish in Connaught; and shoes are not to be had but at excessive rates. They say also that col. Sarsfeild had past the Shannon with a body of Irish, thinking to surprize our men in their quarters; and that our army had orders to hang up all the rapparees they take prisoners.

The 3d, Charles Lawton, esq., committed for suspicion of treason, was admitted to bail by the court of kings bench. The same day Dr. Sherlock took the oaths to their majesties, and is restored to all his preferments: his reasons will be published in few dayes. The same day also several of the nobility and judges

satt in the exchequer chamber at Westminster to prick sherifs for the year ensueing.

There is a proclamation published by their majesties for the apprehending, discovering, and seizing several high way men and robbers; promising the reward of 20*l.* for the taking several mentioned therein, and 10*l.* for every other high way man that shall be taken and convicted; ordering and requiring the justices of peace to doe their endeavours to discover the same.

Letters from Scotland say, that several persons were apprehended there on board a ship that lay in Leith road outward bound; among whom was the lord Ballentine (who kill'd the centinel a while since), Mr. Seaton, the laird of Garettons brother (who robb'd the mail), and some others, who were making their escape beyond sea, and are committed to prison.

The 4th, being his majesties birth day, was observed here very strictly, by shutting up the shops, firing the great guns at the Tower, ringing of bells, and bonefires at night; their majesties dined publickly at Whitehall, where was a great resort of nobility and gentry, and at night was a consort of musick, and a play afterwards. And the next day, being the anniversary of the gunpowder plott, (being likewise the day of his majesties landing in England,) was observed with great solemnity and general rejoycing.

Count Solms went hence lately for Holland and Germany.

The 7th, a violent storm of wind was here, which blew down the stacks of several chimneys, and parts of some houses about this town.

We hear the French Lewis d'ors have at last prevailed with the king of Sueden not to declare for the confederates, but to maintain a neutrality, and to carry on a treaty of trade and commerce with the French.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that the Vaudois and French protestants continue to behave themselves bravely against the French, and with good successe, having routed several parties of them and taking considerable booty.

Those from Venice say, that their captain generall, seignior Cornaro, died lately of a feaver, and that the great council there had chosen seignior Domenico Mocenigi to succeed him: that a squadron of their fleet consisting of 12 men of war, under the command of seignior Delfino, had in the Levant near the

island of Scio, engaged the Turkish fleet, consisting of thrice their number, and forced them to retire towards Constantinople, having shatterd and disabled several of their ships.

Those from Germany, that prince Lovis of Baden, being resolved to attack count Teckeley in Transylvania, was advanced towards him, but Teckeley thought fitt to retire in the night; however, that the Germans had cutt off several of his men in their retreat, and was in pursuit of his baggage; but that the Turks since their taking Belgrade had advanced over the Save in several parties, even within sight of Esseck.

Those from the Rhine say, that 5 or 6000 of the German forces quartered thereon were ordered for Hungary; they say also that the emperor had desired a body of men from the princes of Lunenburgh to serve in Hungary; which 'tis said they have offered in case one of their family be constituted an elector of the Roman empire.

They bring also that the French and the confederate armies were retiring into winter quarters.

Those from Switzerland, that the cantons had resolved to maintain their neutrality, and not suffer either the French or Germans to quarter in their countrey; that the citty of Geneva had received some Suisse into that citty, and great many men were at work upon the fortifications of that place, to preserve it in case the French should make any attempt upon it; which they much fear.

Those from France say, that commissions have been given to many privateers there to keep at sea this winter, and are to have on board a third part of their complement raw men, to breed them up seamen, and are to return in March. They say that the marquesse de Saignelay, secretary of state and sur-intendant of the marine affairs, was lately dead: that mareschal De'stree is to be admiral of the French fleet next summer: and that a great council was to be held at Versailles of the cheif officers of their marine affairs, to form resolutions for the next summer.

Those from Holland bring, that the magazine of powder at the Hague accidentally took fire and blew up; but no great quantity being in it that time, it did little hurt. That the French had taken a Dutch man of war of 40 guns, and some merchant ships that were goeing under his convoy to St. Tubes.

Our letters from several parts bring account of several wrecks

at sea, occasioned by the late great storm; we hear also of several French ships cast away, and two of them men of warr; that the peer of Dunkirk had received great damage thereby.

Some persons are appointed to view the marine ports and stores, and to see what are the defects.

An embargo is laid on all ships outward bound, except those bound to the plantations, and some others that have licence to goe; hereby many merchants ships will be stopt, who were preparing to goe out, whereby many of our seamen would be carried out, and 'twas feared they could not return early enough to mann our fleet.

We hear his majestie hath been pleased to settle a good pention upon the dutchesse of Grafton, since her husbands death.

By foreign letters we hear, those from Rome that 5 new saints have been canonized there.

The letters from Savoy say that the Vaudois had defeated several parties of French, who were foraging and conducting several convoys of provisions, which they took.

Those from Germany say that the emperor is fortifyeing Buda with all possible vigour; that prince Louis of Baden had quite driven Teckeley out of Transylvania; that the states of that country had given fresh assurances of their fidelity to the emperor; that the emperor has confirmed young prince Abafti in that principality: that the emperor held a frequent council of war about the affairs as to Turky; and had gott a copy of the league between the French king and the grand seignior, wherein each side is obliged not to make peace with the emperor without the other. There is a report as if Teckeley had made some overtures of being reconciled to the emperor on these following articles: That the princesse Ragotzi his wife and children may be restored to him; that Mongatz and some other places his own estate may be putt into his hands; that Hungary may enjoy liberty of conscience; that a generall amnesty be for all things past; that he may be declared prince of Transylvania, and continue feudatory to the empire; and that he will relinquish the Turks, Tartars, and the French king, and will maintain a good body to defend the empire.

Those from France say, the French king had published an order that all mariners his natural born subjects, that doe not offer him their service by the middle of April next, shall be

treated as rebells. They bring also, that the French king is making vast preparations against spring; has cast 250 brasse cannon at Brisack, and built stables for 6000 horse; that his land army consisted of 264,325 foot, 94,863 horse, and 23,682 dragoons; in all 382,870.

The house of lords have been for some time past upon the consideration of a bill for the regulation of chancery; sir Wm. Rawlinson, one of the commissioners thereof, hath been heard against the bill, and the judges for it: some councill have been heard about it, and more will very speedily on both sides.

The house of commons upon the petition of the earl of Torrington, heard his lordship at the barr of their house, what he had to say in vindication of himself from the miscarriage of the fleet this summer; and desiring to putt in writing what he had acquainted them with, he did so accordingly, and delivered it into the house, which was to this effect: that the French fleet were more in number then he was informed; that his fleet was not so well provided as it should, and but slenderly mann'd; that Killigrews squadron was then in the streights. He confest he had orders from the queen to fight, but thought it not prudent to hazard a battle, being not able to make a line in any proportion to the French. That the secretary of state, the lord Nottingham, sent him word the French fleet were but 60 sail when they were 82 capitall ships: and concluded that upon his tryal he did not doubt to acquitt himself of cowardice and treachery.

The money advanced upon the credit of the late land tax comes in very well, a considerable sum being already lent.

One Mrs. Mary Wharton, a young heiresse of about 1500*l.* per ann., and about 13 years of age, comeing home with her aunt, Mrs. Byerley, in their coach about 9 at night, and alighting out of it at her own aunt, was violently seized on and putt into a coach and 6 horses and carried away.

Colonel Phillip Rycaut, lately taken at Cork in Ireland and brought over hither, made his escape the 13th out of the Tower of London, whither he was committed.

The persons that stole Mrs. Wharton, we hear, are captain James Campbel, Archibald Montgomery, and one sir John Johnston.

It is reported that the French have at last prevailed with

the Algerines to join with them in the warr, and they are to have the use of the French ports; they are, 'tis said, to join the French with 15 men of war in the Mediterranean; and he is to pay them a million and half in wine and brandy.

His majestie hath been pleased to renew the commission for the treasury, and hath constituted Sidney lord Godolphin, sir John Lowther, Richard Hampden, esq., sir Stephen Fox, and Thomas Pelham, esq., lords commissioners thereof.

An envoy from the duke of Zell hath lately had his audience of their majesties to congratulate his majesties successe in Ireland.

An order of council hath been published forbidding the goeing out of any more ships and English mariners to the East Indies, Africa, Spain and Portugal, then are particularly allowed for that purpose.

Letters from Ireland bring, that several of the Irish have come in and submitted; that the Irish fortifye Athlone; that they were in great want of clothes, fire, salt and bread in Limrick; that a French vessell laden with salt, wine and brandy came into Kingsale harbour, not knowing it to be in our hands, was seized; that one captain Long, with some other protestants, had surprized a French frigat that lay in Galloway harbour, of 14 guns, carried her off and gott away. They say his majesties birth day and the 5th of November, the gunpowder plott, were observed in the citty of Dublin with great splendor, and all publick demonstrations of joy.

A ship is arrived at Plymouth from St. Maloes, bringing several exchanged English mariners.

Severall merchant ships are newly arrived from Barbadoes, some of them that were fear'd to be cast away on the coast of Normandy.

Four hundred men to recruit the duke of Bolton's regiment in the West Indies are preparing to goe on board the fleet that is now goeing thither.

The lord Torringtons narrative that he delivered into the house of commons consists of about 12 sheets of paper; the house having read it, ordered it to lie on the table without taking further notice of it.

A commission is preparing to passe the seals, renewing the former grant for fishing for silver at a wreck in the West Indies.

Proposalls are made for reviving the royal trade of fishery, and intend to make it a nursery to breed up seamen whenever his majesties occasions shal require.

Mrs. Wharton, who was lately stole, is returned home to her freinds, having been married against her consent to captain Campbell.

The 15th, being queen dowagers birth day, was observed at court, where they were very fine on that occasion: their majesties came to Somersethouse and complimented her thereon; and the great guns at the Tower were discharg'd. And the 17th, being queen Elizabeths birth day, was observed with ringing of bells.

Some of his majesties coaches and baggage is gone to be shipt off for Holland; the earl of Devonshire and other noblemen are preparing splendid equipages to attend his majestic thither.

Orders are given to the admiralty to prepare matters for the speedy trial of the lord Torrington, which will be on board a ship; and the doctors of the civill law have orders therein accordingly.

Some informations have been lately taken in reference to the affair of the prince of Wales.

We hear from Ireland that provisions are plentifull in the English camp, which continues free from the Irishe's incursions; but the rapparees often visitt the frontiers, and are frequently cutt off; that the Irish were in great want of clothes, shoes, and other necessaries, and having held a great councill of warr, had agreed to depute some persons into France to represent their necessities, and pray a speedy releif, otherwise they could not long hold out.

A proclamation hath been published by their majesties for the discovering and apprehending captain James Campbell, Archibald Montgomery, and sir John Jonston, for stealing away Mrs. Wharton.

Foreign letters bring from several places, that many of the confederate princes both against France and Turky are making great preparations for the next campagne; that the Venetians have resolved to raise 12,000 new men; the circle of Franconia as many, and the states of Suabia as many; that the emperor, the elector of Brandenburgh, and the Spaniard in Flanders, have resolved to raise several new regiments.

Those from Suitzerland say, that the French ambassador had delivered in a memorial to the cantons, to acquaint them that it was agreeable to the rights of all soveraign princes to putt their countries into such a posture of defence that they might be in a condition to resist the designs of their enemies; and therefore could not think but he should fortifye Hunninghen as he thought fitt.

Those from Germany say, that count Teckeley is quite retired out of Transylvania; that count Aspremont, who commanded at Belgrade, is secured for treachery in ill defending that place, he being said to marry the princesse Ragotzi's sister.

They say also that prince palatine of Veldentz is lately dead, and has named the king of Sueden his heir.

Wrote from Scotland, that the generall assembly there is dissolved, and another to meet the 2nd of next November.

The 18th, his majestie came into the house of lords in his robes, and gave the royal assent to these acts: an act concerning the commissioners of the admiralty; an act to prohibit the covering houses &c. with straw or thatch in Marlborough; and two acts for the sale of the estate of David Bigg, esq., and George Vilet, esq.

An order of council is published, appointing some persons to goe, search, and enquire into all merchants ships that are going out to sea, to see that they have no more then the compliment of English seamen allowed them at their clearing.

The 21st, a tryal was in the afternoon before the cheif justice of the common pleas, between Robert Price, esq., plaintiff, and Mr. Neal, the groomporters son, defendant, for enticing away the plaintiffs wife and keeping her, and getting her with child, to the plaintiffs damage of 10,000*l.*: her sister was the witnesse against her, and on a full hearing the jury found for the plaintiff, and gave him 1500*l.* damages.

The same day also a proclamation was published, commanding all mariners and seamen belonging to any ships of war to repair to the same; and not to leave them and goe on board the merchant ships that are goeing out.

A great discovery has been made at Bristoll of a design carried on there by some belonging to the custome house, to defraud the king of 25,000*l.* customs, and some are secured for it.

There is a discourse of a mariage between the prince of Hesse Darmstadt and the dutchesse of Brandenburgh.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that mounsieur Catinat having laid 60 burghs and villages in ashes, was retired with his forces towards Susa, on which place 'tis thought he has some design. They say also the French have been defeated in parties by the Vaudois, who daily gain some advantage over them.

Those from Vienna say that 16,000 Turks came before Esseck, which they beseiged, but the garison making a vigorous defence, and killing many of the beseigers in their sallies; and using a stratagem to make the beseigers beleive a body of men were coming to their releif, they quitted their camp and retired from before the place in great precipitation, leaving behind them some cannon and part of their baggage.

The letters from Portugall bring an account of the death of the infanta of Portugall.

From France they write, that the place of secretary of state and surintendant of the marine, vacant by the death of the marquesse de Saignelay, is given to the sieur de Ponchartin, comptroller general of the finances. They say that the French king hath newly made so many creations of persons to dignities and places, as will bring a vast summ into his treasury.

Those from Flanders bring, that the French have possessed themselves of a place called Thuin, on the Sambre, between Charleroy and Namur, which they are fortifyeing with great diligence.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland bring, that our generalls were there to regulate matters with the lords justices about the winter quarters: that it was reported 10 or 12 French ships were arrived at Galloway with provisions; but that a French frigat with ammunition and arms, and some French officers, were cast away at the entrance of the Shannon.

The lords of the admiralty have made a warrant or order constituting a council of warr for the tryal of the earl of Torrington, sir Ralph Delavall to preside as cheif.

Mr. Kent, late treasurer of the customs, died lately.

Our merchants have an account of the arrivall of 30 of their ships homeward bound from Jamaica.

Sir John Jonston, concerned in the stealing of Mrs. Wharton, is taken and committed to Newgate.

Col. Ricott, a prisoner brought from Ireland, and who lately made his escape out of the Tower, is, we hear, taken again in Sussex, and is bringing up to town.

The lord Godolphin is sworn one of his majesties privy councill.

His majestie (tis said) hath been pleased to dismisse general Mackay on his own request from his command in Scotland, by reason of his great age and former services.

The 21st, one Mr. Gold was tried at the kings bench barr by a jury of Dorsetshire, upon an indictment of murther, for killing one Mr. Heywood some years since; the fact was foul; however, the jury acquitted him.

The same day also one Godfrey Crosse, an innkeeper at Lidd in the county of Kent, was tried by a jury of that county on an indictment of high treason, in adhering to the kings enemies; the fact was prov'd fully that he went on board the French fleet, when on our coast the last summer, and gave them intelligence of the posture of our affairs, and in what a condition we were, and that he brought letters from some on board them to some persons here; so the jury found him guilty of high treason.

Letters from Ireland of the 15th and 18th bring, that 12 French ships were arrived at Galloway and Limrick with provisions; that the Irish rapparees continue to doe much mischeif, having burnt Phillipstown and some other places; that the protestants of the country are much harassed between the Irish forces and our army, who have plunder'd and pillaged as bad as the Irish.)

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the ambassador of France continues his negotiation to reconcile matters with the pope, but hithertoo without any successe; that a French man of war had mett a merchant ship, having on board some of the popes soldiers, that came from the Venetian service, and fallen upon her and kill'd near 100 of them, which encreases the differences between the two courts. They say also that the pope, on the news of taking Belgrade by the Turks, remitted 100,000 liures to the emperor to carry on the war.

The 25th, his majestie came to the house of lords in his robes, and the commons being sent for up, his majestie gave the royal

assent to the act for doubling the excise upon beer, ale, and other liquors, and an act enabling Elizabeth Mountague, widow, to lett leases of houses and ground in Stepney. And after his majestie made a short speech to both houses, thanking for their chearfull and ready supplies for the army and navy, assuring them what they had given should be applied to those uses, and told them the posture of affairs abroad necessarily required his presence at the Hague, and therefore desired to expedite matters and dispatch the things before them; and that they would make some provision for the expence of the civill government, by raising a fund for it's support.

The officers of the ordnance have orders to provide great quantities of all sorts of military provisions against the spring.

Great search is made after the seamen and mariners, to prevent their going voyages abroad with merchant ships, that they be not wanting in the spring.

The duke of Norfolk, earls of Devonshire, Dorsett, and Oxford, are making great preparations to attend his majestie into Holland.

The James gally having not been heard of lately, 'tis feared she is cast away.

By a French prize lately brought in by a Dutch caper, we hear our forces in the West Indies under sir Wm. Phipps have obtained great successe against the French in New France.

A soldier was shott to death for running from his colours.

We hear the elector of Brandenburgh hath lately wrote to his majestie, that he intends to meet him at the Hague, as will also many other princes of the empire; that it will be necessary to send over 15,000 or 20,000 English to join the confederate forces in Flanders this next campagne.

The French have taken some English merchant ships lately, and carried them into St. Maloes.

We hear it has been debated in the schools at Rome, the lawfulnesse of a papists taking the oaths to king William, and that it was held by the majority of the school men to be lawfull.

The cellars and vaults under the house of lords have been lately searcht, on intimation given by a letter of some design to blow them up; but nothing was found.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 21st bring, that a proclamation had been published by the lords justices for re-

gulating the quarters of the army and ascertaining the rates upon provisions; that a party of the militia of the county of Wicklow had fallen upon some rapparees, and had killed some and took some prisoners.

His majestie hath appointed the sherifs for the year ensueing.

The 27th, Godfrey Crosse, being convicted of high treason, was brought to the kings bench bar, and there received sentence of death as in such cases: he presented a petition to the court, desiring them to interceed with his majestie for his pardon.

The 28th, being the last day of the term, several persons appeared in the court of kings bench pursuant to their recognizances; some were continued till next term, and others were discharged: amongst the last of which were the earls of Clarendon, Aylisbury, Litchfeild, Yarmouth, and Annandaile; the lords Bellasis, Gerard, Griffin, Montgomery, Dunsmore, Forbes, and Newburgh; bishops Labourn and Gifford; sir Phillip Egerton, sir Theophilus Oglethorp, sir Nicholas Butler, sir John Fenwick, sir James Simmonds, sir John Gage, sir Adam Blair, sir Robert Hamilton, sir Thomas Orby, sir Edward Smith, sir Walter Vavasour, sir James Pool, sir Robert Thorold, sir Wm. Goring, col. Finch, col. Edward Sackvill, col. Butler, col. Lundy, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Stafford, Will. Penn, major Soaper, Mr. Robert Howard, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Ruyter, col. Hastings, Mr. William Gage, major Mathews, Mr. George Lane, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Draycot, Bernard Howard, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Filmer, Mr. Salvin, Mr. Wetherbourn, Mr. Wm. Hutchins, capt. Yarborough, capt. Brook, capt. Throgmorton, Mr. Scudamore, Mr. Wynnel, capt. Drake, Mr. Harding, Mr. Langdale, Mr. James Grahme, Mr. Benson, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gadbury, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Eyston, &c.

The earl of Castlemain, sir Wm. Scott, and capt. Hatton, having made their prayer the 1st week in term, according to the habeas corpus act, and no indictment being preferr'd against them, they were admitted to bail.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that mounsieur Catinat had beseiged Susa, which place surrendred to him presently; the garison, consisting of 700 men, marched out the 13th with their arms and baggage. The commander at his re-

turn to Turin, was seized, and some other of the officers, for not better defending it. That the marquesse de Parelle, commander of the duke of Savoys forces, had made himself master of Chasteau Dauphin, a passe at the entrance into Dauphiny; the garison were made prisoners of war.

From Rome, that the pope has made two more new cardinalls, at which the emperor is much dissatisfied; he expecting the nomination of one.

Those from Germany say, that a body of Turks had releived the garisons of Temeswaer, Gyula, and Great Waradin, and supplied and reinforced them, and had taken Lippa, Caransebes, and Lugatz: that the emperor was resolved to have an army of above 60,000 men in Hungary the next summer, to oppose the Turks. They bring also, that a match is goeing on between the elector palatine and the princesse of Tuscany.

Those from Switzerland say, that the dyet at Baden had acquainted the French ambassador that they will not suffer the fortifications at Huninghen to goe on; whereon he has writt to his master for his directions.

Those from France say that king had published an edict, declaring that the great expences he is att against so many enemies has caused him to resort to extraordinary wayes of raising moneys; and accordingly he has created several new officers in the parliament and other courts of judicature, which will bring a great summ of money into the kings coffers.

Those from Holland say that great preparations are making at the Hague for the reception of the king of England, and the other confederates that are to meet there; that the states have caused to be made an extraordinary rich chair of state for his majestie to sitt in, and which they intend to present him with. They say the French troops in Flanders are upon motion, and seem to have some design in hand; either Newport or Ostend, tis thought, they intend to attack when the weather shall favour them.

The earl of Bath, with some engineers, are ordered down into the west to visit some seaport towns, and see in what condition they are, and how to strengthen them.

The governour of Flanders has sent over hither desiring some speedy releif of men from hence, for that 'tis feared the French, who are drawing together, design to make an incur-

sion into Flanders; on which col. Tolmash and several other officers are ordered over into Flanders; and 5 or 6000 of our men to be sent out of hand, as some from Scotland, some from Ireland, and some from hence.

An embargo is sent to all merchant ships outward bound, except those that have leave to goe.

December.—His majestie, when he goes for Holland, leaves the marquesse of Caermarthen behind him, who will preside as cheif minister in his absence.

Queen dowager is goeing into mourning for the infanta of Portugal; her majestie hath taken Euston hall of the dutchesse of Grafton, and is goeing to reside there.

The earl of Bathes regiment will be recalled from Jersey and sent to Flanders; and the earl of Monmouths regiment to supply the place of the former.

A vessell arrived at Bristol from Ireland brings, that no French ships have been yet come to Galloway with provisions; but 2 small vessells laden with corn, upon private persons account.

Col. Tolmash is made a major generall of the army and governour of Portsmouth.

Letters from Edingburgh in Scotland say, that the commissioners of the kirk assembly there had cited all the episcopal clergy in that presbytery to appear before them, to answer such matters as shall be objected against them.

Letters from Jamaica say, that the negroes belonging to Mr. Suttons plantation in the mountains, being about 400, broke into a rebellion, seiz'd on several arms, killed some men, and fired some canes; but a party of our men goeing after them, 200 of them came in, and they killed about 200 more.

Foreign letters bring, those from Naples that the viceroy there had orders from Spain to furnish the duke of Savoy with 300,000 crowns for carrying on the war.

From Rome, that at a great consult held there upon the present posture of affairs in Christendom, the French ambassador had declared his master will not sheath his sword till he has reinstated king James; nor treat of peace with any of the confederates till they relinquish the interests of England and Holland.

From Poland, that they were making great preparations for

carrying on the war vigorously against the Turks next summer, and that the Muscovite intends to have a great army in the feild against the Tartars.

From Germany, that Teckeley was absolutely drove out of Transylvania, the Tartars that had joined him having deserted him on the approach of the imperialists. That the emperor had approved the late conclusions made at the dyet at Ratisbone about the restitution of the dutchy of Lorrain to the young duke of Lorrain; and of the dutchy of Deuxponts to the king of Sueden; and the guaranty of the alliance with the duke of Savoy. They say also, that the auxiliary troops of Sueden were returned from the Rhine, and gone home to Pomeren and the dutchy of Bremen to winter in.

From France, that the French king has made the earl of Tyrconnel a present to repair his losses in Ireland: that he was goeing for Brest to embarque for Ireland, with clothes and necessaries for the Irish army: that some great French men of warr were lately lanch't at Brest, Thoulon, and Rochefort.

From Flanders, that the French are gathering in great numbers, on whose motion the governour thereof had changed the garisons of Newport, Bruges, and Ostend, to prevent the betraying them to the French; and that they had taken one mounsieur D'esport, a notorious spy, and had hanged him immediately.

Letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 20th and 22d past bring, that father Hall and some others were taken at masse there and committed to prison; that some of the Irish regiments, for want of forage and other necessaryes in Connaught, were come over the Shannon to graze their cattle &c.; that three proclamations had been published by the lords justices at Dublin: 1st, to settle the price of provisions and necessaries in the armies quarters; a 2d, to banish all the papists that have not been inhabitants in the citty for 3 months past; the 3rd, that no more rapparees should be brought in prisoners, but hang'd up as soon as taken: that the protected papists shal be responsible for the goods taken from the protestants; and that those protected Irish that have sons and kinsmen in the enemies army shal cause them to come in with their arms and submitt to the English by 10th of Dec., or they shal have all taken from them, and be turned out of their habitations.

The earl of Aylisbury, having for some time forbore to take the oaths to their present majesties, has at last complyed therewith and taken them in the house of lords; so took his seat there.

Several persons have been lately taken in Essex that were making their escape into France.

The 6th, the earl of Torrington was carried down the river Thames with a guard, in order to his tryal the next week; Mr. Wallis is judge advocate, sir Ralph Delavall president, and 38 captains his judges.

The committee of the house of commons appointed to examine into some publick accounts have made some progresse therein, and took several exceptions to them, and question the layeing out of 600,000*l.* in 900,000.

His majestie has been pleased to create coll. John Cutts a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name of baron Cutts of Gowran in that kingdom, in consideration of his faithfull services to him.

The letters from Dublin of the 25th say, several persons were indicted in the kings bench there, who had taken commissions under the late king James since the 17th of Febr. 1688, among which are diverse protestants, as the cheif justice Keating; and the judges have declared it to be high treason.

Foreign letters say, those from Flanders that the French have a design to force the canal that is between Ghent and Bruges, and so to putt the country there under contributions; that a party of the garison of Charleroy had surprized some of the French that were guarding the workmen at Thuin on the Sambre, kill'd 36 and took 8 prisoners, with the losse only of 3 of their men: that some officers, who commanded a regiment of the duke of Savoy's subjects in France, are arrived there on their return home, having quitted that service.

And from the Hague we hear they are making great preparations there for reception of his majestie of England; four triumphal arches and several fine fireworks were preparing: that some of his guards du corps were already arrived there from England.

And from Portugal 'twas wrote that the infanta of that kingdom died there at Lisbon the 21st of October, in the 22nd year of her age.

Wrote from Plymouth, that on the coming down of the embargo thither upon outward bound ships, most of them there were sailed out of port; but on a frigat's goeing after them, some of them were brought back.

Mr. Henry Powle, master of the rolls, is called up by writt as an assistant to the house of lords.

We hear that the dey of Algiers has declared, that notwithstanding the sollicitations of France, he will not assist France against England, nor interrupt our trade in the Mediterranean; whereon Mr. Baker our consul is ordered thither forthwith.

The 8th, Godfrey Crosse, of Lydd in the county of Kent, who was convicted lately at the court of kings bench for holding correspondence with and adhering to the kings enemies, and received sentence accordingly for high treason, was drawn, hang'd, and quartered in Southwark: his quarters were delivered to his friends. 'Tis said he died a Roman catholick.

The same day also, the house of commons were upon the petition putt in by part of the common councill against the lord mayor, sir Thomas Pilkington, complaining of several irregularities committed by him and the court of aldermen: the next day it came on again, and held both dayes till 5 or 6 in the evening, and great heats about it between the church party and the whigg party, and so 'twas adjourned till next day.

The house of commons having past a bill to reverse the judgment in a scandalum magnatum by the duke of Beauford against Mr. Arnold; it was read the 8th in the house of lords, and the bill was thrown out.

The 9th, was an extraordinary tide of the river of Thames; it flowed into Westminster hall, and has done great damage to several cellars and warehouses, spoiling much goods and merchantdizes.

There is a new ship lanched at Blackwall, called the Dreadnought, intended for a third rate.

Several articles have been exhibited to the council against the lord Baltimore, governour of Maryland, and upon examination they have been found to be vain and frivolous.

The chancellour of Durrham was lately unhappily drowned.

The 8th, the commissioners for the tryal of the lord Torrington mett on board the Kent frigat, which lay near Sheernesse, and read their commission, and so adjourned till the 10th,

on which day his lordships tryal came on; it held several hours, and diverse witnesses were examined against him, and the Dutch admiral Skey amongst the rest: at last his lordship was acquitted by them; and some of the officers after, in respect to him, hoysted the standard, which displayed for some time, the drumms beat and the trumpets marine sounded, and several salvo's of cannon were; after which his lordship returned in his yatch for London.

The acquittal of him was no more then was by most people expected, being tryed mostly by captains of his own putting in; who 'twas beleived would not find him guilty. The whiggs generally are angry at it, and the tories well pleased therewith; his majestie is displeased with it, and the Dutch ambassador is very angry, and has sent an account thereof into Holland.

The 10th and 11th, the affair about the petition to the house of commons against the lord mayor came on, and the lord mayor and the petitioners were heard by their councill; and after a long debate upon the 11th, the matter was upon the question adjourned for a week: on which the house divided, for adjourning it 197, against it 184. So it was adjourned, and thus this matter may be happily dropt; which had like to have been of very ill consequence, it being drove on by the hotspurs generally, and the papists underhand; it would have obstructed the publick affairs of the nation, in giving money, and the like weighty matters, and would have unhinged the present government of the citty, which is well affected to their majesties.

By letters from Paris by the way of Holland we hear, that the French king intends to have these several armies in the feild the next campagne: 40,000 upon the Rhine, under the mareschal de Lorges; 80,000 in Flanders, under the dauphin and the duke of Luxemburgh; the marquesse de Boufflers to have a flying army on the Moselle; mounsieur Catinat to command 30,000 in Savoy, and the duke de Noailles 12,000 in Catalonia: that the French fleet for the next summer was intended to consist of 90 capital men of war, 20 frigats, 18 galleys, and 25 fireships; and that mounsieur Tourville was to be admiral.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland say, that the report of the arrival of several French ships with provisions at Galloway and Limrick proves false, there being no such thing; but that,

on the contrary, the Irish were in great straights for want of most necessaries; that some action had been between some of our forces and a party of the Irish towards Portomna; which ours routed, kill'd several, took 2 officers and 11 common soldiers prisoners. That a letter had been intercepted intimating as if there was a design amongst the protected papists of burning the citty of Dublin; which was to be carried on, and Sarsfeild with a body of men was to advance that way to further the same, whilst our army was in their winter quarters: upon which a general search was made throughout Dublin, and most of the papists were secured till further order.

His majestie hath appointed these persons lords of the privy council in Ireland: the lord primate, the lord chancellor, the high treasurer, archbishop of Dublin, duke of Ormond, earl of Meath, earl of Drogheda, earls of Longford, Ranelagh, and Granard, lord viscount Lisburn, bishop of Meath, Robert Fitzgerald, esq., the vicetreasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, cheif justices of the kings bench and the common pleas, cheif baron of the exchequer, master of the rolls, the secretary of state, master of the ordnance, sir Henry Fane, William Hill of Hilsborough, esq.

These following persons are appointed judges in the several courts: in the kings bench, sir Richard Reynell, cheif justice, Mr. justice Lyndon and sir Richard Stephens; in the common pleas, Mr. justice Cox and Mr. justice Jefferson; and in the exchequer, lord cheif baron Hely, Mr. baron Ecklin, and sir Standish Hartstongue.

And his majestie hath disposed of the vacant bishopricks: Dr. Marsh, bishop of Ferns, to be archbishop of Cashell; Dr. Tenison, bishop of Killala, to be bishop of Clogher; Dr. Digby, bishop of Limrick, to be bishop of Elphin; Dr. Wm. King to be bishop of Londonderry; Dr. Vigors, dean of Armagh, to be bishop of Ferns; Dr. Wilson, dean of Rapho, to be bishop of Limrick; Dr. Fitzgerald, dean of Cloim, to be bishop of Clonefert; and Dr. Loyd, dean of Achonry, to be bishop of Killala.

The earl of Torrington's tryal began at 10 in the morning and held till 6 in the evening: his charge was for not succouring a friend in distresse, and withdrawing from the fight, according to the statute 13 Car. 2d. cap. 9: he was acquitted without examining any of his witnesses. He hath been at his own

house since his tryal, and offered to have waited on his majestie, but was denied; and the privy councill have superseded his commission of admiral.

His majestie hath resolved to send for Flanders this next campagne, out of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as many forces as with those already there will make a body of 20,000 men.

Notice is fix'd on the treasury chamber at Whitehall to all persons that are willing to clothe his majesties forces, that they should bring in their proposalls.

The letters from Plymouth of the 9th say, that the Crown frigat had taken a small French man of war, carrying 18 guns and 10 pattereroes, and 120 men; the prisoners say there are no succours gone from France to Ireland, unlesse some small vessells upon the account of particular men: that the Portsmouth also had retaken a Virginia merchant ship from a French privateer, and sent her in there.

Letters from foreign parts bring, those from Rome that the Pope hath promoted Francisco Barberino and Lorenzo Altieri to the dignity of cardinalls; at the ceremony of which the cardinalls in the Spanish and imperiall interests would by no means assist.

Those from Hungary, that the Turks have putt strong garisons into Lippa, Giula, Jena, and Great Waradin.

From Sueden, that the French ambassador had desired leave to raise some seamen there for the service of their fleet, but was denied; and that an ambassador was arrived there from the emperor to desire an assistance of a body of men to serve in Hungary.

From the Rhine, that several princes of the empire were making great preparations for the next campagne; that the elector of Brandenburgh had resolved to raise some thousands of men; that the states of Franconia and Westphalia would doe the like.

Those from Flanders say, that the French have ordered all the country people near them to bring into their garisons all their corn and forage, upon the Sambre and the Meuse, and are fortifyeing several places, which shews as if they intended those parts for the seat of the war the next summer.

Our merchants have letters of the arrival of several ships

homeward bound from Virginia; and that several of the merchant ships outward bound are sailed, with their convoy's.

Sir Charles Porter, being appointed by his majestie to be one of the lords justices, and lord chancellor of Ireland, sett forwards the 15th on his journey for that kingdom; and the sollicitor general, Mr. Levins, recorder of Chester, goes tomorrow.

Letters from Scotland of the 9th say, that one Abercromy was apprehended there, who had several papers of dangerous consequence taken about him.

The 14th, one Mr. Longford's clerk (of the Temple) attempted to cutt his masters throat as he slept; but missing the jugular vein, Mr. Longford gott out of bed and strugled with him, and was stabbed in 2 or 3 places with a penknife his man had in his hand; and crying out murther, a watchman came up and seized him, and was carried before the cheif justice, where he confest the fact, so was committed to Newgate.

The earl of Carberry, first commissioner of the navy, hath given up the same.

We hear the admiralls appointed to command our fleet the next summer are, of the red squadron, Edward Russel, esq., admiral, sir John Ashby, viceadmiral, George Rook, rear admirall; of the blew, Killigrew, admiral, sir Ralph Delaval, viceadmiral, and sir Clowdesly Shovell, rear admirall: that our fleet will compose these following ships; four first rates, 10 second rates, 30 third rates, and 30 fourth rates; 2 hospitall ships, 16 tenders, 20 fireships, 28,505 men, and 4204 guns.

One Kelly, an Irish preist, was lately seized and committed to Newgate.

The Dutch, we hear, upon the news of the lord Torringtons acquittal are much offended; 'tis said, upon their application several of the captains that acquitted him will be removed. His lordships regiment of marine soldiers is given from him. Since his acquittall he frequently sitts in the house of lords.

Some seamen belonging to the Suffolk man of war, having mutinied for want of their pay, are secured and sent to the Marshalsea in order to their triall.

The 10th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 17th dayes of this month, where 22 persons received sentence of death, (and among them sir John Jon-

ston, for stealing Mrs. Wharton), 9 were burnt in the hand, 1 ordered to be transported, and 6 sentenced to be whipt.

The 18th, the lord Cutts was married to the lady Trevor, a widdow of a great fortune.

The same day being the day to which the debate about the lord mayor of London was adjourned upon the petition, the house of commons proceeded upon other businesse, and took no notice of that adjourned debate.

Col. Greenvill, (son to the earl of Bath,) who was very sollicitous for acquitting the lord Torrington, is turned out of his government of Deal, his command at sea, and his company in the lord Sidney's regiment of foot guards; which last is given to capt. Foxon, who behaved himself in the late seige of Limrick so well.

We hear the king of Sweden has sent over to his majestie here, that tho he offer'd his mediation for a peace, yet he'le doe nothing shal prejudice him or any other of the confederates; but will furnish his quota of men the next campagne.

Great quantities of powder, arms, and ammunition are providing at the Tower.

Some recruits are sent over in the ships that went to the West Indies lately.

Letters from Edinburgh in Scotland of the 9th say, an extraordinary council was held on a letter from his majestie, intimating a design to overturn the government there and bring back king James; and that Nevil Pain, a prisoner there, was imployed to carry it on, and that they should examine into it, and putt him to the torture if he would not confesse; whereon he was sent for, and shewed the instruments of torture, but denied all. Then the thumkins were putt on him, which he endured with much patience, and confest nothing, so was sent back; but after that night he was sent for again, and still persisting in his denial, he was tortured with the boot, on which, 'tis said, he has discovered the whole design.

The new corporation of the linnen manufacture sett up here are much increased; they have several looms at work, and many more are going to be sett up; and 'tis beleiv'd twill turn to a good account.

Intercession has been made to his majestie on the behalf of sir John Jonston, lately condemned, for his pardon; which he

hath denied unlesse it be desired by the friends of Mrs. Wharton.

The lord Sidney, one of the lords justices of Ireland, arrived at Chester the 16th from that kingdom, pursuant to his majesties orders, and is coming up for London.

The letters from Ireland bring, that 4 proclamations had been published there by the council: the 1st, forbidding all trade with France, or to hold any correspondence with the French king or his subjects, or to give any aid or releif to them; 2d, forbidding several suspected persons, that have been lately removed from Dublin, to return to the same during this rebellion, on the penalty of being proceeded against as spies; 3d, enlarging the time for papists to bring in their sons who are still in actual rebellion, from Decemb. till 10 Januar. next; 4th, forbidding all persons to export any wool out of the kingdom into any foreign parts, but only England and Wales as usuall.

These letters also bring, that our army was all in motion upon some great design towards the Shannon, the militia being ordered out to guard the frontiers, having carried with them several boats to transport their men over the rivers. They say that the duke of Barwick and col. Luttrell were gone for France, leaving the cheif command with Sarsfeild; that 500 rapparees lately attack't a house of col. Townsends in the county of Cork, but were so warmly received by those within that the rebells were forced to retire, leaving 30 of their company behind killed, with the colonel that headed them. That several other rancounters had been between some of our forces and some of the Irish and the rapparees, in which the latter were generally routed.

Foreign letters bring, those from Cadiz that their new Spanish fleet was safely arrived, richly laden, having on board 12 millions of peices of eight in money.

From Hungary, that the Turks and Tartars plunder and burn wherever they come; that they had burnt Wanosch, Birtch, and Bagamir.

From Savoy, that the marquesse de Parelle had taken the castle of Ponti since he took chasteau Dauphin, and had made an incursion as farr as Ambrun in Dauphiny, and leavied 30,000 crowns for contribution.

From Flanders, that the French had fallen with a body of men into the country of Alost and Brabant, and burnt 16 or 17 villages; and that at the same time another party advanced into Walloon Brabant, burning and destroying as they went, and committing barbarous ravages and cruelties.

From Paris, that the French king had given Tyrconnel his picture sett with diamonds; that he is speedily to embarque for Ireland, and carries with him some engineers to view the several garisons the Irish have in their hands, and fortifye them as they see occasion; and add that the protestants in several prisons had been lett out, and had their liberty allowed them.

The 20th, his majestie came to the house of lords and gave the royal assent to these bills: An act granting an imposition on East India goods, silks, and other goods and merchantdizes imported after 25 Dec. 1690: An act for continuance of the acts layeing a duty upon wines, vinegar, and tobacco: An act for punishing officers and soldiers mutinying or deserting, and punishing false musters: An act for reviving the act for regulating the measures and prices of coals: and the act for paving and cleansing the streets in London and Westminster, &c., and regulating the markets therein; and also to 16 private acts. After which his majestie made a speech to both houses, thank'd them for what they had done, and told them his time for going to Holland was now come; and therefore desired them to finish the bills before them, and to think of some fund for building some new men of war for the safety of the kingdom.

A Dutch man of war of 52 guns, in her way hither, run upon the sands and broke her back and was lost.

The East India company, having received the good news of a peace being concluded with the great mogull, have advanc'd their actions very considerably.

The letters from Dublin give an account of his majesties forces in that kingdom: of horse, 144 troops, 8702 men; dragoons, 52 troops, 3440 men; foot, 881 companies, 59,054 men; in all, 71,196 men, including the militia of that kingdom.

The 22d, thirteen persons were executed at Tyburn for several crimes; as also a woman at Newgate for setting the prison on fire; and also a notorious highway man, commonly called the Golden Farmer, was executed in Fleetstreet, at the end of

Salisbury court, and is after to be hang'd in chains upon Bagshott heath.

The 23rd, sir John Jonston, condemned for stealing Mrs. Wharton, went up in a mourning coach to Tyburn, and was executed for the same; and his body was delivered to his friends, in order to it's being buried.

The house of commons, taking into consideration his majesties late speech, unanimously resolved to give a supply for the building several men of war.

The 23d, some persons were examined by the lord cheif justice of England upon the discovery of a horrid design to assassinate his present majestie.

An envoy extraordinary is arrived here from the elector of Brandenburgh.

By a vessel arrived here that came from Nevis in the West Indies, we have an account of the English forces having taken the island of Static since they took St. Christophers, and that they were making preparations to attack Guardalupa and the other French islands.

A Dutch privateer has lately taken and brought into Plimouth a French vessel bound from Ireland to France, with letters and passengers, and amongst them several officers.

The foreign letters bring, those from Vienna that sir Wm. Hussey, the English ambassador design'd for Constantinople, continued still there at Vienna, on notice that the French ambassador was labouring all he could to prevail upon the Port to seize upon the English and Dutch effects in their dominions.

From Paris, that that crown was driven to extraordinary projects to raise moneys for carrying on the warr; that an extraordinary council for marine affairs had been lately held, where 'twas resolved to have a fleet of 86 capitall men of war (the least to carry 56 guns) out at sea the next summer, besides a squadron of 10 men of war and 20 gallies in the Mediterranean.

Those from Denmark, that our envoy there has agreed for 7000 men to be imployed in Flanders the next campagne.

From Sueden, that that king had made a treaty of commerce and traffick with the French king, and is equipping a squadron of men of war to convoy his merchants.

From Savoy, that mounsieur Catinat has putt a good garison into Susa, and is fortifying the same; and that the Vaudois continue their successes against the French.

From Flanders, that the French have burnt many fine villages, and had committed such desolation that it was hardly credible; and have exacted great summs of money from the inhabitants, and carried away much cattle, and all things that are necessary for war. That the French continue to draw their forces that way; that many of the inhabitants were retired from their houses, fearing those parts would be the scene of war for the next year.

From Spain tis wrote, that the emperor of Morocco had sent to the king of Spain to demand the restitution of the kingdom of Granada, which antiently belong'd to his predecessors: this is thought a French policy to bring the Moors upon the Spaniard, to divert his forces.

His majestie hath been pleased to constitute the lord viscount Sidney one of his principal secretaries of state; Mr. Bridgman (formerly clerk to the lord Sunderland) and Mr. Poultney are his undersecretaries.

The lords house have been consideration (*sic*) of the bill sent from the commons for regulating the duty of aulnage; and after a long debate threw the bill out.

Amongst the papers lately seiz'd goeing from Ireland to France, we hear there was a letter from col. Hamilton to king James, giving an account of the sad condition of the garison of Limrick; that they were ready to mutiny because of the want of all necessaries, and that they must surrender if not speedily releived.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that a party of French hath surprized the villages of St. Germain and Pramols, which they plunderd, and killed the women and children; and had also surprized Lucerne, where they kill'd several persons; but in their retreat the Vaudois fell upon them and killed 150 of them. Another party of the Vaudois, we hear, have taken 60 waggons of wine, that were going to Pigneroll.

From France, that an edict was published there for creating two new presidents, four masters in ordinary, four correctors and other officers in the chamber of accounts, for which they were to pay a summ of money to the king.

From Holland, that the king of Englands baggage and his horses were arrived at the Hague.

We hear from the West Indies, that the English forces to the number of 3000 men, under the command of sir Wm. Phipps, had attackt the town of Quebeck belonging to the French in Canada, and had made themselves masters of it.

The lord Falkland succeeds sir Richard Onslow, deceased, in his place of one of the commissioners of the admiralty.

Orders are sent down to our sea ports to hasten the equipping our fleet with all the speed imaginable.

A considerable summ of money, about 100,000*l.*, is lately sent to Ireland to pay our army there; and a greater summ is sending to the fleet to pay the arrears and charges thereof.

Duke Schonberg, we hear, has received orders to prepare his equipage in order to goe for Savoy in the spring; and is to command a body of forces in that dukes service.

His majestie hath been pleased to appoint the duke of Ormond lord lieutenant of Somersetshire.

Capt. Young, in the Grafton sloop, a vessel of 8 guns and 8 padereroes, having in some months past taken several French prizes to a good value, is sent for by the lords of the admiralty to have a command in the fleet.

Capt. Henry Bulkley, late housekeeper of Whitehall in king James time, being newly arrived from France, whither he went to see his lady, was taken up, and being examined he was admitted to bail.

Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, being lately disgusted at some matters, is retired into the country.

The account of the present condition of the English fleet, as it was given into the house of commons by the lords of the admiralty, is as follows: in all, 8 first rate ships, of which 5 are in repair; 12 second rate ships, 11 of them in repair; 35 third rate ships, 34 in repair; 38 fourth rate ships, 34 in repair, and there are three new ones building; 16 fifth rates, 16 sixth rates, all which last are in repair; with 25 fireships, and 8 more building; and one bombarding ship.

We hear that orders are sent into Scotland for breaking some of the regiments there; as, the lord Cardrosse's dragoons, lord Eglingtons regiment of horse, and 2 regiments of foot.

By a ship lately come from Jamaica we have an account, that

the lord Inchiqueen, governour of that island, arrived there the 2d of August last, after a sickly and tempestuous voyage, wherein several dyed in the way.

Severall waggons loaden with money went hence lately to embarque for Holland.

Sir John Dalrymple is made one of the secretaries in Scotland, and the lord Melvin continues the other.

Several persons have given in proposalls in order to cloathing the army, which will be considered of by a committee of the councill.

Foreign letters bring, those from Venice that some of the forces of that state had attack'd the fortresse of Vergovar in Dalmatia, and made themselves masters of it.

Those from Vienna say that the Turks had at last made themselves masters of the island of Orsowa on the Danube, the imperial garison being forced, after a stout resistance, to surrender upon articles.

The German letters also bring, that the ministers of England and Holland presse mightily the imperial court to conclude a peace with the Turk: and say that most of the princes of the empire were raising and making new levies, providing magazines, and making other preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the next campagne.

From Holland we hear that the mobile, or common people, on the news of the lord Torringtons acquittal, were up, and besett the house of the English ambassador, and were very mutinous; and before they would be dispers'd, there was one or two kill'd in the fray.

From Flanders tis wrote, that the French were much exasperated at the placaet published for a prohibition of all French goods into those parts, and threatned fire and sword. That the late storms had done some damage to the works of Ostend towards the water, by washing away the palisadoes and carrying away a point of the bastion.

The 30th, at a chapter held at Kensington in the presence of the soveraign, George William, duke of Zell, eldest prince of the house of Lunenburgh, was elected a knight companion of the order of the garter.

One captain Shuter was lately sett upon by some foot pads

on the road near Hampstead, and knockt down; and dyed of the wounds within a day or two after.

Some persons, come lately over from the government of New England in the West Indies, offer to build his majestie several men of war there of the oak of their country, for half the charges they would cost him here.

The present duke Schonberg is to command a body of 10 or 12,000 men in Savoy next summer: he carries with him a good summe of money, and several French protestant officers, and some French ministers from England, Holland, &c., especially such as preached formerly in Dauphiny, Provence, and Languedock; as mounsieur Arnaud, De Bourdeaux, &c.

His majesties baggage is sent on board the ships by the lord chamberlain.

1690–1.

January.—The 1st, sir John Trevor, speaker of the house of commons and first commissioner of the great seal, was this day sworn of his majesties privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The same day the lord Preston, major Elliot, and one Mr. Ashton, were seized on board a smack near the Hope in the river Thames, making for Calais or Dunkirk, by one captain Billup and some seamen in a yatch, who were ordered to watch the smack; and being under sail they came up to her, demanding what seamen they had on board; and goeing into the smack they went down to the hold, and there found his lordship with the two other persons hid therein, with letters and papers; all which they secured. His lordship offered the captain a great summ of money to permitt them to throw the pacquet over board, which he refused. Then he brought them up prisoners to Whitehall, where the papers being perused appear to be of very dangerous consequence to this government. This discovery is said to be managed by the marquesse of Caermarthen, who had information of the thing a fortnight since; and contrived this way to seize them and secure their papers.

Some companies of the regiment of English foot guards here are ordered for Flanders.

Several of the captains of men of war putt in by the lord

Torrington, and were of the number of those that acquitted him, will be displaced, and others putt in their room.

Capt. Staggins, commander of the Greyhound frigat, is turn'd out, and capt. Young putt in his room.

The new plott, upon examination of the lord Prestons papers, appears to be a devilish design to destroy this present government and betray it to the French. The lord Preston, Ashton, and Elliot, were the 3d instant committed to the Tower for high treason. The lord Clarendon also is taken up, and several warrants are out to take up diverse other persons.

Foreign letters bring, those from Switzerland that the Switz had putt a new reinforcement of 8 or 900 men into Geneva; that they had resolved to maintain the passage of Augst, and the newtrality of the four forest towns, and to protect the bishoprick of Basle.

Col. Babington, who came over with his majestie from Holland, is lately dead of a feaver, and his regiment is given to his lieutenant collonel, Columbine.

Capt. Billop, who took the lord Preston, etc., for his good service in that affair has the command of a third rate man of war given him.

The 4th, the lord mayor and aldermen of London attended his majestie to wish him a good voyage; the king received them well, thank't them for their care formerly of the citty in his absence, and desired them to continue the same now.

Several peices of red and grey cloth for soldiers clothes were seized at a private house near Drury lane; thought to be designed for the use of the Jacobites.

The 5th, was a great council at Whitehall, where his majestie was pleas'd to order the attorny general to prosecute the plotters lately taken at the next sessions.

The 5th, his majestie came to the house of lords in his robes, and the commons being sent for up, he gave the royal assent to these following acts: An act for appointing and enabling commissioners to examine, state and take the publick accounts of the kingdom: An act for raising the militia of the kingdom, 1691, tho the months pay formerly advanced be not paid: An act for releif of poor prisoners for debt, &c.: An act for preventing vexatious suits against such as acted for their majesties service in defence of the government: An act for encouraging

the destilling of brandy and spirits from corn, and laycing a duty on low wines: An act for an excise on beer, ale, and other liquors, for 4 years from the time the double excise expires: An act for more effectual putting in execution the act for prohibiting trade and commerce with France: and four private acts. And then his majestie made a speech to both houses, acquainting them, the time for his goeing to Holland being come, he thank't them for the supplies they had given for carrying on the warr, assuring them they should be punctually applied for carrying on the same; and that for the forfeited lands in Ireland, it should be left to the next opportunity to be settled in parliament as shall be thought convenient; and wisht them in their several countries to take care of the government. And then the lord cheif baron, speaker of the house, ordered them to adjourn themselves till 31st of March next, and that if the king intended they should sitt then, he would give them notice by proclamation; and accordingly both houses did adjourn till 31st of March.

Letters from Dublin in Ireland say, that the 24th sir Charles Porter arrived there from England; and that the 26th the privy council mett, and the new commission for sir Charles Porter and Thomas Coningsby, esq., was read, appointing them lords justices, and were sworn accordingly: that the privy council there had published a proclamation the 12th of last month, prohibiting all papists natives of that kingdom to sell any wine, beer, ale, or other liquors by retail after the 25th, on the penalty of being proceeded against as retailers without licence: that a deserter from Limrick, that there were divisions among the Irish, that there was a great scarcity amongst them of all things necessary, and many of them want shoes, stockings, &c.: that the protestants are kept in prison, and those of them in Limerick are forced to work on the fortifications of the place in the day time, and kept in prison at night.

The Dover frigatt hath lately taken a French privateer belonging to St. Maloes, of 22 guns and 10 patereroes, and brought her into Kingsale.

The 6th, the earl of Clarendon was committed to the Tower for hightreason, on account of this new plott.

The 6th also, about noon, the king took coach at Lambeth on his voyage for Holland, attended by the great officers of the

household, with several of the nobility and gentry, and lies this night at Sittingborn; and intends tomorrow to embarque at Margate, where the yatch and men of war lye ready to transport him.

The earl of Torrington's marine regiment is given to the earl of Danby, who is also captain of a second or 3 rate man of war.

A squadron of 7 men of war lye in Margate road to transport the king, under the command of rear admiral Rook.

The countesse of Burlington, aged near 80 years, died lately.

The commitment for the new plotters runs, for high treason in conspiring the death of the king and queen, and inviting in a foreign enemy.

We hear, amongst the papers taken with the lord Preston there was a declaration drawn up in the lord Clarendons own hand, which was to be published on king James's landing; as also a letter under the bishop of Ely's hand to the late king and queen under borrowed names; as also papers giveing an account of our army, the navy, present posture of our affairs, what forces were necessary for the French to send over with king James, that 20,000 foot were enough; a platform of Portsmouth, which place was to be seiz'd, and other dangerous matters for the overturning this present government. This contrivance appears to be carried on by the high flown tories; we hear of no papists concerned in it.

The officers here in town are ordered all to repair to their respective commands.

The wind continueing contrary, so that his majestie cannot goe on board, he hath been at Chattam to see the fleet there.

The letters from Dublin bring, that our troops were in motion in order to passe the Shannon and streighten the Irish thereby in Connaught; that Douglas and Kirk were falling in by James town and Killallow; that the Irish had broke down the bridge at Lanesborough, and thereby prevented sir John Laneer passing the Shannon there; that general Ginkle and the prince of Wirtemburgh were advancing into the country of Kerry to destroy the enemies forage, so that some considerable action is speedily expected.

That a body of rapparees came to Kilcullen bridge and plundered the town, and then retired to their nest, the bog of Allen,

20 miles west of Dublin; on notice of which col. Fowke, with a party of his regiment and the lord Cutts's, some of the militia, some of count Schonbergs horse, and other forces, is ordered to march to the island of Allen and drive the rapparees thence if possible, where 'tis said 2000 of them are gott together.

Leonard Robinson, esq., chamberlain of London, is appointed by the lords of the treasury receivor general of the taxes on the new acts.

Letters from Plymouth of the 6th say, that their majesties ship the Mountague had taken a French privateer of 24 guns and 10 patereroes to the westward of Ushant, after a fight of 2 or 3 hours, in which captain Leighton the commander and 1 more were killed on our side, and 40 or 50 of the French, and 130 more made prisoners. That a Dutch caper had brought in also 2 French prizes laden with wine, salt, and brandy.

A warrant is out for taking up the bishop of Ely, on which his lordship hath absented himself from his house.

Col. Austin, of Kent, is made one of the lords of the admiralty.

Mounsieur Delavere, a French merchant, is taken up on account of the late plott, being the person concerned in returning the money.

Orders are sent to Scotland for 4 regiments in that kingdom to prepare to embarque for Flanders; and col. Fitzpatricks regiment of foot and the royal regiment of fuzileers in Ireland are ordered to prepare for the same.

The king came to Canterbury the 7th, and was joyfully received by the mayor and aldermen, and also waited on by the clergy of the cathedrall there, and lay there at the lady Coventry's house; but his majestie finding that the wind was sett in easterly, with a hard frost, he left Canterbury the 8th, and lay the 8th at Cobham hall, sir Joseph Williamson's, and came back the 9th to Kensington, intending to goe on the 1st change of weather.

The foreign letters bring, those from Vienna that the imperialists had quitted Postega, into the castle of which the Turks had putt a garison and burnt the town; that the Germans were fortifyeing Buda and some other places in Hungary, which they had done nothing too since they took them from the Turks.

Those from Flanders say that the French, taking advantage

of this frost, had advanced with 18,000 men, and pass'd the canal between Ghent and Bruges, and fallen into the country of Waes, and putt it under contribution for 600,000 florins; and that 'twas beleived they had a further design upon Ostend or Newport.

Those from Holland say, that the states had appointed some of their members to receive and attend his majestie of England on his arrival there; that the states general had published a placaet forbidding the Greenland fishery for this whole year: as also the goeing out of all merchant ships and privateers, the great and small fishery, &c., except the ships designed for the East and West Indies, the colony of Surinam, those trading between England and Holland, to Flanders, the Elbe, Weser and Eems, and those imployed in fishing for fresh fish; to the end there may be no want of seamen to mann their fleet.

The earl of Pembroke's marine regiment is given to admirall Killigrew.

The lord Preston, major Elliot, and Mr. Ashton have orders to prepare for their tryal at the sessions at the Old Baily; they have 3 or 4 council allowed to come to them, in the presence of a wardour.

Sir Peter Rich hath invented a way that every horse man shall carry behind him 150 lb. weight of hay, made up into a trusse in form of a portmanteau, which shal last a horse 3 weeks; and 'tis well approv'd off.

Our fleet is already in good forwardnesse, and strict orders are given for the speedy fitting it out; some seamen come voluntarily in, and the presse masters are about every where, and have prest many already.

The French letters by the way of Holland say, that the French king, at a council held for maritime affairs, declared his resolutions to establish a marine order, to be composed of 30 knights, who should wear a badge of honour, the king himself being soveraign; each at first establishment to pay 100,000 liures to the king, but none to be preferred after but for meritt; and that such a number of boyes shall be taught the mathematicks, for to be employed on sea affairs.

The 13th, the grand jury at Hicks hall found the bill against the lord Preston, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Elliot, for high treason.

The lord North and Grey died lately, and is to be carried into Cambridgshire to be buried.

We hear the episcopall clergy in England have collected 500*l.* for the maintenance of the clergy in Scotland, who are under great pressures.

Sir Phillip Frowd, late postmaster, is enquired after.

Letters from Ireland confirm that the Irish had demolished the bridge at Lanesborough, and were beaten out of the town and fort there, with the losse of 300 of their men; and that col. Brewer with a party of our forces had taken possession of it, and placed a garison of 300 men in it. They bring also that col. Fowke with his forces was arrived at Allen bogg, where col. Piper join'd them; and that on the appearance of our men the rebells betook themselves to the woods, being about 1000 foot and some horse; and that our men were endeavouring to drive them from these fastnesses.

The lord Prestons lady and Mr. Ashtons wife petitioned the king to deferr their tryalls till next term, but were denied: they have these council allowed them; sir Francis Pemberton, sir Francis Winnington, sir Barthol. Shoare, Mr. Jones, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Selby, and Mr. Mompesson; and Whitaker is his sollicitor.

Sir Charles Sedley's house in Bloomsbury square was lately searched, upon an information that the bishop of Ely was harboured there.

The 14th, a barbarous murther was committed in Brookstreet, by Ratcliffe, where an antient gentlewoman, a maid and a child, were all found killed and the house rifled; but not known by whom.

Sir Richard Parker and another gentleman, lately come from France, were taken in Sussex and brought up to town; 'tis said they had some dangerous papers taken with them, confirming several particulars of the late plott, and a design to bring over 20,000 French in April next to restore the late king.

Foreign letters bring, those from Poland say that great preparations were making there for carrying on the war vigorously against the Turks the next campagne.

From Vienna, that prince Louis had frequent skirmishes with the Turks and Tartars, and generally defeated and routed them. That count Serini, general of the Bavarian forces, died

lately of an apoplexy; and that a treaty of marriage is concluded between the elector palatine and the princesse of Tuscany.

Those from Italy, that the republic of Genoua were deliberating whither they should receive king Williams envoy, for that the French resident there hath declared he will retire if they doe.

Those from Paris, that the fortifications at Dunkirk had suffered extreamly by the late storms and high tides, and that twould cost 500,000 crowns to repair them: they say also, that the titular bishop of Cork, the two collonell Luttrells &c. were arrived there from Ireland desiring succours; and that Tyrconnel might not be general, refusing to act under him.

The letters from Savoy say, that the Vaudois and the French protestants had again driven the French from the posts they had possessed themselves off in the vallies, and kill'd about 600 of the enemy: that the marquesse de Parelle had made incursions into Provence, burnt diverse villages, destroyed great quantities of corn and forage, and might have gone as far as Aix or Marseilles if he had had but 6000 regulated troops, the consternation and fear of the enemy being so great.

Those from the Hague, that vigorous preparations were making in Holland for an early campagne, in speedily equipping their fleet and making their new levies; that they were in great expectation of the arrival of the king of England, and have ordered a reward for him that shall bring the first news of it. They say a design had been discovered there to burn 12 of their men of war in harbour, and that some persons had been taken for the same.

A great number of the best oxen that can be had are bought up for the use of the fleet next summer.

The 16th, his majestie went hence about 11 in the morning in his coach to Gravesend, where his majestie embarqued on board the Mary yatch, attended with diverse of the nobility and other persons of quality, and great officers of state; and the next day his majestie gott clear o'f Margate, standing for the coast of Holland.

The same day the lord Preston, major Elliot, and Mr. Ashton, were brought under a strong guard from the Tower to the Old Baily, where the court being satt, they were called to plead to their indictment for high treason, in conspiring, ima-

gining, and compassing the death and destruction of the king and queen, the subversion of the government, and for adhering to their majesties enemies, by endeavouring to procure an invasion of this kingdom by the French king, and informing and advising him &c. of the wayes and times and means how to effect the same. His lordship took exceptions, being he was indicted by the name of sir Richard Grahme, bart., sayeing he was a peer of this realm, granted by a patent from king James before his abdication, so he ought to be tryed by his peers: but to this he was told it had been determined already in the house of lords, the proper place, and discharged; so that was overruled. Then they desired a copy of their indictment, and that they might have council allowed them: the 1st was denied, being it was never granted, and the other unlesse they raised a point in law, which the court thought material, they would assign them council: then they desired a coppy of the pannel of the jury, which was delivered to them after they had pleaded not guilty to their indictment. And the next day, being the 17th, they were brought to the bar in order to their tryal; and being ask'd if each of them would take the advantage the law allowes them of challenging 35 peremptorily, or agree that one should challenge for all; but they sayeing they would take all advantages the law allowes them, the council for the king desired Mr. Ashton and Mr. Elliot might be sett by, and for the present they would proceed only in the tryal of the lord Preston, so they were sett by; the indictment being but the same and one against them all. So the lord Preston came to his tryal: he challenged 34 of the jury peremptorily; but a full jury being, the court proceeded on his tryal, many of the nobility being present. The cheif evidence against him were capt. Billop and some of the seamen, with the letters and papers taken with them, which were read, and were of very treasonable consequence; some of them were in his own hand, particularly some notes or memorandums discovering the weaknesse of our government, where and when to land a number of men, what posture our fleet was in, what forces we had, which would be true to king James, &c. So after a long tryal, and a very full evidence, the jury withdrew for half an hour and brought him in guilty. Mr. Ashton is ordered to be tryed the 19th.

The 17th, Dr. Lower the famous physitian died; he has

given 1000*l.* to St. Bartholomews hospitall, and several other charitable legacies.

Lieutenant general Hamilton, who was taken prisoner in Ireland, is brought over to Chester, and committed to the castle there.

The Dover frigat hath lately taken a French privateer of 22 guns and 10 patereroes, of St. Maloes, and brought her into Plymouth.

We hear Carisbrook castle in the Isle of Weight is ordered to be converted into an hospital for sick and wounded seamen.

Drumms are beating up here in town and in several countries for soldiers to recruit our regiments in Ireland, Flanders, &c.

The letters from Ireland bring, that major general Teteau with the forces under his command, about 2200 men, marched into the county of Kerry, and had given defeat to several parties of the Irish, and took a strong fort which the Irish had built on purpose to obstruct their march; forcing the Irish to retire towards Limerick. That col. Fowke and col. Piper had defeated some of the rapperees in the bog of Allen, and had driven several of them out of the woods and fastnesses.

That col. Edgworth with 100 of our men, and commanded a passe near Lanesborough bridge, had beat back 1000 of the rebells that came to attack him, killing several of them, taking some prisoners, and routing the residue.

The 19th, Mr. John Ashton was brought to his tryal at the Old Baily for high treason, as before upon the same indictment; he challenged none of the jury, but took the first 12 that appear'd: the evidence against him was much the same as against the lord Preston. He had the papers taken in his breast: he called some to his reputation as being a member of the church of England, so that after a full hearing the jury withdrew a little from the bar, and found him guilty of high treason.

After which the court proceeded to passe sentence of death against the lord Preston and Mr. Ashton, as in cases of high treason.

And the court not having time to try Mr. Elliot that day, and the sessions ending to morrow, being the essoin of the term is to morrow, Mr. Elliots tryal was putt off for some time.

We hear some of the papers taken with them were short notes or memorandums of the state and condition of our nation; that most of the clergy were for king James, except those of London; there was also the draught of a declaration to be published by him at his landing, purporting that he would invade no mans liberty or property, preserve the church of England, grant a general toleration, and endeavour a reconciliation betwixt the episcopal and the kirk party in Scotland; there were also two letters, one writt by the bishop of Ely and the other by some other bishop, and directed for Mr. Reding (i. e. king James), giving therein fresh assurances of their duty, &c., and his growing interest here, wishing him a good new year, and that their young master has all their best wishes, daily gains more friends, and gets ground of his adversaries; assuring them his elder brother and the rest of the family were entirely his (supposed the other nonswearing bishops).

Our merchants have received advice of the safe arrival of some ships from Jamaica, which were given over for lost, insurances thereon being at 85*l.* per cent.

Dr. Welwood, a physitian, and author of the late Observator, is made superintendent of the surgeons of the fleet, and is preparing medicaments for the same.

Several coyners and clippers have been lately apprehended, and committed to Newgate.

Some vessells with presse masters are gone out to sea, to search the several ports and take up what seamen they find.

Great search has been made for the bishop of Ely, but tis said he and col. Grahme, the lord Prestons brother, are gott over into France: a warrant is also out for the taking up Will. Penn the quaker, who is also in this new plott.

One Mr. Staynoe, a minister and chaplain to their majesties, is chosen minister of Christchurch against Dr. Hickman, who stood for it too.

The lady Preston hath petitioned her majestie for her husbands reprieue: the queen was pleas'd to tell her, she was sorry for her misfortune, but she could doe nothing in it; but that in her lords power to save himself by a full discovery.

The earl of Nottingham, principal secretary of state, went off the 21st from Gravesend in the Soldadoes frigat for Holland, having been detained after his majestie by reason of the tryals

of the lord Preston and Mr. Ashton, where his lordship gave evidence about their papers.

The letters from the Hague say, that the French retired out of Flanders upon breaking of the frost, and carried away with them much plunder and cattle; and had burnt diverse villages, and carried away hostages for the paiment of contributions.

The letters from Switzerland say, the French ambassador there was labouring all he could to obstruct the treaty between them and the king of England, offering them a great summ of money, and to take them under his masters protection; and 'tis feared money may buy them off, or at least to maintain a neutrality.

The letters from Dublin say, our army were not so fortunate in this expedition as was expected, and so are returned to winter quarters, being not able to execute what was designed.

The 15th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held the 16th, 17th, and 19th, where 3 persons were burnt in the hand, 14 received sentence of death (two of which were the lord Preston and Mr. Ashton).

The 23rd, being the first day of the term, several persons appeared in the court of kings bench according to their recognizances, as the lord Castlemain, capt. Hatton, sir Wm. Scott, lord Rosse, Mrs. Gautier, Mr. Delavere, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Whitehal, Mr. Mann, and several others, and were continued till the last day of the term.

The same day came out their majesties proclamation for encouraging seamen and mariners to enter themselves on their majesties ships of war, by promising some six weeks pay as a free gift, to others a months pay, according to such time as they come in; and to be paid them before their respective ships sail out.

An instrument is come from the French king for the exchange of prisoners between them and us.

Several Irish prisoners, about 150, that were prisoners in the Marshalsea, were sent on board a vessel to be carried to Dunkirk to be exchanged for as many Danes, which the French took of those that were coming for England.

The queen hath sign'd two commissions for the constituting the lord Falkland and col. Austin to be two of the lords of the admiralty.

Admiral Russel is very sedulous and diligent in visiting Portsmouth, Chattam, and other places where our ships are getting ready, to gett them out with all expedition.

One major Philpot and some others have been taken up lately.

The lord Preston since his conviction continues at Newgate; he is very buisy in writing in the morning (some think a discovery of the plott,) and in the afternoon burns it and drinks with his Jacobite friends.

Our merchants have letters, that a ship of considerable value of ours was boarded in the Mediterranean by an Algiers man of warr, but producing king Williams passe he lett her goe, declaring the Algerines were resolved to keep the peace with the English, tho the French much laboured the contrary.

The foreign letters bring, those from Italy that near the citty of Ancona there hapned in the night a terrible earthquake, which threw down divers houses and church, and buried many people in the ruines.

Those from Vienna say, that prince Lovis of Baden was returned from Transylvania, and that the emperor had given him a commission constituting him general of all his forces in Hungary and Transylvania. They say sir William Hussey, the king of Englands ambassador to the Ottoman Port, had now received his passport for continueing his journey to Constantinople. From Belgrade they say the Turks are repairing the fortifications of that place with their utmost diligence; and from Transylvania, that prince Augustus of Hanouer, with a party of horse, had a rencounter with a body of Turks in the passe of Chermets, in which the prince was killed.

Those from the Rhine that count Palfi, being out with a party, the French sent out a greater party to intercept him, of which having notice he fell upon them, kill'd 63, and took 35 prisoners.

Those from Switzerland say, that the protestant cantons had received the bishop and bishoprick of Basle, papists and protestants, into their protection; and that the popish cantons had in return taken the citty of Geneva and country of Vaux into theirs.

Those from Flanders say, that the governour of Aeth had drawn out some regiments in order to march into the Frenche's

territories, and passing the Schelde they took two forts from the enemy, which they demolish'd, and burnt from Anthoin as farr as Mortagne, and then dispers'd into the countrey; plunderd several villages, and took hostages for payment of contributions, and so returned to Acth again.

The 24th, the corporation of the linnen manufacture closed their books, they haveing 900 shares each at 50*l.* apeice, which comes to 45,000*l.* stock, and question not to supply the kingdom with cloth of their own manufacture.

Several seamen and mariners are lately come in, and have entred themselves on board several of his majesties men of warr.

The marquesse of Caermarthen has been lately ill, but is pretty well recovered again.

Mr. Burchell is made secretary to the fleet, and is to goe on board the Admiral.

The 26th, eight malefactors, (lately condemned at the Old Baily for several crimes), were executed at Tyburn.

Papers have been lately thrown about the streets purporting, that if the lord Preston was putt to death, that the French would retaliate the same on the lord Mountjoy, and other English prisoners, by breaking them on the wheel.

The queen hath received an expresse, bringing news of the kings safe arrival in Holland on the 20 instant, after a dangerous passage. His majestie on the 19th, being in his yatch, was informed by a fisherman that he was near the shore, whereon he left the yatch, attended by the duke of Ormond, earl of Devonshire, earl of Dorsett, earl of Portland, earl of Monmouth, Mr. Overkirk, and Mr. Zulesteyn, and went off in a small chaloup or two, thinking to land in an hour or two; but finding themselves mistaken, being further from the land then they imagined, and a great fogg arising, so that they had lost sight of the ships, and the flakes of ice being great, they thought it safest to lye still all night; so reacht not the Goree till the 20th in the morning, where his majestie went ashore to refresh himself, then went into his boat again, and about 2 that afternoon landed at Oranien Hake near Maesland Sluys, and so went to Honslaerdyke, where he was mett by the deputies from the states, and then proceeded to the Hague, where he arrived in good health that evening.

The letters from Ireland say that col. Fowke and col. Piper had left garisons in several parts about the bog of Allen to keep the rapparees there in good order, not being able to drive them out this winter by reason of the bogs and other fastnesses. That a party of the garison of Castle Forbes had made an incursion into the county of Roscommon in Connaught, and had burnt much forage, and brought away 400 head of black cattle; and that at Dublin they had news of the arrival of the earl of Tyrconnel at Galloway.

The 28th, the lord mayor and aldermen of London waited upon the queen to congratulate his majesties safe arrival in Holland.

The same day Mr. Ashton was carried in a coach to Tyburn; he said but little to the people, but thank'd the sherif for his kindnesse to him, and delivered a paper to him, which he desired might be printed; he had two clergy men with him (men that have not taken the oaths to this government) who assisted him with their prayers. He was not much daunted, so was executed, and his body without being quartered was delivered to his friends, and putt into a coffin to be privately buried.

Foreign letters bring, those from Italy say that the plague is broke out in that kingdom, and rages very much about Conversano; they say also that they had advice that the Algerines were inclined to break with the French, and had accordingly taken some vessells of their's. From Savoy 'tis wrote that the German auxiliaries had taken up their winter quarters in Monferrat, and had routed a party of the French garison at Casall, killing 150 of them; but they say the French of Pigneroll had again made an incursion into the vallies and surprized some of the Vaudois. From Vienna the letters bring, that the states of the lower Austria were assembled to consult about the necessary affairs of the empire, and for carrying on the war vigorously against the Turk. They say that the popes nuncio at Vienna was forbid the court, and that the emperor had recalled his ambassador, the prince of Lichtenstein, from Rome.

Those from France say, that 12 men of war, 20 gallies, and several other vessells, are fitting out at Thoulon, in order to some design upon Nizza and Villa Franca. From Brest they write, that the earl of Tyrconnel sailed thence the 9th with 2 frigats and 5 other vessells laden with provisions for Ireland;

they say also that a 2d convoy was ordered to be gott ready. The letters from Holland say that the king of England, since his arrival at the Hague, continues very well; that the states general, states of Holland, council of state, and other colledges have been to compliment his majestie on his arrival; as several of the foreign ministers have been also.

An order of council is sent to the lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, justices of peace, and other magistrates, to be assisting to the respective officers in raising recruits for the army in Ireland.

The earl of Danby, son to the marquesse of Carmarthen, comeing home about 12 at night in his coach, some of his servants were attempted to be prest behind his coach, and to be carried away by some pressemasters; which his lordship opposing, the pretended pressemasters, assisted by a constable, fell upon his lordship, knockt him down, and beat him severely.

The letters from Ireland confirm the arrival of Tyrconnel at Galloway, with sir Richard Neagle and sir Stephen Rice, who brought with them some provisions and arms, but no men; and had brought a small summ of money with them; which things were not at all pleasing to the Irish. They say from Dublin, that sir Humphrey Jervis, a justice of peace, was committed for favouring the Roman catholicks in giveing them certificates of their taking the oaths to this present government, when they really had not.

The 29th, about 11 at night, the corpse of Mr. Ashton, lately executed, was privately buried at St. Faiths church, by St. Pauls.

Orders, we hear, are sent to captain Aylmer, who commands our men of war that are in the Streights, to be carefull of the French squadron, which is ordered for the Mediterranean.

The earl of Marlborough dined lately in the Tower, and ordered 100*l.* to be distributed amongst the poor Irish taken at Cork and Kingsale.

Our merchants have letters out of the Streights, that our ships there have taken several French prizes.

A person was lately seized in Wapping, who came over from Holland in the ships that carried over the king; tis said he had several letters about him to disaffected persons.

Capt. Parsons, who came over with his majestie from Holland,

and is a captain in the duke of Boltons regiment, is taken up and committed to Newgate for the murder of one Mr. Wade, in Essex, committed 12 years since, for which one Mr. Butler, his second, was then hang'd.

Serjt. Osborn having declined the place of cheif justice of the common pleas in Ireland, his majestie hath been pleased to appoint Richard Pyne, esq., to succeed him therein.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of a fleet of merchant ships homeward bound from Portugall.

Letters from the Downs say, that the St. Albans and the Dragon frigats had lately brought in there some French prizes laden with wine, brandy and salt.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome that a contagious distemper was broken out in the kingdom of Naples; that differences were arose between that court and the imperial court upon occasion of the late promotion of cardinals, which were not like to be adjusted.

Those from Savoy say, that the inhabitants of Montferrat had, with the assistance of a party of the French garison at Carall, opposed the German forces quartering in that dutchy; but to little purpose, for the Germans falling upon them quite routed them, killing near 1000 and taking some prisoners; since which the Montferrins have submitted themselves to the commander of the German forces.

From Venice they write, that the French men of war and privateers had taken diverse Venetian ships, and carried them to their ports in Provence.

Those from Vienna speak of two actions in Transylvania between the imperialists and the Turks; that a party of the garison of Calo had defeated a good body of Turks, killing a great many, and making 68 prisoners: the other rencounter was near Lippa, where col. Polland killed above 100 Turks.

From France they write, that the regiments of guards and troops of the household have orders to march for Flanders the next month; that the French king had declared he would suffer none of those princes that were in amity with him to traffick or trade with England or Holland.

The letters from Holland say that his majestie, since his arrival there, had satt in the council with the states; that to gratifye the magistrates and burghers of the Hague, his majestie

was prevailed with to make his publick entry, which he did the 26th. His majestie went in his coach, attended with many others and 6 horses, out of the town, and so returned in again another way thro the triumphal arches erected for him. There were multitudes of spectators from the neighbouring parts; and the night concluded with the discharge of cannon and fine fire works. They say also, his majestie had appointed Van Trump to command the Dutch fleet this summer, upon the news of which above 2000 seamen voluntarily listed themselves to serve on board their fleet; which, 'tis said, will consist of 50 men of war, who are to be joined with 10 more of the English, and act seperately.

They say also, that the Hague began to fill very fast with the several princes and ambassadors, and other persons of quality; that the elector of Brandenburgh was already arrived, and the elector of Bavaria and dukes of Lunenburgh were daily expected.

The letters from Dublin say, that a considerable party of the Irish forces came to Fermoy bridge in the county of Cork, and summoned a small garison we had in an old fort there, offering them good terms; but our men refusing to surrender, who were not 100 and the Irish 1000, the Irish began to attack it, but our men fired upon them, and killed the officer that commanded and some few more, on which the Irish run and appeared no more; but after advancing into the country, they burnt several places in their retreat.

The queen dowager is gone to Euston hall in Suffolk, the seat of the late duke of Grafton, where she intends to reside for some time.

A French vessell laden with wines, being driven by stress of weather, was taken near Spithead.

A post is come from Scotland, which brings an account of the taking a person at Stirling with letters from king James, giveing his reasons for not assisting them last summer; assuring them he will not fail to send them considerable supplies next March, wishing them to be in a readinesse against that time.

The lord Preston has been examined before a committee of the council, and askt who brought him the bishop of Ely's letter; answered, it came by the penny post: on which he was

confronted with the person that brought it, and could not deny it; since which he has been closer confined.

Great quantities of ammunition and other military instruments are daily sent out of the Tower, both for the fleet and for the army.

We hear several persons have entred or formed themselves into a society to learn and use the art of canooning and bombarding.

Mr. Bellingham having lately invented a sort of gun, called a drake, to serve in nature of feild peices, and may be carried behind a man on horseback, has made several of them for the use of the army.

February.—Most part of this winter have been so many burglaries committed in this town and the adjacent parts of it, and robberies of persons in the evening as they walkt the streets, of their hats, periwigs, cloaks, swords, &c., as was never known in the memory of any man living.

The letters from Ireland bring, that there is some misunderstanding and disputes between some of the principal officers of our army there, as, sir John Lanier, lord Lisbourn, &c.; that Tyrconnel, since his arrival in that kingdom, had caused the French king to be proclaimed at Limerick.

His majestie has, we hear, bought up all the saltpeter in this kingdom, that came lately from the East Indies; and being tis for the service of the kingdom, the merchants have sold it at 3*l.* 5*s.* per cent., when 'tis worth 10*l.* per cent. in Holland and France.

Tis wrote from Scotland, that some presbyterian ministers goeing to take possession of the livings of some episcopal ministers that were turn'd out, some persons gott together and affronted them, and after burnt the house they gott into.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy confirm the settling the troops of the emperor in their winter quarters in the dutchy of Montferrat; and also the defeat given to the 500 French of the garison of Cazal, few of them escaping, but were killed or taken prisoners.

Those from Rome bring an account that the pope was taken very ill.

Those from Poland say that several new regiments were raising for the service of that crown, and great preparations making for the next campagne.

Those from Spain mention that the king of Spain had seized on all the gold and silver that lately came home in the New Spain fleet, to carry on the war vigorously; and has declared he will make satisfaction to the several proprietors out of the next flota that comes.

Those from France say that the French king has renewed his ordonnance of October 1688, forbidding the new converts on severe penalties to have arms in their houses, or to carry about them, except gentlemen, who are allowed such a proportion; that sir George Etherege, the late king James ambassador to Vienna, died lately at Paris: that the French king had given gratuities to the several officers that made the incursion into the countrey of Waes; viz. to Boufflers 36,000 liures, to Vertillack 15,000, to Artignan 9000, and to the marquesse of Villers 6000, and 300 to each brigadeer; that an extraordinary council had been held about marine affairs, at which count D'estree and mounsieur Tourville assisted, and orders were given to send to all their sea ports to redouble their diligence in hastning out their fleet. That the king hath appointed the several generalls or commanders of his armies: the dauphin in Flanders, and under him the duke of Luxemburgh; the mareschal de Lorges on the Rhine, the duke de Noailles in Catalonia, the duke de Maine and mounsieur Catinat in Savoy. They say that the French were making vast preparations both by sea and land, that their fleet was fitting out at Brest, Rochefort, Charante, &c., and had 15 men of war equipping at Dunkirk, their fleet in all to consist of near 100 men of warr: that for their land armies they had drawn out all the old soldiers out of their garisons, and had in the bores and new rais'd men to supply their places; that his army in Flanders would not be lesse then 80,000 men, that on the Rhine 50,000, that in Savoy above 30,000, and that in Catalonia near 20,000.

From Holland they write, that his majestie continued very well, that he had been [in] the assembly in the states of Holland and made a speech to them, as he did to the states general in their assembly; he hath assisted also in the council of state: that some dispute had been concerning the ceremony to be observed in the presence of the king of England; the states formerly us'd to sitt covered, but now out of respect to the king

it was agreed, to prevent all causes of difference, that both his majestie and the states would sit uncovered. And we hear the effect of his majesties speech to the states was, to assure them of the great affection he had for them, and how ready he should be to doe them any service; that the cheif design of his taking on him the crown of England was for supporting the protestant interest throughout Europe.

They say also that duke Schonberg was in those parts, raising some regiments of French protestants for the service of duke of Savoy, where he was to command a considerable body this campagne.

Her majestie, since the news of the kings arrival in Holland, hath taken upon her the administration of the government, and acts in all things accordingly, and is come to reside at Whitehall.

The Garland frigat hath lately taken a French privateer called the Tripon of Dunkirk, bound to the eastward, having 10 guns mounted, and might carry 14 more.

The lady dowager Brook, who married Mr. Hobby, is lately dead.

The 2 marine regiments are now reduced to 3000 men, that is, 100 in a company, and 15 companies in each regiment.

There is an account of a French vessell brought into Holyhead, having on board 500 barrels of powder.

The patentees of king Charles 2d, upon his assignment to the bankers of the interest paiable to them out of the hereditary excise for the money due to them on shutting up the exchequer, have prosecuted the same upon their assignments from the bankers in the court of exchequer; and the matter in law has been argued, and the court seem inclined for the patentees, so 'tis expected to have judgment the next term.

The 6th, being the princesse of Denmarks birth day, the queen, prince and princesse, play'd publickly at cards at the cockpitt; and afterwards they danced country dances at Whitehall.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for discovering and apprehending the late bishop of Ely, William Penn, and James Grahme, esqrs.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy confirm the late ac-

tion in the dutchy of Montferrat, between the Germans against the French and the Montferrins; and that since the same, the country had entirely submitted to the Germans.

From Germany they write, that all the new levies and recruits ordered to be made in Bohemia and Silesia are compleat; and that the emperor had agreed with the duke of Hanouer for 6000 men to be imployed in Hungary.

Those from France say, that a great fleet of Suedes, Danes, and other northern ships were arrived at St. Maloes, Nantz, &c., being above 100 sail, laden with pitch, tarr, hemp, and other naval provisions; and return home with wine, brandy, and salt.

By some persons also arrived from France, they say that country is reduced to great wants and necessities for want of trade, and by reason of the heavy taxes; some places being so poor they have not money to pay the same; and that most of the vineyards about Bourdeaux are quite destroyed.

The 7th, a great quantity of goods belonging to the lord Melfort, late secretary of Scotland to king James, was seized in Pater Noster row, said to be worth 5 or 6000*l.*; and among them was some letters and papers relating to the Jesuites estates in England, and their method to introduce popery and to recover the abby lands in England.

Their majesties late proclamation for the incouraging the coming in of seamen and mariners has had so good effect, that many are come in.

Some persons employed from Holland have bought up great quantities of malt, oates, &c., designed for the service of their army, &c.

Several persons, near 20, attempted to break into the navy office to rob it, but being timely discovered some of them were taken.

There is a discourse as if the Jersey frigat had been some time missing, said to be gone over to the enemy.

A proposal is made for a project to supply the king with a good number of seamen for any present service; to witt, that the Newcastle fleet may alwaies have a full compliment of men, whereby a great number of able seamen will be constantly bred up.

The kings yatchs, with the men of warr their convoy, are

ordered to sail for Holland the first fair wind, in order to bring his majestie back.

The earl of Sterling, of the kingdom of Scotland, lately died here.

The magazine at Plymouth is ordered to be stored with 3500 barrells of powder, ball and other ammunition proportionable.

The earl of Nottinghams son was christned the 8th at Cleveland house, his majestie (represented by the lord Sidney) and the earl of Pembroke were godfathers, and the princesse of Denmark godmother.

A great number of seamen, near 10,000, were drawn out of the several men of warr that lie at Chattham, and shew'd themselves to admiral Russell &c., who came to take a view of them.

We have had an account that the duke of Florence, upon the marriage of his daughter to the elector palatine, was inclinable to come into the confederate league; but now we hear that mounsieur Teresa, his envoy here, has received orders to return home without asking or having any audiance of leave.

A proclamation by their majesties was published the 10th, requiring all seamen and mariners to render themselves to their majesties service.

The seamen which formerly belonged to the Suffolk and had deserted the same, had been tryed and condemned, but the queen had been pleased since to pardon them; and so they were sent on board again.

The 10th, was a hearing before the queen and council, about regulating the price of coals, by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, who propose to have 3 or 4 ships for convoy to the Newcastle fleet, and such a number of seamen allowed them presse free, and they will sell coals at about 1*l.* 5*s.* per chaldron, whereas now they are sold for near 50*s.*

The foreign letters bring, those from Germany give an account of some actions in Hungary between col. Pollard and the Turks: that the former had killed 500 Turks near Caransebes, and entred the town of Jackos at the same time with the Turks, and plunderd and burnt the same; that he afterwards took another fort, called Waradin, and killed 200 Turks, and then burnt the place; that after he killed 300 Walachians in the passe Illedia, near Caransebes.

That they had advice there that the commonalty at Constantinople began to mutiny to have a peace.

That the imperiall forces to serve against the Turk next campagne will consist of 28,800 foot, 12,816 horse, and 10,000 dragoons, in all 51,616 men, besides the auxiliary troops.

Those from Savoy say, that the marquesse of Feuquieres, with a detachment of 1500 foot and 800 horse, and some peices of cannon, had made an attempt upon Veillane, to have surprized it, but mett with that resistance that he was forced to retire with the losse of many of his men, himself wounded, and lost 2 feildpeices and some ammunition.

Those from France say that Mr. Skelton, king James late ambassador to that court, had publickly renounc'd the protestant religion and embraced the popish; that several playes had been acted at Paris, turning the congresse at the Hague into a farce, and ridiculing the several princes there; that the French cardinalls, on the news of the popes illnesse, had orders to prepare themselves to hasten to Rome to make an interest as they find matters goe.

That count D'estree was gone to Thoulon to goe on board the squadron there, in order to attaque Nice by sea, whilst mounsieur Catinat attacks it by land.

Those from Holland say his majestie was gone into mourning for the prince Augustus of Hanouer, kill'd by the Turks; that his majestie had treated the elector of Brandenburgh at his house in the wood; that the elector of Bavaria was arrived there at the Hague, as also the prince of Wirtemburgh, prince Waldeck and the count de Winditsgratz, the emperors plenipotentiary, the landgrave of Hesse, the governour of Flanders, and the duke of Zell, are expected in a few dayes; that the ministers of several princes, from the duke of Hanouer, elector of Saxony, elector palatin, electors of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne, and other princes of the empire, have been to compliment his majestie; they say also that an alliance or league was making between his majestie, the states generall, and the king of Denmark; and there seem'd a perfect harmony among all the princes and states, to submit their several interests entirely to his majestie of England.

An order is sent to all our seaport towns, that no person be

suffered to goe on board any outward bound vessell without he has a passe.

Various are the discourses about the lord Preston; some say he has made a full discovery of the plott, others the contrary, so that we are all together in the dark: however 'tis, matters are kept very private, and we hear nothing of his execution.

The letters from Scotland say, that some of the Scotch soldiers that are embarquing for Scotland had mutinied, whereon two of them were shott to death.

Six persons that were lately taken at sea going to France, and were carried to Hull, are brought up hither and committed to Newgate.

There was some thoughts of removing the lord Preston to the Tower of London from Newgate; and the judges opinions being ask'd in it, 'twas thought a thing unusual and what was not practic'd, after the sherifs were charg'd with his execution to remove a prisoner attainted.

A great hearing hath been between the lords commissioners of the great seal and the judges, before the queen in council, relating to the circuits; several of the judges having chosen to goe into their own native counties, which the commissioners opposed as contrary to the statute, and therefore would not passe their commission; so upon debate some of them were altered.

The 12th, being the last day of the term, several persons appeared in the court of kings bench upon their recognizances; some were discharged, as, the lord Castlemain, captain Henry Bulkley, Richard Baldwin, Mrs. Gautier, captain Hatton, Mr. Heywood, Mrs. Ashton, Mr. Gourdon, Mr. Brown, &c.; others were continued till the next term, as, captain Holden, Mr. Delavere, Mr. Whitehall, Mr. George, Mr. Mann, Mr. John Wood, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Yates, lord Rosse, sir Wm. Scott, &c. Mr. John Brown, Mr. Wm. Close, and Mr. Webb appearing also in court, were taken into custody by a messenger on a warrant for high treason.

The same day also, the 5 persons convicted for a misdemeanour about the affair of Mrs. Hooper, the coachmakers widdow, were brought up to the court of kings bench to receive the judgment for the same: Mr. Fizzar (the lover) to stand in the pillory and pay 10*l.* to the king; Mrs. Carpenter and

Mrs. Burnet to stand in the pillory and pay 5*l.* apeice; Mr. Moody, the parson, to pay 20*l.* fine; and Mr. Cottar, the landlord, to pay as much. So they were all taken into custody till the same was performed.

The 13th, being the day on which their majesties came to the crown, the flagg was hung out at the Tower and the great guns discharged; and the nobility were in great splendor, and some bonefires at night.

The same night was a fire at Wapping, which burnt down some houses.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that a body of French troops had beseig'd Montmelian, a strong town in Savoy, and were goeing to bombard it.

Those from Turky, that the French ambassador at Constantinople had published a relation there of the entire defeat of the English and Dutch both by sea and land; but the vizier being informed otherwise (*sic*,) putt a stop to the preparations for rejoycing intended by the French ambassador.

Those from Rome, that the pope was very ill, his recovery doubted off; but that he had condemned as heretical, schismatical, and scandalous, the propositions of the French clergy, (viz. that the pope is not infallible, and that he is subject to a general council,) and has excommunicated all that maintain them; and consequently the clergy and parliaments of France. And he has refused his bulls to several bishops that have been named by the French king to several bishopricks (above 50) in his own kingdoms.

Those from Paris say, that the guards du corps and the gens d'arms, and the light horse, are ordered for Flanders; that a strong detachment is sent to reinforce mounsieur Catinat in Savoy; that the differences between this court and the Venetians rather increase then diminish, so that twas beleiv'd a rupture would ensue; that the rigorous proceedings against the new converts are again renewed, on notice that they had mett in great numbers lately; that orders were given for raising the arrierban for the guard of their sea coasts.

Those from Portugal say, that several Portugal ships were unlading at Lisbon, that had goods bound for England on board; the French ambassador there declaring his master will

make all Portugal ships prize that have any effects for his enemies on board.

Some Jacobites, to disturb and amuse us, have gott a new way of laycing wagers: to give any one 5 guineas for them to give 100, if Dublin be out of king Williams's hands by Christmas next; and the cheif justice hath bound several of them over to the sessions.

Letters from Plymouth say, that a Dutch caper had sent in there three French prizes, which they took out of a fleet of 24 French merchant men, bound with ballast from Havre de Grace to Nantz and Bourdeaux to lade wines; and brings that the St. Albans and Happy Return, two of our frigats, fell in with the rest; that they had forced a shore the French convoy, a ship of 30 guns, where he broke to peices; and that after, some Dutch privateers fell in with them, and twas not doubted but we should take them all.

And by letters from Portsmouth we hear that our two frigats and the Advice, another frigat, had taken 7 or 8 of these ships and several prisoners, which they had sent ashore. An English privateer, commanded by capt. Young, has taken also two French prizes, one of 120 tuns, the other of 60.

Letters from Scotland say, that the forces designed to be sent from Scotland to Flanders, viz. the batallion of guards and the other regiments of foot, are all shipp'd and ready to sail with their convoy the first fair wind.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome that the pope still growing [worse], and his recovery despaired of, a congregation of 12 cardinalls was summoned, where he published a solemn act or decree to this effect, that the regalia which the French king pretends to over the churches within his dominions doe not belong to him; and that the four propositions of the French clergy, and all their proceedings on this subject, are erroneous, and ought therefore to be censured and condemned: and then recommended them to chuse a successor that might supply his defects, and so died the 1st instant S. N. in the 81st year of his age, having held the popedom about 16 months. After which the cardinalls made choice of don Antonio Ottoboni to be general of the church.

Those from Switzerland say, that the protestant cantons had

not yet agreed with Mr. Cox, the king of Englands envoy there, about the raising the 4000 men for the service of king William; some difficulties arising therein, and 'twas feared the French king would render that affair ineffectual by his money, which he bestowes largely amongst the Suisse.

Those from Savoy say, that mounsieur Catinats army had suffered very much this winter; they confirm also the defeat of mounsieur de Fouquieres at Veillane, and that he was wounded himself there; they say also that mounsieur Catinat was actually bombarding Montmelian, having blockt it up with 3000 men, it being too strong to beseige this winter, having a good garison in it, and well provided with ammunition and provisions.

Those from Germany say, that col. Polland with a party of Germans had obtained a victory over the Turks and Tartars near Caransebes, having killed above 1000 of them, and taken many prisoners.

Those from France say that the French cardinals were hastning to goe for Rome, the French king having given them a considerable summ of money for carrying on his designs in the succeeding choice.

Those from Holland, that the elector of Bavaria was arrived at the Hague, as also the marquis de Gastanaga, governour of Flanders, the landgrave of Hesse Cassell; mounsieur Chauvet, general of the Lunenburgh forces, and several foreign ministers; that lieutenant general Webbenum, governour of Breda, was lately seized with an apoplexy, and died soon after; that they are carrying on the preparations for their fleet with all diligence, which would be out early in the spring.

Sir Thomas St. George, king at arms, and Mr. King the herald, are preparing to goe to the duke of Zells court to carry the garter, to invest him one of the knights of that order.

Sir Clowdesly Shovell, the famous seaman, hath lately maried the widdow of sir John Narborough.

Several persons in the habit of seamen were taken at Dover, agreeing with the master of a vessel to carry them to France, and were committed by the mayor of the town.

Sir Thomas Lee, one of the lords of the admiralty, died lately of a dropsy.

The persons that gave 5 guineas to have 100 if Dublin was out of king William's hands by Christmas next, the names of

some of them we hear are, Mr. Harris, Mr. Rutland, jun., Mr. Watts, Mr. Tiso, Mr. Gandy, &c.: they have been arraign'd on an indictment for the same at the sessions, and have their trialls respited till next sessions, and were themselves admitted their liberty on very good bail to appear next sessions.

The common council having lately mett, chose Mr. Goodfellow town clerk of London, valued at 1000 per ann.

The Dutch orders here have bought up great quantities of hay and oates for the use of their army in Flanders.

We have now an account that the bishop of Ely has made his escape into France; an Ostender having, we hear, carried him over with some others; for which the master of the vessel has been since secured.

The foreign letters bring, those from Germany that the grand seignior has ordered a third person to be joined to the other two formerly empowred to treat with the emperors commissioners of a peace; that the czars of Muscovy declare they will head against the Tartars the next summer a great army themselves; that the emperors forces had taken in Hungary a considerable summ of money that was goeing from France to count Teckely or the Turks; that the grand vizier was making great preparations for the next campagne, but at the same time is not without all thoughts of peace.

Those from Switzerland say, that the citty of Geneva had not yett received mounsieur Herwart, king Williams envoy, for fear of the French. They say that some of the magistrates of Basle had agreed to betray that citty to the French for 200,000 crowns; but it being timely discovered, the garison secured the same, shutting the gates and seizing the conspirators, tho a French party lay near it to take possession thereof. They bring also that Mr. Cox, king Williams envoy in Switzerland, had not been able to prevail with the cantons to relinquish the French interest and declare for the confederates, nor to raise the 4000 men for his majestie as agreed on; so he had transmitted the bills returned thither for the money home again.

Those from France say, that their privateers had taken lately several of our merchant men, and carried them into St. Maloes, Brest, &c.; that another convoy was preparing for Ireland with ammunition and provisions against the next month; that mounsieur Nesmond was returned to Brest from Ireland,

and had brought with him the duke of Barwick and some others; wrote also from Brest that mounsieur Laland, being in a man of war out at sea, fired at a ship in the night, who returned the same, and the bullet hapning to fall into the powder room, blew him up; and that another French man of war coming into port struck on a rock and was lost.

Those from Flanders say the Spaniards were augmenting their army considerably.

Those from the Hague say, that the concourse of the people was so very great at the Hague, that accommodation was very difficult to be gott. That it is unanimously agreed that the king of England shall command the army in Flanders and the elector of Bavaria that in Germany; and a ship arrived in Holland from the East Indies, we hear, brings that the two sons of the king of Siam had raised a great army, and seized on some factories belonging to the Dutch; and that the king of Bantam (whom the Dutch kept prisoner) had made his escape, so that the Dutch are in some fear of an interruption to their trade in those parts.

The lord mayor having attended the queen the 19th in council, the lord president acquainted him that the fleet was in great forwardnesse, that half of the great men of war would be out in few dayes, and the rest in Aprill, at which time the Dutch promised to join us; but withall acquainted them that the queen wanted a summ of 200,000*l.*, which she hop'd the citty would speedily advance on the credit of the land tax, there being not above half the money advanced as yett on the credit of the same. His lordship was pleased to answer, that he would call a common council and acquaint them with it, and hop'd in a few dayes to give a good account of the matter.

Publick notice hath been given on the exchange, that all mariners that shall putt themselves on board the collier fleet shall not be prest thereout till 10 May next.

The sessions began at the Old Baily the 18th, and held the 19th and 20th; where two persons were burnt in the hand, 25 received sentence of death, and 7 are ordered to be transported.

We hear orders are given for a squadron of English and Dutch men of war to goe to the Streights, and to endeavour if they can the releif of Nice.

There is a discourse that prince George is to goe admiral of the English fleet, and that sir Clowdesly Shovell will command under him.

Mr. Gardiner, comptroller of the post office, is lately dead.

Several builders of ships have putt in to the lords of the admiralty, to build some ships according to the late act.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that mounsieur Catinat and the marquis de Feuquieres had received another repulse at Veillane, which place they thought to have surprized; but the garison having notice of it, which consisted of 7 or 800 foot, they provided themselves accordingly, and received the French so well that they forced the French to retire, with the losse of several men and some taken prisoners.

They say also that Montmelian made a brave defence, and had killed 2 or 300 French in the sallies they made; and tho the French had thrown in many bombs and carcasses, yet they had done no great execution.

That the duke of Savoy had received several summs of money from the emperor, the kings of Spain and of England; and that the king of England had agreed with a body of Grisons to assist his highnesse against the next campagne.

Those from Germany say the Turks had, since their defeat by coll. Polland, abandoned the fort of Titul, near the Theysse, which the Germans have garison'd; that the Turks have taken the palank and castle of Novi, scituate upon the river Unna in Croatia. They say also that great preparations are making for the approaching campagne; that the emperor would have in Hungary this next campagne against the Turks 80,000 with the auxiliary troops, 6000 imperialists in Savoy, and 20,000 to act upon the Rhine; they say also that the princesse of Neuburgh was arrived at Ratisbonn on her way to Poland.

Those from Spain, that that king had remitted very considerable summs of money to Flanders, and to Millain, and into Savoy to assist that duke with; that count Egmont was appointed general of the Spanish horse in Flanders; that the army in Catalonia is appointed to consist of 14,000 foot and 4000 horse; and that his majestie, at the instance of the Dutch and English envoys, had given orders for 20 men of war to be speedily equipt to join their squadrons in the Mediterranean.

Those from France say, that their army in Flanders will be

commanded by the dauphin, and will consist of 100 thousand men; that the count D'estree was ordered to attaque Nice by sea with a squadron of men of war, whilst mounsieur Catinat beseiges it by land; they say also, that the French king had given order to mounsieur Louvois to write to the speaker of the parliament of England, that the same usage was given to the lord Preston in England, his master would retalliate the like upon the lord Mountjoy and some other English prisoners there.

Those from the Hague, that the several foreign princes had begun the congresse there, and had had several conferences, and there is a perfect union among them, leaving all things to the disposall of the king of England; that they are making great preparations by sea and land; that the ships designed to join the English fleet this summer will consist of these men of warr, 9 of 90 guns, 2 of 80 guns, 8 of 70 and 72, 11 from 64 to 68 guns, 17 from 50 to 56, and 1 of 44; in all 48; besides frigats, fireships, and tenders; besides a squadron to convoy their merchant ships in the northern seas. They say also, that the earl of Devonshire had given a splendid entertainment to his majestie and several of the foreign princes; and that the treaty of peace between England, Holland, and Denmark was absolutely concluded.

The 24th, the common council of London mett, and being acquainted with the queens desire of advancing 200,000*l.* on the tax for fitting out the fleet, unanimously agreed upon the same and voted the whole summ, and subscrib'd about 50,000*l.* before they broke up, and will compleat it in few days.

The letters from Dublin of the 13th say, that a vessell or two with some passengers coming for England had been cast away, and most of the people drowned; they say that sir Richard Reynel, lord cheif justice of the kings bench, was arrived there from England, and was since sworn of the privy council; and that his majestie had appointed Richard Pine, esq. to be cheif justice of the common pleas; they say also that some builders of ships were arrived there from England, who were gone to view the woods about Cork, Waterford, &c., in order to build some of the new men of war there. They say also that the Irish had received no great satisfaction by Tyrconnels arrival, he bringing with him only provisions, some cloaths, and a small

quantity of ammunition; they bring also an account of several skirmishes between parties of the Irish and our forces: of one at Fermoy bridge, where the Irish were repulsed, as also of smaller ones, where our men kill'd some, took others prisoners, and brought away some sheep and cattle. They bring also, that the lords justices had published two proclamations, one appointing 5 persons to be commissioners to state the accompts of the army, what is due to and from them, what they have received, and the debts that are due for the trains of artillery hospitalls, and all money disbursed by any for the use of the said army: the 2d proclamation commands all officers and soldiers not to commit any violence, plundering or robbing any of their majesties subjects, protestant or popish, under their protection: to cutt down trees, exact money, or take horses or oxen from the plough. That general Ginkle, commander of their majesties forces, had published a declaration offering good terms to Roman catholicks that would come in and submitt to the government, and demean themselves peaceably for the future.

Their majesties frigat the Pembroke hath taken a French privateer of 18 guns and 100 men, and brought her into Pembroke harbour.

The 24th, the persons who assaulted the earl of Danby in his coach in the Strand were tryed at Hicks hall and convicted; his lordship being in court was pleased to forgive some of them, but 2 are ordered to stand in the pillory, and the constable was fined.

One Jones, formerly a cabinet maker, and was in Monmouths rebellion, and was pardoned by king James, and since was a captain in col. Richard[s]' regiment of foot, but turn'd out when this king came to the crown, was lately seized at Harwich attempting to goe for France.

Our fleet is in very great forwardnesse, and the seamen have come in pretty chearfully; and with pressing together tis said our fleet has it's quota except 2000 men; that the recruits for our army are compleated, the men coming in very well.

The 26th, twelve persons condemned at the sessions were executed at Tyburn, two of them for coining; and the next day another was executed at Ratcliffe, condemned for murder.

The 200,000*l.* advanced by the citty of London for their ma-

jesties present occasions, comes in very well; the whole summ will be brought in within few dayes.

The foreign letters say, those from Rome that the cardinalls were preparing to goe into the conclave, but that it was not beleived they would proceed yet to an election of the pope, before the French cardinalls arrived; and those that come from Naples, who are obliged to perform a quarantine before they come to Rome, because of the plague in that kingdom.

Those from Italy say, that the match is certainly concluded between the elector palatine and the princesse of Tuscany.

Those from Vienna say, that the imperial garison at Colozza had defeated a party of Turks, killing 120, taking some prisoners, 3 standards, and a great booty; they tell us also of another action between the Turks and Tartars of Great Waradin and some imperiall soldiers, where 300 of the former were killed and diverse prisoners taken, and some horses and several Christians redeemed.

Those from Paris say, that mounsieur Catinat had been forced to retire from Montmelian and raise the seige thereof, after having lost many men; that the French cardinalls were to embark at Marseilles on the gallies that are to carry them to Civita Vecchia; and that cardinal D'estree is to reside at Rome in the same quality at Rome, after the election of the new pope, as he did in Innocent the 11th['s] time.

Those from Brussells say, the French are making diligent preparations for an early campagne, and are providing great quantities of bombs, carcasses, and other instruments of war, at their frontier garisons.

The letters from Paris further say, that the dauphins equipage was making ready; they also bring that the lord Salisbury's two younger brothers fell out in their bed and gott up in their shirts and fought desperately before they could be parted; both of them much wounded.

Those from the Hague say that the congresse there is broke up in great tranquility, and managed with great secrecy, there being neither clerk nor secretary admitted in amongst them; that the king of England was preparing to goe to Loo, his country house, to hunt: whither his majestie would be accompanied by the elector of Bavaria and some of the other princes; and

after that his majestie intended in some few dayes to return for England.

An addresse hath been presented to her majestie from the general council and assembly of the Leeward islands in America, congratulating his majesties successe in Ireland, thanking them for their care and favour towards those colonies; which addresse was well received.

By letters from Plymouth we hear, that the Mountague and Dover had brought in there another French privateer, belonging to St. Maloes, a new ship of 24 guns and 140 men.

Those from Portsmouth, that the St. Albans was come in there from cruizing on the coast of France, and had brought with her a French privateer of 22 guns, and 3 French prizes. That the Advice and Crown frigats had brought in five French prizes; one of them was a ship of 120 tuns and 10 guns, another a flyboat of 12 guns and 8 patereroes: they were laden with wine, brandy, and salt.

And a Dutch privateer has also taken two French prizes, a French flyboat of 300 tuns laden with salt, the other a vessell of 40 tuns laden with wine.

Admiral Russel is very diligent in getting our fleet equipt, several ships have been towed down the Medway unto Blackstakes, where lye ready 30 sail of English men of warr.

Two hundred seamen, lately come out of Suffolk, went in a body with a ships pendant displaying before them, and voluntarily offered their service to the earl of Danby, at St. James, to goe on board the Resolution (a 3d frigat his lordship commands); he received them kindly, and gave them 5 guineas to drink the kings health.

The East India company are much encourag'd since the news of the peace with the great mogul, and are resolved to send 8 or 10 ships to the East Indies this next year.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of the Guinea frigat from those parts, richly laden, being a ship of 22 guns; she was attackt by a French man of warr of 40 guns in those parts, but behaved her self so well that she gott clear of him, and forced him to leave her; but she afterwards took and brought away a small vessell that belonged to the man of war: her cargo is valued at 100,000*l.*, whereof near 20,000*l.* is in gold, the rest in elephants teeth, &c.

The lord mayor and aldermen of London, with some justices of the peace of Middlesex, have attended her majestie in council about the exorbitant price of coals, and gave an account what stock in the wharfes, which was so small that the stores would be consumed in a few weeks, and they did not expect another supply unlesse they could be secured of seamen; and the matter having been debated, they are to attend again about it.

Major Wildman is turn'd out of the office of postmaster general, by order from his majestie out of Holland; and sir Robert Cotton, of Cambridgshire, and Mr. Frankland, of Yorkshire, succeeds him therein.

The letters from Plymouth say, that the dock to be built there is goeing on; and that the town of Plymouth hath an order of council that they shal be supplied with cannon, ammunition, &c. for their defence, besides what the cittadell hath.

Joseph Hindmarsh, a bookseller in Cornhill, being had before the lord mayor for printing a scurrilous pamphlet against the government, was tendred the oaths, and refusing to take them, was made to pay the penalty appointed by the law, was bound over to the sessions, and that he be of the good behaviour.

The commissioners appointed by act of parliament for taking the publick accompts of the kingdom have mett the 1st time at Westminster.

Sir Robert Rich, one of the commissioners for taking the public accompts, is made one of the lords of the admiralty, in the room of sir Thomas Lee, deceased.

A vessell has brought over from St. Maloes 150 English prisoners, to be exchanged for the like number of French here: we hear they have not 1000 of our men prisoners, and we have 1500 of theirs.

By letters from Bristoll we hear that sir Wm. Phipps, general of the New England forces, was arrived there in a vessel from the West Indies; who gives a quite different account then what we formerly had in relation to our attack upon Canada; and sayes that we have not taken the town, but that our forces were beat off from it with some considerable losse, and were forc'd to return on board our ships again.

A commission is preparing to empower some persons to

make an enquiry into the lord Prestons estate, and to seize it into the kings hands.

We hear mounsieur Overkirk will be made governour of Breda in Holland; and then 'tis thought the duke of Norfolk will succeed him in his place of master of the horse, and that the duke of Ormond will be made coll. of the kings regiment of foot guards.

Sir John Blackmoor, governour of St. Helena, is come over hither upon some complaint against him.

Letters from Ireland say that lieutenant general Ginkle is marched with some of their majesties forces towards Ballymore, between Athlone and Mullingar, upon notice that Sarsfeild was posted there with a good body of the Irish fortifyeing a castle there, so that we quickly expect to hear of action: they bring us an account of some skirmishes between the Irish and other of our forces; that col. Kirk had routed a party of them and took 3 of their officers prisoners, col. Purcel, capt. Callaghan, and another: and that some deserters were come over to us, which confirm the general dissatisfaction and divisions amonge the Irish; that Sarsfeild is made earl of Lucan and lieutenant general, Dorington major general, and Barker general of their foot.

The letters also from Dublin of the 24th say, that sir Humphrey Jervis, a justice of peace, who favoured the Roman catholicks, and gave them certificates of their taking the oaths, tho they never had, confest the fact, and beg'd pardon of the court, and submitted to a fine, which was 300 marks.

They say also from Waterford, that 150 horse were arrived there from Bristol for recruits, and several vessels with meal and other provisions for the army.

They bring also that Tyrconnel had issued out a proclamation and dispers'd it among our army, promising two Lovis d'ors to every horseman, and 1 to each footman that will come over with their arms and accoutrements, with a promise of preferment, or to transport them to their own country. This has had no effect at all upon the English; but some Danes and French have gone over to the enemy thereon.

March.—The foreign letters bring us, those from Millain that the count de Fuensalida's time of 3 years being expired, he will be recalled, and the marquis de Leganez sent in his

room; that the infection is broke out at Ragusa, Zappana, Mezzo, and other neighbouring places.

Those from Vienna say the popes nuncio has now permission to come to court again; and the emperors envoy at Rome, who was coming away, has orders to continue there.

Those from the Hague say, that the states had acquainted his majestie that they would take the remainder of the 600,000*l.* that was due to them, in corn and other produce of the country, and not expect it in money.

Those from Flanders say, that by some deserters they understood the French about Montroyal and other parts have forbid the country people to sow any corn this year, to hinder the confederate troops from forage or other subsistence in those parts.

Several messengers, with some soldiers, were sent about with warrants to search diverse suspected taverns and coffee houses, as, the Blew Posts, the Dog tavern in Drury Lane, Bear tavern in Holborn, &c., and secure the several companies therein, which they did to above 100; most of them were sett at liberty again soon after, and some of them were bailed out; but others of them are yet kept in custody, as sir Roger Lestrange, &c.

Some of the persons that were seized by the messengers in their search, and which are as yet continued in custody, are, sir Roger L'estrange, capt. Throgmorton, capt. Duncan Abercromby, capt. Dowdwell, capt. Scudamore, father Francis, &c.; the latter of which had some papers of treasonable import taken upon him, on which he was committed to Newgate. Some persons also suspected to be French spyes have been taken up.

A commission is issued out to inquire into all popish estates in and about London and Middlesex.

The letters from Chester say, that some small vessells comeing from Dublin had been cast away, on which were some passengers on board.

The money intended to be lent their majesties in the citty of London advances very fast; there is 236,000*l.* subscribed, of which, we hear, 180,000*l.* is paid into the chamber of London and the exchequer.

Her majestie hath been pleased to order in council, that no duty shal be paid for any arms that shall be carried to any parts of Ireland under their majesties obedience.

One Charles Edwards, who evidenc'd Mr. Arnold in 1683, on the tryal of the scandalum magnatum against him by the duke of Beauford, hath made affidavit the 14th of February last, before 3 justices of peace in Monmouthshire, that what he swore against Mr. Arnold was false, and that John Gyles (who was convicted for assassinating Mr. Arnold) and one Thomas Watkins, came to him in 1680, being about the time Mr. Arnold was assassinated, and promised him 100*l.* if he would assist them in murthering him; which he consented to, and promised to meet them at the 3 Tunn tavern in Holborn, but before he came they were gone, so that he went to his lodging; but late that night afterwards they came to him, and said they had done Arnolds businesse.

The foreign letters bring, those from Poland say that crown were making very great preparations for the next campagne; and that prince James, the kings son, was gone to meet the princesse of Newburgh, his intended wife.

Those from Rome say that the conclave was opened, and several cardinalls, about 40, are gone in in order to the election of a new pope.

Those from Savoy say, that the French had quitted the seige of Montmelian, having lost a considerable body of his men by the hard weather and the sallies from the town.

Those from Flanders say that lieutenant general Aylva, in the states general's service, received a fall from his horse in hunting, in which he died some dayes after.

They bring also that his majestie continued in good health, and was frequently in consult with the foreign princes at the Hague; that he had treated several of them at Honslaerdyke, and had received entertainment from some of them again.

The letters from Plymouth say, that 2 of their majesties ships had brought in there a French privateer of 24 guns and 6 patereroes.

The letters from Ireland of the 2d and 4th instant bring, that our forces under general Ginkle and sir John Lanccr had near Streamstown mett a considerable number of the Irish forces, commanded by col. Clifford, being about 2300 horse, foot and dragoons; on which a small party of our men advanced, but the enemy gave way, and as our main body came up they fled away as fast as they could, and our men pursued them, and

killed above 200 and took some prisoners, with 500 of their horse and all their equipage and baggage, with great numbers of arms. Those letters also bring, that some of our men had mett with several parties of the rapperies, and killed divers of them; and some letters say, that the Irish under col. Clifford had took the sacrament to fight it out to the last man, otherwise that he refused to command them.

They bring also that the lords justices have putt out several proclamations there: the 1st, for all persons that have their majesties protections to retire with their stocks and families within our frontier line, and that such as are found without it shal be treated as enemies; a 2d, declaring that no brasse or copper money shall be currant or us'd in any part after the 26 of Febr. last; a 3d, forbidding all duells and quarrells between the officers and soldiers of their majesties army, on pain of being casheered; a 4th, revoking and superseding all former protections but those granted by the general of their majesties forces, the secretary of state, or secretary of warr; but that all others who would submitt to their majesties government and take the oath of allegiance should have protections, which should be kept inviolable; a 5th, enjoyning all tenants of the forfeited lands, and desire all others, to plough and sow their ground, and to lay up what meadow ground they can.

The commissioners appointed by act of parliament for taking the publick accompts, mett the 6th instant, and took the oaths and then adjourned.

Our fleet are in a great forwardnesse; several of the great ships are falling down from Chattham &c. to Black Stakes, and the buoy in the Nowre; the Britannia, the Admiral, is fitted, and will in few dayes fall down likewise.

The letters from Scotland say, that the kirk party had been very severe with the episcopal clergy; and had turn'd out some of them that had complyed with their majesties government. They say also that the forces design'd from thence for Flanders had sett sail, and 'twas beleived are arrived there; and that sir Thomas Levingston, brigadeer of their majesties forces, had been sworn of the privy council.

A hearing has been before the council, by the lord mayor, aldermen, and sherifs of London, with the justices of peace of Middlesex, about the price of coals; and it was ordered that

they should have a certain number of seamen according to the bignesse of the ship, about 4 men allowed to every 100 tunn: and by this means 'tis beleiv'd coals will be reduc'd to under 30*s.* a chaldron.

The commissioners for taking the public accounts mett again the 9th, and read the act; and chose one Mr. Tollet for their secretary, and issued out several warrants to divers persons to bring in accounts and other matters against next meeting; and then adjourned.

The lord Lansdown has lately married the Heer Overkirks neice.

Sir Josiah Childs son, the 10th instant, married the daughter of sir Thomas Cook, of the East India company, and had with her 25,000*l.* portion.

The letters from Plymouth of the 8th say, that a flyboat of Amsterdam of 300 tuns, laden with oyl, salt, and oranges, was by stresse of weather driven under the cittadel and broken to peices, but the men all saved.

His majestie having been pleased to signifye his pleasure out of Holland for the removal of major Wildman from the post master's office here, their majesties have appointed sir Robert Cotton, of Cambridgshire, and Thomas Frankland, esq., to execute the same; it is said the cause of Wildman's removal was upon a discovery of his holding correspondence with the Louvesteyn faction in Amsterdam, the bitter enemies of his majestie, and he was carrying on intreagues with the covenanters in Scotland in order to sett up that government there; and that he had open'd some of his majesties letters; and that some letter of his had been discovered in Holland, wherein he accuses his majestie of breach of his word already, promising to stick by the fanatick interest, which he did not.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the Vaudois had obtained another advantage over the French, by taking some mules that were goeing to Pignerol with provisions, and making the convoy prisoners; they say also that prince Eugene of Savoy, being at his quarters at Monte Calvo, sent some troops to demand contributions of the neighbouring parts.

Those from Italy say, that the duke of Mantua was under engagements with the French, which makes him presse for a

newtrality from the confederates; but in the mean time the Milaneze troops have possessed themselves of some places in the dutchy of Mantua. And from Rome we hear the conclave is open'd, which will be numerous when all the cardinalls are arrived; the candidates are many: Altieri, Lauria, Chibo, Acciapoli, &c.; the late pope left the treasure much exhausted, Pasquin told it publickly in these words, Alexander octavus, orbi parum, urbi nihil, nepotibus profuit et perfuit.

The letters from Germany give an account that col. Polland, with a body of the imperial troops, had attaqued the castle of Lugos, near Temeswaer, and taken it; he killed in the attack near 1000 Turks and Tartars. They say also that the states of Transylvania had at their diet resolved to continue under the emperors protection, and to advance him 400,000 florins, half in money and half in forage; that they had also named a governour and chancellour, and other officers that were Transylvanians, to manage things under prince Abafti, who is yet too young for the government.

Those from Flanders, that the confederate army that is to act there this campagne, is to consist of about 80,000 men, to be commanded by king William, and the army on the Rhine will be upwards of 40,000. They say also that the French troops were drawing together upon the Sambre, with design, as beleived, to beseige some town.

The letters from Holland say, that the duke of Zell and the duke of Wolfembuttel were arrived there, and that things went on very well in the congresse.

They bring also that Mr. Thomas Wharton, comptroller to his majestie, was at present out of favour for drinking a reflecting health upon the elector of Brandenburgh; they say also that the affair about the succession to the principality of Saxe Lawenburgh is amicably composed.

Wrote from Paris, that the bull of the last pope had extreamly mortifyed that court; but that king took little notice of it outwardly, as thought till the election of the new pope is over, who if he finds not more complying with him, 'tis beleived he will throw off the Romish yoke, and assert the rights of the Gallican church.

The 12th, the commissioners for taking the publick accounts mett again, and sent to sir Robert Howard, auditor of the ex-

chequer, Mr. Wardour, clerk of the pells, Wm. Harbord, esq., late paymaster to the army, Wm. Blathwayt, esq., secretary of warr, to bring in their accounts of what moneys they have received and what paid out.

His majestie hath been pleased to give col. Earl that regiment of foot that was lately col. Luttrells.

Mrs. Grevill, sister to the countesse dowager, is married to the earl of Manchester.

The western letters say, that col. Fitzpatricks regiment of foot, and that of the lord Marlboroughs fuzileers, with the Irish prisoners taken at Cork and Kingsale, that were goeing for Flanders, are by stresse of weather driven into several western ports, but none lost as was reported.

Sir Ralph Delavall is sail'd from the buoy in the Nore with a squadron of 15 men of warr, and is ordered to cruize off of Dunkirk to prevent a squadron of French men of war that are there from joineing their Brest fleet.

The lords commissioners of the treasury have given Mr. Robinson, chamberlain of London, a free gratuity of 1500*l.* for his industry and labour in his services to the crown.

Orders are given for the hastning away all the recruits design'd for Ireland, with the provisions and necessaries; as also to speed away the forces that are to be sent for Flanders.

Sir Thomas St. George, king at arms, is gone for Holland with a George and garter, to invest the duke of Zell with that order.

The earl of Stamford hath lately married the daughter of the late serjeant Maynards son, at sir Henry Hobarts, in Norfolk.

The letters from Scotland say, that a great number of whales had been forced ashore on the isles of Orkney in that kingdom, and there being some dispute to whom they belonged, the marquesse of Athol pretending to them as admiral of Scotland by a patent from the late king Charles the 2d, but the council adjudged them to belong to their present majesties: the letters say also that the forces that went lately thence were about 4000 men.

The 14th, the queen did the lord Ranelagh the honour to dine with him at Chelsey colledge, and afterwards viewed that stately fabrick, which will be finish'd this summer, and contain above 400 old and decrepit soldiers, &c.

The forces design'd for Flanders are daily shipping of, about 1000 of the foot guards went off lately from the Tower.

The letters from Ireland bring, that our army in that kingdom will consist of above 30,000 horse and foot, and that the militia thereof, who will be well armed, will make near that number; and from Dublin we hear that the Monmouth yatch is arrived there with a great summ of money to pay of the army; they give us also an account of several advantages our men obtain continually over the rapparees, killing several and taking many prisoners; some deserters also are lately come over to our army, and confirm the defeat given to the Irish at Ballymore, and the great confusion it had occasioned amongst them.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that things goe on very slowly in the conclave, that they are in no likelyhood of coming yett to a choice; Cibo and Barbarigo seem to have a good interest.

Those from Savoy say that mounsieur Catinat was marching towards Nissa with a design to attack the same by land, while the count D'estree with 12 men of war blocks it up by sea; they say also that the French were retired from before Montmelian, the bombing of which had cost them a good summ of money and men. Those from Italy say that the forces of Millain had taken the castle of Garolo from the duke of Mantua, and had demolished it.

From Vienna tis wrote, that the imperial forces in Croatia had a rencounter with a party of Turks, and had killed many of them, and retook the fort and town of Novi by storm; they mention also a trade carried on by the Jews in the empire, of buyeing horses in Germany and convoying them into France; some of which lately goeing thither were seized by some of the German troops.

From France 'tis wrote, that some of their ships had lately taken divers ships which belong'd to the Venetians, which seem'd to threaten an irruption with them; and from Brest they write, they were hastning their fleet with all possible expedition, but that seamen were much wanting, to supply which 'tis said he had laid an embargo or stop on all ships of any burthen: they say also, their fleet design'd for Ireland would be ready in a short time.

Those from Denmark say, that the French ambassader there finds that court inclined to take part with the confederates, and is denied to raise seamen there for his majesties service.

The letters from Holland bring an account that the French cavalry begun to invest Mons, in the county of Haynault, the $\frac{5}{15}$ of this month, and that the next day the foot came up and began formally to beseige it; that their artillery were arrived by water; that they had begun to work on their lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and have summoned in great numbers of the peasants for that purpose; that the duke of Luxemburgh commanded the French forces, but the dauphin was expected there. The town, we hear, has 6000 foot and 700 horse in it, and near the same numbers of burghers; and is well furnished with provisions and ammunition; the prince de Bergue commands in the town. That the news of this had hastened his majesties return from Loo, and orders were given to draw what troops they could together to attempt the releif thereof; those letters also bring, that the 4000 men from Scotland were arrived at Ostend; they say also, that admiral Trump in Holland was very sick, not without suspicion of being poysoned with a dish of chocolate he drank at the countesse of Soissons.

Some of our frigats cruizing on the coast of France, and of the Lands End, have taken some small French prizes and brought them into port.

There is lately shipt of at the Tower a small train of artillery, consisting of 3 mortars and 3 large cannon, each 24 pounders.

The 1st and 3rd troop of guards are landed at Highlake, from Ireland.

The earls of Darby, Dorset, and Monmouth are arrived here from Holland.

The 16th, the queen dined at the marquesse of Caermarthens, and the next day dined at sir Edward Villiers.

A vessel with 40 horses, being recruits for col. Langstons regiment of horse in Ireland, was cast away in her passage thither.

The seamen to mann the fleet come in pretty well, considerable numbers having come up volunteers from several of the western seaport towns.

A highway man being pursued upon the hue and cry into this town, was seized in Drury lane.

We hear the judges in their several circuits gave it in charge to the grand juries, to present all such clergy men as had not complyed with the act enjoining taking the oaths to their majesties.

At the assizes at Southwark, one Thayer and Patfold, 2 notorious high way men, of the Golden Farmers company, were convicted for robbing sir Thomas Drapers house.

The marquesse of Caermarthen is made lord lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire; that he hath a grant of 4000*l.* per ann. out of the kings customs, and that he will in a short time be made duke of Pontfract.

Our men of war, as they are gott ready, fall down to the buoy in the Nowre; and we hear the fleet in general are in a great forwardnesse.

The letters from Scotland say, the parliament there was putt off till the 15th of May next; and that the postmaster general there was turn'd out.

The letters from Chester and Highlake, that recruits of men and horses for the army in Ireland arrived daily there.

Foreign letters bring, those from Spain that that court was wholly taken up in providing moneys for carrying on the war in Flanders and Millain; and that at Cadiz they were fitting out a squadron of men of warr to serve in the Mediterranean: they say also that the duke de Medina Cæli died lately there.

Those from Vienna confirm the taking of Novi in Croatia by the imperial forces, and that the Turks lost above 500 men in that action: and that the imperiall forces were ordered for this years service, about 80,000 horse and foot in Hungary, 21,000 in the empire upon the Rhine, and 7000 in Savoy. And some private letters from thence say that prince Lovis of Baden had been disgusted, to reconcile which they say the emperor has offered him a commission to be generalissimo of all his forces in Hungary.

The letters from Ireland of the 10th bring an account of several advantages gained by our forces and the militia over the Irish and the rapparees, wherein they kill'd several and took divers prisoners, who confirm the wants and divisions amongst them.

The letters from Plymouth say, that some French prisoners were putt on board a ship there, in order to be carried to France to be exchang'd for English, but making an attempt to steal away with the vessell, they were brought back prisoners again. The Deptford hath, 'tis said, taken a French privateer of 18 guns and a merchant ship or two, and brought them to Scilly.

Our fleet at the buoy in the Nowre increase daily, and are already about 40 sail of men of war, and expect quickly to be joined by some of the Dutch.

Several gunners and practitioners in that art are ordered for Ireland to attend our army there.

By the carefulnesse and diligence of several of our men of war that have been out a cruizing this winter and this spring, we have taken near 20 French privateers, and several other prizes; so that we have now had the advantage over the French this season.

Great wagers have been laid upon the seige of Mons.

Their majesties have been pleased to create sir Edward Villiers master of the horse to the queen, a baron and viscount of this kingdom, by the name of baron Villiers of Hoo, and viscount Villiers of Dartford in Kent.

Letters from Dublin say, our parties continue to be very succesfull in pursuit of the rapparees; they say also that some hundred of kreights, who formerly lived in the county of Lowth, with their women and children, and abundance of cattle, were come in under their majesties protection. They bring also, that Tyrconnel since his arrival there had some difference with col. Sarsfeild, and that the Irish were much averse to the former. They say that several of the considerable Irish had offered to submitt themselves to their majesties government, offering 2 years revenue to their majesties for a composition for their estates; 'tis said also, that the protestants of that kingdom have offered to undertake the entire reduction of that kingdom with the militia and such as they will list into that service, and they will be paid out of the forfeited estates; and that the king may thereon withdraw his whole army for Flanders.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that there are about 50 cardinalls in the conclave, but that they could not yet agree; Barbarigo seems to have a good interest. They say

also that there hapned a fire in the conclave, which did great damage before it was quencht.

Those from Venice say, that the serasquier of Albania had beseiged Vallona with 15,000 Turks.

Those from Savoy say, that mounsieur Catinat had taken the town of Nissa or Nice, but the cittadel held out still; and that from thence he was marching towards Villa Franca.

The letters from France say, that the French king, with the dauphin and the whole French court, with the flower of France, were gone to the seige of Mons.

The letters from Flanders confirm the seige of Mons by the French; it was invested the $\frac{5}{15}$ of this month: that the beseigers have been imployed in making and fortifyeing their lines, which are of a great circuit; that the French have before it an army of above 60,000 horse and foot, and employ 20,000 peasants and others in digging drains for the marshes, on which side the town is weakest, and they have new invented engines for draining them, and great planks to bear their cannon, and are making canalls to drain the moras; which if they can compasse, the town will be much easier taken; the artillery the French have consist of 100 peices of cannon and mortars, some of the latter of which carry a bomb shell of 500 lb. weight; that they open'd the trenches before the town the 25th at night, and began to play their cannon and mortars on the town, and had sett some houses on fire in the town; and that the French had attackt a windmil adjoining to the town, but were repulsed several times with great losse, but at last they made themselves masters of it.

On the other side, the town are very resolute, the garison good, and well furnished with all necessaries and provisions.

That the confederate army is drawing together from all parts, who are to rendevouz about Halle, in order to attempt the releif of the town; and that the king of England was hastning thither from Loo to command the same. That his majestie had made count Solms general of the Dutch foot, Mr. Overkirk, Mr. Opdam, and Mr. Scavenmore, lieutenant generals of the horse: Mr. Zulesteyn, Mr. Holsoppel, count Tilly, and Mr. Ittersum, major generals of the horse, with several other's that are promoted.

The Dutch letters also bring, that on the news of the seige

of Mons the Jews had removed all their effects of jewells, stones, and other commodities from Brussells, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns of the Spanish Netherlands.

The countesse of Powis, governesse of the prince of Wales, died lately in France.

Those from Switzerland say, that the envoys from the envoy and the states general had presented memorialls to the cantons to engage them, if they could, to join with the confederates against France.

By a vessel from the West Indies we hear that there had been an engagement in the colony of St. Domingo between the Spaniards and the English against the French, in which the latter had been routed with great losse, and the French governour himself, the sieur de Cussy, killed.

Four high way men, having lately committed a robbery near Acton, were pursued to town, and were taken and sent to Newgate, after having killed one or two in their apprehension.

The tenants to the lord Dover, who stands outlawed for being in rebellion against their majesties, have orders to pay no more rent to his lordship, but their arrears and growing rents into the exchequer.

A great quantity of pickaxes, wheelbarrows, shovells, and other materialls for a seige, are ordered to be shipt of at the Tower to be sent for Ireland.

The 1st and 3rd troops of English horse guards, that came lately from Ireland, are ordered to prepare to embarque for Flanders.

The earl of Nottingham and the bishop of London are returned from Holland.

The letters from Ireland bring an account of continual successes obtained by our forces over the rapparees; killing and taking several prisoners, with a great many head of cattle; that our men had discovered a barbarous murder committed by some of the Irish upon 8 soldiers of col. Fowke's regiment, whom they had privately buried; and that they had taken some that were concerned therein and hang'd them up, and had divers in prison suspected to be concerned therein. The letters also say that several of the Danish soldiers were deserted to the Irish; and to encourage them, had for each horseman 2 Lovis d'ors, and 1 for every foot soldier.

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The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the German forces quartered in Montferrat kept Casall closely blockt up; they say also, that the duke of Savoy had sent out a party of horse to destroy all the forage about Pigneroll.

The letters from Germany give an account of several late advantages the imperial forces have gained over the Turks and Tartars in Hungary.

The letters from the Rhine say, that the chapter of Mentz have chosen the prince of Newburgh great master of the Teutonick order, coadjutor to the elector of Mentz.

Those from Brest say, that some men of warr are arrived there for Rochfort, that they expected 12 from Dunkirk and 9 from Sharant to compose their grand fleet, which they hop'd to have out by the beginning of May.

The letters from Flanders say that the French presse on the seige of Mons very fiercely, but the garison make a stout defence; that the mill had been taken and retaken several times, and was at last blown up by our men, when they found they could no longer maintain it; that the French attack the town cheifly towards the gate of Barlemont, and have made an assault on the hornwork thereby, but were repulsed with great losse; they say also, that they had discovered a design in the town to blow up the magazine, and had hang'd up the person concerned therein.

They say also, that the king of England was arrived at Vilvord and was goeing to Hall, where the confederate army was drawing together as fast as they could; but the troops lyeing at a great distance, and cariages and other necessaries not being ready, it was feared they would hardly be able to releive the town.

Some persons are ordered to go down to the fleet to take an account what stores and provision and other necessaries each ship hath on board.

Several seamen are come out of the countries to offer themselves as volunteers to serve on board our fleet.

The lords of the admiralty have sent to the colledge of physitians to recommend some physitians for the service of the navy.

Capt. Walpool is lately married to the lady Ann Cook, daughter to the marquesse of Caermarthen.

Dr. Peirce, the dean of Salisbury, died lately.

The East India company have ended a sale of commodities to 300,000*l.* value; their actions are risen to 150*l.* per cent.

By a vessel arrived from the West Indies, we have the confirmation of the English and Spanish routing the French at St. Domingo, totally defeating them, killing their general, lieutenant general, and many officers and soldiers, with an inconsiderable loss to themselves.

By a vessel arrived from Morlaix in France, with exchanged prisoners, we hear that the French grand fleet would consist of 89 men of war, besides fireships &c.

Mr. Fowkes, who hath the custos brevium office in the kings bench court, was by two bailifs arrested in his lodging in Fullers Rents, and a scuffle arising between them, Mr. Fowke took a pistol and shott one of the bailifs and killed him; he himself was run into the body in the quarrel, and is dangerously wounded. He was secured and carried away to Newgate.

Irish letters bring an account of some action between a party of our men and the Irish at Nenagh, where ours routed them, killing 40 or 50 of them, and took some prisoners; burnt the town and store of malt and meal, and brought away 300 head of black cattle. The letters also say, that some Danish recruits were arrived at Belfast from Denmark, to fill up the Danish regiments.

The 31st, the parliament mett at Westminster according to their former adjournment, and upon intimation of his majesties pleasure, they adjourned further to the 28th of April next.

The same day a person rode thro' the citty with a blew coat and a sash tyed about him, like a Dutch officer, and cryed out Mons was releived by king William; 'tis said he was imployed by some of the Jacobites to encourage the Williamites to lay wagers that Mons was not taken.

It hath been discovered that there are some places in this town where the Jacobites and other disaffected people frequently meet, and have prayers for king James as formerly, when here upon the throne.

Foreign letters bring, those from Poland say that the Tartars had made incursions into the frontiers of that kingdom, and carried away many persons into slavery. They bring also, that the cham of the European Tartars died lately at Budziack, and

that his son, sultan Galga, succeeds him; they say also that the Turks had sent an ambassador to Moscow, to endeavour to make a peace with the Czars.

Those from Paris say there was a medal coined, with the French king and the late king James's heads on one side, looking on each other, with this blasphemous motto from the French king, Sitt thou here till I make thine enemy thy foot stool: they say also that mounsieur St. Ruth was preparing to embarque at Brest for Ireland, on board the 7 men of war that were to convoy 40 vessels with ammunition, provisions and other necessaries; they say also that the widow of the late lord Thomas Howard is made governesse to the prince of Wales, in the room of the marchionesse of Powis deceased.

Those from Vienna say that sir Wm. Hussey, the English ambassador, was not sett forwards yett towards Constantinople; they say also, that great preparations were making for the campagne, and all hands at work in fortifyeing Buda and Esseck, and other places in Hungary.

The seige of Mons is the discourse of all people, and peoples thoughts are much taken up therewith; the last letters brought that the French had drawn out a body of men to observe the confederate army, had very strongly fortifyed their line with redoubts, and planted cannon in several places to secure the same, and pushed on the seige with all the vigour possible. Those letters say also, that the marquesse of Gastanaga, governour of Flanders, had sent some persons to the several Spanish garisons in Flanders, as Charleroy, Namur, Ghent, Bruges, Oudenard, and Aeth, to assist the governours thereof in case of necessity, the French threatning to fall upon some other places as soon as they have reduced Mons.

April.—The Britannia, our admirals ship, is come to the buoy in the Nowre, where are about 48 sail, and others are near ready; they wait the arrival of the Dutch fleet.

The late lord cheif baron Mountagues son died the 2d instant, in the kings bench prison.

Sir Ralph Delaval continues with his squadron before Dunkirk, to observe the French men of warr that are fitting out there.

The earl of Bathe's regiment of foot is brought from Guernsey and Jersey, and are ordered to Ostend.

Letters from Ireland of the 1st bring that the Irish were busied in fortifyeing Slego, Athlone, Galloway, and Limrick; so that 'twas beleiv'd they would only endeavour to defend those places; they say also that recruits arrive daily there from England: that capt. Mark Baggot, a noted Irish spy, was taken there in womens cloaths, and tryed by a court martial and sentenc'd to be hang'd; that they had taken some persons dispersing Tyrconnells declarations to debauch our soldiers, and hang'd them up: they say also, that lieutenant Powel with a party of the militia had routed a party of the Irish, near Hackets town, killing about 20, with capt. Oneal that commanded them: they speak also of another action between some of sir David Colliers regiment and part of the militia, with some of the rebells, near Bantry, where ours killed about 70, took 15 prisoners, 600 head of black cattle, and a good number of horses.

Several notorious high way men have been lately taken and committed to Newgate.

Dr. Walter Needham, an eminent physitian here in town, died the 6th instant, and before he was well dead, his goods were seized and taken in execution for debt.

The Guinea ship that came lately from those parts homeward bound was run on the sands upon the coast of Sussex and lost; the gold and the elephants teeth were saved, but the rest of the cargo lost.

Some persons, as sir John Fenwick, sir Theophilus Oglethorp, and others, behaving themselves indecently as her majestie past by, looking her in the face and cocking their hats, are ordered to forbear those places, and the gates are to be kept more strict for the future.

Sir Humphry Edwin, sir Henry Ashurst, and sir John Mordant are putt out of being commissioners of the excise; and Mr. Hornby, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Aram, and Mr. Hall, are putt in their room.

Some places have been lately discovered about St. James, where the common prayer is used for king James as in his time, without any alteration.

Our merchants have letters of the arrival of our Turky fleet, &c. at Leghorn, consisting of above 50 sail, merchants ships and their convoy; they are very richly laden, the very customes to the king is computed at above 300,000*l.*

Nine companies of count Solms Dutch regiment of blew foot guards are ordered hence for Flanders.

The Canary fleet, consisting of about 30 sail, are safely arrived homeward bound; as also several ships from Oporto in Portugal.

One of the Dutch pacquet boats was lately taken by a French privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

Letters from Scotland say that the Jacobites and other disaffected persons there began to be very insolent, offering violence to several.

The 6th, Mr. Justice Ventris, of the common pleas, died at Ipswich.

Mr. Mayne, one of the victuallers of the navy, is chosen a member of parliament for Alisbury.

Thayer and Patfold, two notorious high way men, condemned at last Surrey assizes, were executed the 8th instant at Kennington common.

The foreign letters bring, those from Paris say that mounsieur Catinat, upon his coming before Villa Franca and forming a battery against it, without breaking ground or opening the trenches, the town surrendred on articles; there was a good quantity of powder and lead found therein; they after attack'd the fort St. Hospicio, which commands the town and harbour, which surrendred also; and that afterwards he attackd fort Montalban, between Nissa and Villa Franca, and took it; and from thence mounsieur Catinat marched to attack Nissa.

Those letters also bring, that the difference between this crown and the republick of Venice is amicably composed, and orders are sent to release all the Venetian ships.

The letters from Hamborough say, that a treaty is concluded between Sueden and Denmark, and the ratifications are exchanged, which are to this effect: that the ships of one shal assist the other in case of need; that they shal maintain an entire neutrality to trade into all the confederates countreys, especially France; that each shal equipp 6 men of war, to rendevouze in Norway to convoy their merchants ships, and that they shal oppose all persons that hinder them in the execution thereof.

Those from Holland say, that the lord Dursley had presented a memorial to the states general, notifyeing to them that the

queen of Englands fleet is ready to putt to sea, praying them to hasten theirs.

Those from Flanders say, that the town of Mons having made a vigorous defence and repulsed the French with great losse in an attack they made upon a hornwork and an half moon near the gate of Barlemont, had, contrary to all peoples expectation, capitulated; the French army, we hear, was very much harassed, and had lost above 10,000 men in the seige; that if the town had held out but 3 or 4 daies longer, king William had attempted to releive it, having gott an army of 50,000 men together; but the governour of Flanders had disappointed his majestie in the provision of forage for the army and wagons and cariages as he had promised, which putt a great stop upon our kings measures.

And some letters from those parts say that the garison wanted powder, or would have held out longer; but the best account thence is, that the burghers, being instigated by the preists, were very tumultuous with the governer to surrender, threatning to doe it without him, which forced him to it; 'tis said he shew'd them a letter from king William, that in 3 dayes he would releive them, but some of them cryed out, they had rather submit to the French government then be releived by a heretick king.

Letters from Plymouth say, that some merchant ships lately arrived there from Bilboa, under the convoy of the Hanniball; they mett with 4 French men of war in their way home, and 'tis beleiv'd they have taken some of the merchant men, about 4 or 5; the rest are gott safe into our ports.

The 9th, about 8 at night, hapned a dismal fire at Whitehal, it began in the duke of Glocesters lodgins, late those of the dutchesse of Portsmouth, occasioned (as said) by the carelesnesse of a maid in burning of a candle from a bunch of candles, and leaving the others lighted, quickly sett fire to the buildings; it burnt violently for several hours, and consumed the greatest part of the stone gallery on both sides, that towards the privy garden and that towards the Thames, wherein were the lodgings of the lord Devonshire, Heer Overkirks, lord Monmouths, &c.; they blew up several times before it could be stopt. The losse is very considerable in goods, plate, furniture, &c., besides the buildings.

A virulent libell, entitled Mr. Ashtons second Paper, endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed and scatter'd about town.

The attorny general hath orders to prosecute some of the late wagerers, they being grown so bold and insolent as to offer wagers that Cork will be out of our possession by the last of May, and that king James will be reinstated in a little time.

Letters from Ireland say, a proclamation was published there by the lords justices, reciting that several murders had been committed and countenanced by the protected Irish; it declares that if any murder be committed in their majesties quarters, and the popish inhabitants shal not use their utmost endeavours to discover the same, they shal be putt out of their majesties protection, and be proceeded against as spies and enemies. The letters also give an account of the march of a party of our forces towards Bantry, and the Irish upon the approach of our men, quitted the town and fled; our men pursued them, and killed about 40, took 14 prisoners, and brought away 1500 head of black cattle and burnt the town, so returned home.

A proclamation by their majesties hath been published for preventing the designs and contrivances of papists and other disaffected persons against this government; by commanding all officers to be circumspect and vigilant in suppressing and discovering their insolencies, designs and practices, by commanding such persons to repair to their respective habitations, and not to passe 5 miles therefrom; that the magistrates tender to them the oaths and declaration enjoyned by act of parliament; and that they be very carefull in executing the lawes against them, and give an account of their proceedings therein.

The same day was published another proclamation by their majesties, appointing a general and publick fast to be observed throughout this kingdom on Wensday, the 29th of this instant April, and from thenceforth on the third Wensday of every month during the present war.

The 11th, being the day of their majesties coronation, the standard was displayed on the Tower, the cannon discharged, ringing of bells, and bonefires at night.

The dutchesse of Norfolk dowager is lately return'd from Flanders; some gentlemen that came with her are taken up upon suspition.

The lord Obryan has married Mrs. Villiers, one of the maids of honour to the queen; her majestie gave them their wedding supper at Kensington, where many of the nobility were present at a great ball. Her portion is 4000*l.* given by their majesties, and 1000*l.* in cloths and jewells.

The 13th, in the evening, his majestie arrived at Whitehal; he came attended by part of the Amsterdam squadron of men of war that are to join the fleet. He dined on board the Duke, at the buoy in the Noure; he was received by the firing of cannon from the ships and round the Tower, and the night concluded with ringing of bells, bonefires, and illuminations.

The 14th, several of the nobility and gentry, and the lord mayor and sherifs of London, went to attend the king to congratulate him on his safe arrival.

The daughter of the late lord Mohun is made a maid of honour to the queen, in the room of Mrs. Villiers.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the colledge of cardinalls were now increased to 60; that the French cardinalls were arrived, but no probability appeared yet of coming to an election; the French faction seem to appear for Altieri and Ottoboni; the zealots continue to make an interest for Barberigo.

Those from Venice say, that the Turks having attackt Vallona with a body of 12,000 Turks and 3000 horse, they had made a large breach in the wall and were preparing for a general assault; but general Mocenigo, who lay with some ships before it, ordered all the provisions, ammunition and artillery to be taken out of the place and putt on board the ships, and having withdrawn the garison in the night, caused the place to be blown up.

The letters from Savoy confirm the Frenches taking upon articles the towns of Villa Franca, the forts of St. Ospitio and Montalban, and the town of Nizza.

The letters from Germany say, that a party of the German garison of Esseck had surprized and cutt in peices 1000 Turks and Tartars near Irich, burnt several villages, and took 70 waggons laden with provisions, as also several prisoners, and redelivered 500 Christians carrying into slavery.

Those from Hamburgh say, that the Danes have begun to make reprizalls upon the Dutch for ships they have taken of theirs.

Those from Flanders confirm the news of the surrender of Mons, it capitulated the 8th instant, S. N., and delivered up one of their gates the next day, and the garison marched out the 10th, consisting of 4000 foot and 400 horse, with arms, bagg and baggage, and 6 peices of cannon. The news of the surrender was very surprizing, since they could have held out 8 or 10 dayes; but say the occasion of it was from the preists in the town, the cheif of which were two abbots, who prevailed upon the burghers to presse the governour to surrender, which he refusing at first, they threatned to capitulate without him; so the governour at last was forced to capitulate, tho' the garison had lost not above 300 men during the seige, and wanted neither ammunition nor provisions; and the enemy had only gained a hornwork, and there still remained two halfmoons to take before they could come to the counterscarp of the place. The French king gave the command of the place to the sieur de Vertillack, mareschal de camp, and parted from thence towards Paris. Part of the French army continues about Mons, while the lines are levelling and the fortifications are repairing; and other part of them is ordered to march towards the Rhine.

Those letters also say, that the French king hath given large gratuities to Mr. Vauban and other officers that behaved themselves before Mons. The French have putt a body of 12,000 men into Mons, and have begun to lett the town feel what they must expect from their new masters; they have already disarmed the burghers, required them to provide diverse things which they never did before, and to repair the fortifications at their own charge; and demanded a good summ of money for cloathing the garison and other necessaries. By taking this place, the French are become masters of the whole county of Haynault; the new governour, mounsieur Vertillack, has the title of grand bailif of Haynault, and has summoned the neighbouring places, as Soignies, Enghien, Hall, &c.; and the revenue of Haynault is farming already at Paris, 1,600,000 livres being offered besides contributions.

They say likewise, that the confederate army is broke up from Hall, and the troops are putt into the neighbouring garisons; they mention as if they were jealous at Brussells of the neighbourhood of the French, and that the governer intended to remove the papers, records, &c. to Antwerp.

The letters from Savoy, they say, that mounsieur Catinat had began the seige of the castle of Nizza, and had raised batteries against it; that after attacking it 3 daies a bomb hapned to fall into the town magazine, and sett fire to it, which blew up part of the castle, killed 300 of the garison and dismounted their cannon; this accident obliged the governour to capitulate, so the place was surrendred upon articles, and the garison marched out with arms, bagg and baggage, and 4 peices of cannon, and were conducted to Oneglia.

Those from Paris say, that their fleet was not yett ready at Brest, and notwithstanding all the diligence used would not be in some time.

Those from the Hague say, that the men of war were hastning with all imaginable diligence, to goe and join the English fleet. They say also that the duke of Zell had been installed knight of the order of the garter, in the presence of his majestie the soveraign, assisted by the dukes of Norfolk and Ormond, two knights companions of the order. We hear also that the three English regiments are arrived safely at Ostend.

The English fleet lie now at the buoy of the Nore, compleatly fitted and manned, in expectation of the Dutch fleet.

Our merchants have letters from the Streights, that the English and Dutch convoy were arrived at Leghorn with the Turky and other merchants ships from those parts richly laden; they say also, that some of our ships had taken several French ships richly laden, in one of which was found 38,000 peices of eight, and the ratified treaty between the Ottoman Porte and the French king.

General Scravenmore has been to wait on his majestie since his arrival, to give him an account of the Irish affairs.

The Swedish and Danish residents here have putt in memorialls pressing the release of their masters ships that we have taken laden with navall provisions goeing for France.

A duel was fought the 16th between sir John Lowther of Lowther, a privy councillor, and one Mr. Brabant of Newcastle: the former was dangerously wounded: the occasion was by the latter's being putt out of an employ he had at the custome house at Newcastle.

There was in one day entred at the custome house in London 128 merchant ships homeward bound: more than ever has been known.

We have an account that the fleet for this summer is to compose 84 sail of men of war, 36 of the Dutch and 48 English, all capitall ships, none under 50 guns; 6 of ours carry 100 guns, 10 of them 90 guns, and 32 of them carry 60 and 70 guns apeice; these will compose the line of battle: 30 fireships, besides tenders and hospital ships: we shall have also a squadron upon the coast of Ireland, besides cruizers and convoys in other places.

Sir Ralph Delaval, in a letter of 15th from before Dunkirk, sayes he went ashore with 50 men within 3 miles of the place, and that on a high bank he had view'd the mole, where he saw several men of war, flyboats, and merchant ships.

Joseph Keeling, the first evidence in the lord Howards plot, with some others, are ordered to be prosecuted for drinking the late duke of York our present kings health, together with the prince of Wales health.

Some persons that were French men, were discovered preparing of fireballs; one of them was seized, and some of the balls taken.

The letters from Scotland say, that great fewds are between the episcopal and presbyterian parties; the latter carrying it very high.

Foreign letters bring, those from Poland say that the princesse palatine of Newburgh was arrived there, and had made her publick entry into Warsaw, and was received with great solemnity and magnificence.

Those from Vienna say, that the Turks had rejected the imperial overtures of peace, being influenc'd by the French ambassador; and were resolved to carry on the war this campagne with great vigour, and that some French officers were arrived in Turky to head their troops; they bring also that the Turks were working very hard on the fortifications of that place.

Those from Switzerland say, that some disturbances had hapned at the citty of Basle upon a dispute between the great and little council, secretly thought to be promoted by the French faction; they say also, that the cantons had at a late meeting resolved that their forces in the French service should not for the future be imployed contrary to their antient treaties and alliances with the house of Austria.

Those from France say, that the French king, with the whole

court, was returned to Versailles from the seige of Mons; that Te Deum had been sung for taking Mons, Nice, and Villa Franca; that that king had declared he would hearken to no proposalls in behalf of the duke of Savoy, but would annex that dukedom to the crown of France. They have coined two new medalls: on one is this motto, Non sufficit Flandria; on the other, Mons parturiit Belgium.

Those from Rome say, that the cardinalls were not likely to agree as yett in the election of a pope, the several factions being much divided.

Those from the Rhine bring, that the prince of Newburgh, great master of the Teutonick order, was chosen coadjutor to the elector of Mentz.

And those from Flanders say, that the French at Mons had already broke their capitulation with the burghers, disarming them, suppressed two of their courts of judicature, and reduced the time of three months for the inhabitants (if they pleas'd) to retire in, unto 8 dayes; and had hang'd a burgher for killing a French soldier who had robbed him.

The earl of Suffolk is lately dead, and is succeeded by Mr. Henry Howard, commissary of the army, in his title and estate. The lord Herbert of Cherbury is also dead, whereby his title and family is extinct.

An order is fixt on the horse guards door by Whitehal, that no suspected person be permitted to walk in St. James park; and that several private doors into it should be shutt up.

Don Pedro de Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador here, is preparing for his departure hence: he will be succeeded by don Emanuel de Colonna.

A warrant is out for taking up Mr. Greenvill for carrying a challenge to sir Henry Goodrick from sir Theophilus Oglethorp.

The justices of peace of the citty of Westminster have at their sessions ordered the grandjury to present all such persons who make scandalous reflections on the present government.

Sir Francis Child, one of the sherifs of London, hath attended the lord Preston in Newgate by order, to give his lordship notice to prepare for his execution upon the 30th instant; and in the mean time he is confined more closely.

It is ordered that the oaths shall be tendred to all suspected persons all over England.

His majestie hath been pleased to create count Mainhardt Schonberg, son to the late duke of that name, baron of Mullingar, earl of Bangor, and duke of Leinster in the kingdom of Ireland. His majestie hath also, upon the death of Dr. Hugh Gore, late bishop of Waterford in Ireland, nominated Dr. Nathaniel Foy to be bishop of the see.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 16th bring, that divers vessells were arrived there with recruits from England for the army; they give us also an account of several skirmishes between our forces and the Irish: as, at Iniskean, in the county of Cork, where ours routed 1500 Irish, and kill'd about 50: at Ballyshannon and Mohil were other skirmishes, where we killed several of the Irish, took some prisoners and horses, and brought away a booty of cattle.

Sir Nicholas Slanning, deputy governour at the cittadel at Plymouth, lately died there.

Some persons goeing over in the pacquet boat at Harwich, were secured there, and some old commissions of king James found about them.

The bishop of St. Asaph, who has interpreted the prophecies of the revelations chronologically, finds that by comparing what has already fallen out, that in this year, 1691, the second 100 is to be accomplished; which he interprets to be the fall of the Ottoman empire, or at least of it's becoming harmlesse to Christendom: he says also, that in the same year the 10th part of the beast, (which beast he thinks to be the whole church of Rome collectively,) which he interprets of the kingdom of France, will be destroyed. It's certain long before the Vaudois had liberty of conscience, he foretold even to a month that they should find ease; for he positively said, they were the witnesses who were to lie dead 3 dayes and a half, that is, 3 years and half, which was the exact time of their persecution.

There was lately two new fourth rate men of war lanched, of about 50 guns; one of them was called the Chester.

His majestie hath given the late col. Babingtons regiment to the prince of Darmstadt.

The letters from Scotland of the 16th say, that bishop Paterson, late of Glasco, was seized by command from his majestie, with his papers; discovering his holding correspondence with king James, and distributing money to the disaffected there.

The sessions have been at the Old Baily, where these persons, Renatus Harris, John Watts, Wm. Rutland, Henry Gandy, and Thomas Tysoe, were tried at the Old Baily, for setting up policies of insurance that Dublin would be in the hands of some other king then their present majesties by Christmas next: the jury found them guilty of a misdemeanour: and Rutland and Harris were fined 200*l.* apeice, Watts 200 marks, Gandy and Tisoe each 100 marks, and to give security for their good behaviour till Christmas. One Hodges, son in law to Mr. Smithies the minister, was tryed for damning king William and queen Mary and convicted, and ordered to stand in the pillory twice, fined 40 marks, and find sureties for his good behaviour for a year. Mr. Fowke also, of Graies Inn, was tryed for killing one Charlton, a bailif, and was found not guilty; but the court sent them out again, and they brought in the same verdict, whereon the deceased party's widdow brought her appeal against him. Hindmarsh, the bookseller, was fined 20 marks for printing seditious books; and nine persons were burnt in the hand; 5 were ordered to be transported, 10 to be whipt, some were fined, and 21 received sentence of death. The lord Preston was also brought up to the Old Baily, where he was ask'd what he had to say why judgment of death should not be executed on him: he said he had lived hitherto by the kings mercy, and had that assurance of his life; that the sherif giving him notice to prepare for death was a great surprize to him; that since his condemnation he had done nothing in prejudice to his majestie or disrespect to that court, and thought he should not have been unworthy of the continuance of the kings mercy. Capt. Elliot was then also admitted his liberty upon bail.

The 25th, a proclamation of their majesties was published, declaring no seaman on board any ship bringing or carrying coals should be prest till the 20th of July next, but under some restrictions, and that sufficient convoy should be allowed for the same.

A contract is made with the gunsmiths for supplying his majestie with 18,000 small arms for the Tower, the like number being sent thence to Ireland to arm the militia, who are to guard the fronteirs whilst the main army take the feild.

Letters are sent to several of the lords lieutenants to raise the militia in case of need in the kings absence; as also to

mayors, bailifs, and justices, &c. to take care of the government, and to tender the oaths to disaffected persons.

The 23d, his majestie without any guards went in the lord Sidney's coach to the earl of Mountague's house in Great Russel Street, in Bloomsbury, and dined there: these lords dined there also; the duke of Ormond, earls of Dorset, Shrewsbury, Monmouth, Marlborough, Portland; the lords Newport, Sidney, Godolphin, and Cornwallis. And the 25th he dined at the earl of Rochesters, near Hampton Court.

The 2d troop of guards, commanded by the duke of Ormond, are preparing to embarque for Flanders.

Letters from Plymouth bring, that several merchant ships were arrived there from Cadiz, Malaga, and Alicant, and that others were gone for Bristol and other ports; the whole fleet consisting of about 40 sail.

His majestie hath at last been pleased to fill up the vacant bishopricks and dignities in the church. Dr. Tillotson, dean of Pauls, is promoted to the archbishoprick of Canterbury; Dr. Patrick, bishop of Chichester, is translated to that of Ely; Dr. Beveridge is promoted to the bishoprick of Bath and Wells; Dr. Fowler to the bishoprick of Glocester; Dr. Cumberland to the bishoprick of Peterborough; Dr. Moor to the bishoprick of Norwich; Dr. Grove to the bishoprick of Chichester; Dr. Sherlock to the deanery of St. Pauls; Dr. Comber to the deanry of Durrham, in the room of Dr. Greenvill, who hath not taken the oaths; Mr. Talbot to the deanry of Worcester, in the room of Dr. Hicks, who hath not taken the oaths; Dr. Woodward to the deanry of Sarum; Dr. Scott is made prebend of Windsor, in the room of Dr. Fitzwilliams, who hath not taken the oaths; Dr. Isham a prebend of Canterbury; Mr. Bourdieux prebend of Chichester; Dr. Royse rector of St. Peters, Cornhill; Mr. Jekyl rector of Cottenham, in the room of Dr. Fitzwilliams.

Some engineers are ordered to visit several western ports, and see what stores and ammunition they have, and see what repairing they want, in order to provide the same with all things necessary.

Col. Leveson is made governour of Barwick, in the room of col. Babington deceased.

Dr. Needham, physitian to the Charter House, being lately dead, Dr. Gordall is chosen to succeed him.

The 26th, the earl of Sunderland was introduced to his majestie by the lord Sidney, and was admitted to kisse the kings hand; he now declares himself a protestant.

The 27th, the king dined at the lord Ranelaghs at Chelsea colledge, and took a view of the same.

Foreign letters bring, those from Spain say that the duke de Medina Cidonia was made governour of Catalonia, and had taken possession thereof; and was preparing to open the campagne with 18,000 men; that the marquesse de Leganez was made governour of Millain, and was preparing for his departure thither; that strict orders were sent to Cadiz to hasten out the men of war that were equipping there.

Those from Vienna confirm the great preparations are making to oppose the Turks; and that the Turkish envoys had declared the grand seigniors interest was so linkt with the French king, that they cannot treat of peace without the consent of each other.

Those from Constantinople say, several French engineers were arrived there from Marseilles, to assist the grand seignior.

Those from Swisserland say, the diet of the Switz cantons had consented to a levy of 2000 men for the emperors service, and had resolved to take the forest towns and the bishoprick of Basle under their protection.

Those from Italy say, that mount Vesuvius had lately made a terrible irruption, casting forth a vast quantity of stones in the nature of cinders, with a dreadful noise and great flashes of fire; and has covered the adjacent countries with ashes.

Those from Flanders say, that the bishop of Munster began to give some jealousy, as if he were inclined to make a peace with the French; on which the emperors envoy at the Hague has hastned thither.

The letters from Scotland say, that the highlanders continue yett very quiet; that at Edingburgh the council had convened before them several clergy men, who continued preaching without taking the oaths or prayeing for their majesties, whom they banished the citty and forbid them to exercise the ministry without licence.

The duke of Beaufort has kist the kings hand, and is goeing to his country house at Badminton, to be present at the mariage of his daughter with the lord Coventry's eldest son.

The lord Sidney is made lord warden of the cinque ports, and constable of Dover castle.

Sir Anthony Keck, late one of the lords commissioners of the great seal of England, is chosen a member of parliament for the burrough of Tiverton in Devonshire.

The 28th, the parliament mett, and, according to his majesties pleasure signifyed unto them, they adjourned themselves till the 26th of May next.

We hear from Chester that many recruits both of men and horses for our army arrive continually at Chester and Highlake, in order to their transportation for Ireland.

Some more Dutch men of warr are arrived from Holland, to join our fleet, which lies now at the buoy of the Nore.

The 29th, being the day appointed for the keeping of a monthly fast during the war, was kept very strictly throughout London; the bishop of Salisbury preached before their majesties.

The same day, being the first day of the term, several persons appeared at the court of kingsbench pursuant to their recognizances, as sir Wm. Scott, the lord Rosse, sir Roger L'estrange, &c., and were continued over till the last day of the term.

The letters from Dublin say, that the general officers were there consulting with the lords justices about the affairs of the ensueing campagne, the preparations for which were in a great forwardnesse; that the Monmouth yatch was arrived there with money from England for paiment of our army, and that several other vessels were arrived there and at Waterford, Cork, and Kingsale, with recruits both of horse and foot; they say also, a proclamation had been published there by the lords justices and council, for the apprehending one Christopher Brown, promising a reward of 50*l.* for taking him, and 10*l.* for every other person who was concerned in the murder of several soldiers lately there.

The 30th, being the queens birth, was kept with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.

His majestie has resolved to depart within these few dayes for Flanders, and all things are in readinesse for the same.

A proclamation is published in Scotland for a general fast to be observed every month in that kingdom.

Foreign letters bring, those from Vienna say that the im-

perial forces began to move and draw out in order to march to the place of general rendevouze near Buda; that the German army would consist of about 80,000 horse and foot, with the other auxiliaries; that at Esseck they have drawn the river Drave round the town, which will add very much to the strength of the place.

Those from the Rhine say, that about 14,000 of the elector of Saxony's forces were on their march to join the confederate army on the Rhine.

They say also, that the cantons have granted the Germans a passage thro' their country into Piedmont, provided they march but in small bodies, make no devastation in their march, and pay for what they have.

Those from Flanders say, the intendant of Mons has summoned the mayors, bailifs, and other cheif officers of the burghs adjoining or depending thereon, to send in lists of their lands, rents, and seigniories, with the names of the respective proprietors.

They say also, that 16 of the Scotch soldiers that lately came to Ostend from Scotland, 5 of which were officers, had deserted and gone over to the French.

And those from the Hague say, that the duke of Schonberg parted thence very lately for Savoy, where he is to command some regiments of French protestants raised for that dukes service.

An order of council was published the 30th, discharging their majesties proclamation of the 9th of Febr. last for pressing of seamen, requiring all officers to forbear any further pressing, their royal fleet being compleatly furnished with seamen.

Another order also is published, for taking of the embargo from all ships trading coastwise.

Sir Wm. Scott, having an indictment found against him at the last assizes for Cambridgshire, for drinking a health to king James and wishing his return, was committed by the court of kings bench till he find bail to appear at the next assizes to be held there.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland say, that we are preparing to take the feild there with all imaginable expedition; that about Macromp, in the county of Cork, a party of our men had routed a party of the Irish, killing 20, took 5 prisoners,

and brought of some horses and cattle; they say also, that the Irish were in great want of clothes and provisions.

His majestie hath been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Abstrupus Danby, of Massamshire, in the county of York, esq.

Letters from Scarborough say, that the Friends Adventure, Richard Harle master, a collier ship of 10 guns, mett off that place a French privateer of 24 guns, with whom she engaged, and behaved herself so bravely that the privateer was obliged, by the damage he received, to bear away.

The Portugal, Danish, and Suedish ambassadors here, make frequent instances to have several ships discharged that we seized carrying contraband goods to France.

Sir Adam Blair, lately coming from Flanders, was seized here when he landed, and is brought to town by a messenger.

Prince George is preparing to goe on board the English fleet: he intends to be in the St. Andrew, commanded by the lord Berkley.

The instrument agreed on between the English and the French for the release of prisoners taken on both sides, is at last, we hear, agreed on; and that it shal not be construed to extend to such negroes as we have taken in the West Indies.

May.—On the 1st instant, about 5 in the morning, his majestie went in his coach from Kensington, the queen accompanying him as far as Ingerston (she returning again by noon), and arrived at Harwich about 6 that evening, in order to goe on board for Holland; and accordingly about 9 the next morning sett sail with a fair wind for Holland, attended by a squadron of men of war under rear admiral Rook.

His majestie was pleased to declare that evening before he went, that it was agreed between him and the elector of Bavaria, to begin their march that day; the king to goe for Holland, and the elector to march with 20,000 men to the assistance of the duke of Savoy, and to fall into France by the way of Dauphigny and Provence; which news was very surprising, and hath occasioned a new sort of wagers or policyes here amongst our merchants, who give 7*l.* in hand to have 100*l.* when the citty of Lyons shal be in any of the confederate princes hands.

The 1st, eleven persons of those lately condemned at the

sessions, were executed at Tyburn; and the next day another was hang'd in Goodmans Feilds by White Chappel, for a barbarous murther.

The earls of Devonshire and Nottingham have been with the lord Preston in Newgate, who, we hear, has made an ample discovery in writing, which has obtained him a reprieve for 3 weeks; which 'tis believed will end in a pardon.

A preist was lately seized near Islington, being discovered by a woman whose husband he had hanged in Ireland.

At a quarter sessions in Southwark, near 100 poor prisoners were discharged pursuant to the late act of parliament.

Their majesties have been pleased to settle a pension of 1500*l.* per ann. on the late king James daughter by the countesse of Dorchester.

The lord Lexington is nominated to goe ambassador to the court of Spain.

The queen is now come to reside at Whitehal during the kings absence.

A vessel arrived at Penzance in Cornwal with exchang'd prisoners from Brest sayes, the grand French fleet are very backward, and want seamen very much; that they are in great apprehensions of some attempt from the English and Dutch fleet, and that the arrier bands was drawn down to guard the sea coasts.

The letters from Ireland say, that our forces at Mullinghar had taken an Irish boy prisoner who came as a spy, and as they were goeing to hang him, the boy, to save his life, confest that Sarsfeilds design was to have attackt that town, and whilst the garison were defending themselves the Irish inhabitants were to have burnt the town and sett fire to our magazine, which is laid up there: upon which several of the popish inhabitants have been secured, and the place is reinforc'd with 3 regiments of our men.

Dr. Wake will succeed dean Tillotson in the place of clerk of the closet to their majesties.

The dutchesse of Grafton hath lately married one Mr. Constable, a papist; and the lady dowager North and Gray is married to Mr. Russel, brother to the admiral.

His majestie, before he went hence, was pleased to order that Mr. Serjt. Powel of Glocester, should succeed Mr. Justice Ven-

tris, deceased, in the court of common pleas; who had thereon appointed his officers and made his robes: yet notwithstanding at Harwich sir John Trevor and Henry Guy, esq., who attended the king thither, prevailed on his majestie to putt a stop to the former, and gott his promise for sir Wm. Poultney to be the judge: this is also opposed by the earl of Nottingham and the cheif justice Holt, who have putt a stop thereto 'till his majesties further pleasure be known.

The actions of the East India company are rose from 110 to 149 on advice by letters from Suratt of 16th of June last, that the mogul had concluded a peace with the English, and had restored to the company 6 ships laden with their effects, which his subjects had taken during the war.

The earl of Thomond died lately at his seat in Northamptonshire: his grandson succeeds him in his title and estate.

Mr. Griffin, belonging to the prince of Denmark, having lately in a duel wounded one Mr. Thompson, he is since dead of his wounds.

The lady dowager Kingston, having within these two months buried the earl her husband, is already married again to Mr. Pierpoint, second son to Mr. Robert Pierpoint of Nottingham.

Mr. Jervoyce is chosen a parliament man at Stockbridge, in Hampshire.

By letters from rear admiral Rook we have an account that his majestie arrived safely within the Maese by 6 of the clock in the morning on Sunday the 3d instant.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the cardinalls could not yet agree upon a pope, but were as much divided as ever.

Those from Savoy give an account of several successes obtained by the Vaudois and the duke of Savoy's forces over the French; that they had defeated a party of 50 French horse, near Moncalier; that they had made an excursion into Dauphigny, where they cutt of 3 French companies, and brought back 1200 sheep, with other cattle, and some prisoners; they say also, that the marquesse of Fewquieres had with 2000 horse and foot attackt the Vaudois at Lucerne, whom at last they forced to give way, driving them to the gates of Pignerol, killing 3 or 400 of the French and diverse of their officers.

Those from Millain say, that a good body of men are on their

march from that place to join the duke of Savoy, that they had began to fortifye Gazolo in the Mantuan, which they had taken from the duke of Mantua, and had a good garison in it; that a good reinforcement had been sent to Final, a Spanish port, on which beleived the French have some design; they being already come with their gallies before Oneglia, and have thrown into it 300 bombs, but have since been obliged to retire from before it; they confirm also that in the blowing up the magazine at Nice, 600 were killed therein, but that it was fired by the treachery of the serjt. major of the garison, who escaped to the French 3 hours before it took effect.

Those from Leghorn say, that the English and Dutch convoy with the Turky fleet bound for England was sailed thence.

Those from Vienna say, that count Guido of Staremberg was gone to Esseck to command the imperial forces there, till the arrival of prince Lovis of Baden; they say that the emperors youngest daughter, about 9 months old, died there lately.

Those from Berlin say, that a mariage had been celebrated there between the duke of Courland and the princesse Elizabeth of Brandenburgh; that the elector of Brandenburgh was sending 6000 men to the assistance of the emperor in Hungary, and had ordered some of his nearest forces to march to the assistance of the duke of Savoy.

Those from France say, that a great body of men were ordered to march towards Dauphigny, and that great quantities of provisions and other necessaries were preparing at Lyons and other frontier places towards Savoy; that instructions had been sent to the intendants of Dauphigny and Provence to seize many of the new converts there and commit them to prison, upon discovery of a gentleman in the bastile that they held private meetings in woods, and were resolved to revolt on the first opportunity; and to incourage them to it they had received a letter from the duke of Savoy, assuring them king William would make a great diversion this summer, and that the dukes army would be considerably reinforc'd this campagne; they say also, great offers had been made to the duke of Savoy to draw him over to the interests of his court, but that he had absolutely rejected all accomodation; they say also, the French fleet being very backward, many of the foreign ships had been taken up to help out with the same and with seamen. That

the duke of Luxembourgh was to command the French army in Flanders, the duke of Choiseul, prince de Soubise, marquesse de Joyeuse, sieur Roses marquesse de Villadet, and the duke de Vendosme, as lieutenant generalls; the duke de Maine, the marquesse de Vatteville, the count de Montcheureil, grand prior of France, sieur de Polastron, the sieur de Vivans, as mareschals de camp.

In Germany the French army will be commanded by the marshal de Lorges, and under him by the count d'Auvergne, the duke de Villeroy, the marquesse de la Fouillee, and the marquesse de Uxelles as lieutenant generalls; the sieur de Bertillac, the count de Tallard, the marquesse de Coignie, the count de Melac, the duke de Bourbon, and the prince de Conti as mareschals de camp.

The marquesse de Boufflers is to command in the camp on the Moselle, and the sieur d'Augert and the sieur du Rubantel as lieutenant generalls; the marquesse de Villars, count de Gasse, duke de Roquelaure, and the marquesse de la Valette as mareschals de camp. In Italy mounsieur Catinat is to command, and under him the sieur de Langelleie and the marquesse de Bullonde as lieutenant generals; the marquesse de Fewquieres, marquesse de St. Silvestre, marquesse de Crequi, count de Bourg, and the prince de Elbeuf as mareschalls de camp. In Rousillon the duke de Noailles is to command, and under him the sieur du Chasseron as lieutenant general; the marquesse de Quincon, sieur d'Invigne, and the sieur de Prechat as mareschals de camp.

Those from Flanders say, that the forces there began to be in motion on all sides; that the French were forming a camp near Tournay; and that the emperors envoy was returned from Munster with fresh assurances from that bishop of his fixt resolution to adhere to the confederate interest.

Those from the Hague say, the king of England arrived in the Maise the $\frac{3}{13}$ instant in the morning, and landed at Maesland slyce, and went thence to Honslaerdyke, and arrived the same day in the evening at the Hague, where his majestie had been waited on by the foreign ministers to congratulate his safe arrival there; they bring also, that all the Dutch men of war, who were to join the English fleet this summer, were near ready; that rear admiral Skey and viceadmiral Calenburgh, with

several of them, were preparing to sail; and that vice admiral Allemond was to command the Dutch squadron in the absence of admiral Tromp, who continued indisposed.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 4th say, that vessels with provisions and recruits arrive there daily from England; that great preparations were making for opening the campagne, but it would be the middle of June before our army could take the feild, for want of forage for our horse: they say also, that near Ballimagooly in the county of Cork a party of 110 of our foot were sett on by 300 of the Irish horse and dragoons, but ours defended themselves very well, killed 3 captains and above 30 soldiers; major Slingsby was mortally wounded and took prisoner, with the losse of 11 men only on our side: they say also, that col. Piper with some of the militia of the county of Kildare had routed a party of the rapparees and killed 50 of them.

The lords of the treasury sitt daily, and are taken up with providing moneys and paying of the same to the army and navy and for stores.

Sir Ralph Delaval continues with his squadron to block up Dunkirk; he took a small vessel belonging to that place, who confirms the lyeing there of several French men of war, with their navall stores and ammunition for their fleet, without which their fleet could not well sail.

It was much talk'd of for some time that the lord Dartmouth would command the English fleet this summer; and tis said he hath declared his readinesse to serve against the French heartily, but that if his master, king James, should come on board the fleet, he would not fight against him.

Major general Mackay is preparing to goe for Ireland, whence major general Kirk is coming, and is to goe to serve in Flanders.

The lord Stawel hath lately married the lady Mary Cecill, sister to the earl of Salisbury.

The lord Sidney, before he went with the king for Flanders, appointed Mr. Smith to be his deputy governour of Dover, in col. Beaumonts place.

Dr. Hicks, dean of Worcester, hearing his successor, Mr. Peter Talbot, was coming down, came to church and took his seat as dean, in which capacity he had not appeared for above a year past; and after prayers he made a speech, and caused a

protestation to be fixt on the cathedal doors, that he was installed and setled there by king Charles the 2d, and that he could not be turned out of his freehold.

Sir George Mackensie, the late kings advocate in Scotland, is dead.

A design has been discovered to blow up the Defiance, a third rate man of war of 70 guns and 420 men, commanded by captain Gournay: the occasion of the discovery was a seaman walking in the night on the deck, and the hatches being open he fell into the hold, which hurting him much he groaned mightily, whereon some of the sailors went down with a light to see what was the matter, and found a train of powder laid all along to the powder room, where a hole was bored thro' the head of the uppermost barrel to blow up the ship, but the authors not known.

Dr. Lamplugh, archbishop of York, being lately dead, their majesties have been pleased to nominate Dr. Sharp, dean of Canterbury, to be archbishop of that see.

The countesse of Donnegal is lately dead.

Major general Scravenmore is gone hence post for Ireland.

The lord Newport is made cofferer to their majesties in the room of the lord Herbert of Cherbury deceased.

The credential letters are now ready for the lord Lexington, who goes ambassador to Spain, Mr. Pooley to Savoy, and Mr. Methwin to Portugal.

At a general meeting of the justices of peace in Northamptonshire, 73 persons were summoned in to take the oaths, but 17 of them only appeared; the names of the rest are taken, and sent up to the privy council.

The queen hath been pleased to send the lord Nottingham to the prince of Denmark, to command him not to hazard himself on board the fleet; whereupon his baggage is sent for from on board the fleet.

A hearing hath lately been before the delegates in the cause between the dutchesse of Albemarl and the earl of Bath, who all gave sentence for the dutchesse; the delegates were, the marquesse of Caermarthen, earl of Nottingham, and earl of Pembroke, lord cheif justice Holt, Mr. justice Dolben, and Mr. justice Rokeby, Dr. Hedges, Dr. Pepper, and Dr. Tindal.

A fleet of 30 merchant ships homeward bound from Ham-

burgh and Bremen, are arrived in the river under the convoy of 2 men of war.

The Royal Soveraign having sprung a leak, was brought into Sheernesse dock; it was occasioned by rotten timber near the rudder; she is now repaired, and will join the fleet.

The 11th, Mr. John Davis, a clergyman of Buckinghamshire, came up to the court of kings bench to receive the judgment of the same, being convicted at last Buckingham assizes for these scandalous words, God damn king William and queen Mary, and the convention that made them so; the court sentenc'd him to pay 100*l.* fine, to goe to the several courts in Westminster hall with a paper fixt on his breast expressing his crime, and so to the next assizes at Buckingham; and be committed till all this is done.

We hear that every 1st and second rate ships in our fleet have each 60 rounds of powder on board, and the third rates each 50, whereas formerly they never had but 50 and 40.

The earl of Bridgwater is sworn one of their majesties privy council, and took his place accordingly.

Letters from Dublin of the 7th give an account of a considerable action near Mountmelick, between a party of our forces under the command of major Wood, and a party of the late king James's army, consisting of near 800 men; our men fell upon them and entirely routed them, killing above 150 men besides officers, and took prisoners major Fitzpatrick, who commanded them, 5 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, and 150 private soldiers, among whom were 6 sergeants, 17 corporalls, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, and 3 drumms, and 150 musquets; this was performed by 110 of our foot and 34 horse, with the losse on our side of but one corporal killed and 3 or 4 wounded. The letters also say, that one Walter Brown had been hanged at Mullingar for a spy; they give us also an account that col. Brewer with a party of our men, had at Kilbegan defeated a great party of the rapparees, and kill'd about 50, and burnt many of their huts and cabbins; but that captain Pallasor had been with 60 men about Birr, and was drawn into an ambuscade; and was, after they had defended themselves, forced to take quarter, and were carried prisoners to Nenagh.

Letters from Scotland say, that the privy council there have putt out 2 proclamations, one for adjourning the parliament till

16th of Sept. next, the other forbidding any persons to goe out of the kingdom without a passe, or to enter into it without giving an account of their businesse; and forbids all skippers to transport any without passes.

The 12th, major Parsons was brought to the court of kings bench bar, and arraign'd upon an indictment for the murther of one captain Wade, in Essex, about 14 years since; for which one Mr. Butler his confederate was hang'd about that time: his tryal is appointed to be the next term at barr.

Foreign letters bring, those from Leghorn say that captain Aylmer, who commanded the convoy to the Smirna fleet, had confirmed the peace with the government of Argiers, and had sent to do the like at Tunis and Tripoli.

Those at Rome say, that the conclave at Rome could not yet agree upon a pope; Altieri and Barbarigo seem'd to be the most considerable.

Those from France say, a new French man of war of 62 guns was lost in the river of Charente; they say also, that the French king had demanded 500,000 crowns of the diocesse of Cologne for contributions, and 50,000 more for cardinal Furstemburgh's use, and to own him for their elector; and in case of refusal, threatens fire and sword.

The bishop of Bath and Wells, when he heard his bishoprick was disposed of, sent to give notice that he would confirm the Sunday following at the cathedral, where was a great confluence of people.

Col. Tolmach is arrived from Flanders, and is preparing to goe serve this summer in Ireland.

Dr. Denton, an eminent physician, of 87 years of age, died lately here; and old col. Birch is lately dead.

Dr. Beveredge, who was nominated to the bishoprick of Bath and Wells, making some scruple of accepting the same, hath been very ill resented by the court, he having before declared his willingnesse to accept thereof; so that 'tis ordered to be filled up with some other.

The 14th, was a tryal at the court of kings bench, between Dr. Bury and the present rector of Exeter colledge in Oxford, on the doctors deprivation, which the jury found specially.

Some Dutch recruits for count Nassaw's regiment are arrived here from Holland.

A camp of 6000 men, horse, foot, and dragoons, are to be formed here near the sea coast, to be in readinesse to goe for Flanders or Ireland; or to be putt on board the fleet this summer for any design.

Letters from Hull say, that about 40 vessells bound from Hull for Holland laden with wool, cloth, butter, and lead, under the convoy of a small Dutch man of war, were mett by 5 French privateers, who gott between them and the shore, and run them out to sea; 'tis feared they have pick'd up most of them, 4 or 5 being as yet come into port only.

Several persons having been summoned before the justices of peace at Southwark, and being tendred the oaths refused them, and paid down their 40*s.* forfeiture apeice.

Two commissioners are arrived here from the kirk in Scotland, and have had audience of the queen.

The letters from Scotland say, that the Cameronians there have appeared in a body of 3000 men, and pretend neither to acknowledge king William or king James, but king Jesus, and declare for the old covenant.

It is absolutely confirmed that Dr. Beveredge hath refused the bishoprick of Bath and Wells; and Dr. Scott the prebendary of Windsor, in the room of Dr. Fitzwilliams, a nonswearer.

Complaint being made to the council of a person for arresting a servant to the Spanish ambassader, they ordered him to be taken into custody for it.

Orders are sent to all the counties of England to have the names of the nonswearing clergy return'd hither, in order to fill up their livings.

The English and Dutch fleets sailed the 14th from the buoy of the Nore, and are come into the Downs; and since, we hear, some more of the Dutch men of war have join'd them there.

Foreign letters bring, those from Poland say that preparations were very forward there for the army's taking the feild, which 'twas beleiv'd they would doe the next month; that the king was resolved to command it in person, and intended to march into Moldavia to secure that province. They say also, that the endeavours of the French and Turkish ambassadors to prevail with the Muscovites to break with the Poles, were ineffectual; and that, on the contrary, the Muscovites had prepared a great army to invade the Crimee.

Those from Germany confirm the march of part of the elector of Bavaria's forces towards Savoy; the rest are preparing with all expedition, consisting in all of 12,000 Bavarians and 6000 Germans; they march thro Tyrol, and so thro' Millain.

Those from Denmark say, that king was drawing a considerable body of his troops together, which gives some jealousy to the citty of Hamburgh and the neighbouring places.

Some letters from Spain say, that king had some thoughts of making the duke of Savoy perpetual governour of Millain, and the elector of Bavaria hereditary governour of Flanders.

Those from France say, great quantities of ammunition and provisions are sent to Piccardy, and that all the gentlemen about Normandy and along the seacoasts are in arms, fearing some attack from England, and that if they goe not in person, they must provide some other sufficient person; they say also, that some old and decrepid soldiers are taken out of the hospitalls to train and discipline the militia; they say also, that the French fleet were appointed to rendevouze at Bell Isle, whither some of them were already gone, and the rest were hastning as fast as possible; they say further, that court was much alarmed at the duke of Bavaria's intended march to Savoy, and has thereon ordered diverse of his troops to march that way, and to form a camp about Lyons.

The letters from Ireland say, the lords justices had published a proclamation there for the encouragement of sutlers and others to follow the army, forbidding the soldiers and others to molest or disturb them: and commanding all other unnecessary persons, to stay at home and not follow the camp. By another proclamation they command all inhabitants of the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, to repair to their respective houses and habitations, if they may with safety: or else to the next adjacent garison, to the end they may be imployed in the militia while the army is in the feild; they bring also, that an order was published by general Ginkle, forbidding the pressing any horses or carrs without orders from the lords justices or the generall.

Some ships laden with lead have been stopt, and being searcht, tho they had king Williams passe, so they had also some papers importing a design as if bound for France, that commodity being very scarce and dear there.

There being some suspition of the Frenches endeavouring to imbroil matters in Scotland and towards the north part of England, some regiments are ordered that way; the lord Colchesters regiment of horse is to quarter about Lancaster, col. Godfrey's regiment of horse at Barwick, lord Fitzhardings regiment of dragoons at Carlisle and Appleby, Mr. Zulesteyns and Mr. Scravenmores regiments of horse at Durham and Newcastle.

Some of the merchants at Bristol that have lately cheated the king of his customs there, have confessed the same, and made their peace and compounded for a summ of money with the lords of the treasury, to pay 2770*l.* in October next.

A great quantity of crosse barr shott is lately sent from the Tower to the fleet.

The Dutch blew foot guards are gone for Harwich, in order to goe for Holland.

A ship loaden with pontoons and woolsacks are arrived here from Holland, and are to be sent with others for Ireland.

The lord Caermarthen, lord lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, hath turn'd out sir Michael Wharton, sir Wm. Strickland, Mr. Palmes, Mr. Thompson, and some others, that are whiggishly inclined.

The attorney general hath orders to prosecute the late bishop of Ely, Wm. Penn, and Mr. James Graham, to the outlawry for high treason.

Informations are brought against several vintners in this citty, on the late act for prohibiting French wines, for selling in bottles, and exacting greater prices than the law allowes.

We hear now, Dr. Beveredge upon further consideration is inclined to accept of the bishoprick of Bath and Wells, and makes an interest for the same; but 'tis thought will be rejected.

The letters from Ireland bring, that several ships were arrived there with 20,000 small arms and 17,500 tunns of ammunition of all sorts, for the use of our army, which began now to draw together, and would in a little while take the feild; they give also an account of our forces defeating parties of the Irish in divers places: as capt. Johnson, who defeated 3 troops of the lord Merrioners regiment of horse and 2 troops of brigadeer Churchills regiment of dragoons at Belnamona, in kings county, killing a lieutenant, a quartermaster, 15 dragoons, took 2 ensigns

and 9 prisoners, and returned with a good booty of horses, arms, and cattle. That at Michelstown, near Clonmel, a party of our men had killed 30 rapparees, with their captain; and that another party of our men had routed another party of rapparees near Monaghan town, and killed 40 or 50.

The dean and chapter of Canterbury, in pursuance of their majesties conge d'elire and letter missive, did on the 16th instant unanimously elect Dr. John Tillotson, dean of Pauls, to be archbishop of Canterbury.

Our fleet are now in the Downs, under the command of admiral Russel: the Dutch consists of 32 men of war, 28 of which are capital ships, under the command of vice admiral Allemonde.

Some of our ships have retaken the Dutch man of war that was taken with the Hull ships by the French privateers, and several others of the prizes, as they were carrying into Dunkirk.

The 20th, being the day for the monthly fast, was strictly kept, and sermons preached in the churches; Dr. Scott preach'd before the queen. In the morning of that day, a scandalous libell was fixt up on the doors of Westminster abby and St. Margarets church, in relation theretoo and reflecting on the government.

Bruno Talbot, esq. (uncle to the earl of Shrewsbury), outlawed for high treason in being in rebellion with king James in Ireland, having since revers'd his outlawry, took his tryal at the nisi prius in Guildhal, London, the 19th, and nothing appearing against him, he was discharged.

Sir John Chichley died lately.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome say the conclave cannot yett agree upon a pope, tho the cardinalls have now been shutt up almost near 3 months: the two great factions are those of Chigi and Altieri.

Those from Savoy say, that the Vaudois continue very succesful in their attempts against the French, having lately taken several mules with the baggage of the marques de Fowquieres, and had defeated a party of French that were sent after them, killing several and some officers, and kept their booty; they say also, that the duke of Savoy had withdrawn his troops out of Vercelli, Asti, Jurea, and Givasco, to make room for the Spaniards, who are to garison the same; they acquaint us also,

that the ceremony of the mariage between the elector palatine and the princesse of Tuscany was performed the 6th at Florence.

Those from France say, that the French have several great barks upon the lake of Geneva, and were forming a small camp near Thonon, which gave great jealousy to the citty of Geneva; that their forces that block up Montmelian had raised some new works about it, in order to the closer blocking it up; they mention that the French king had prohibited all intelligence to be written or printed on pain of death; and that he has sent orders to his troops in Savoy to give no quarter to the Vaudois. but to extirpate them with fire and sword.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army were drawing together at Digom, near Brussells, but that the duke of Luxemburgh with the French army, was yet encamp'd at Courtray, had passed the Schelde, and were now encamp'd at Lessines; they say also, that the marquesse de Boufflers had pass'd the Sambre with 10,000 men, and had burnt several villages about Namur, and returned with some plunder and had posted himself near Dinant; they say also, that many deserters were from the army under Luxemburgh, that 500 Swisse are come into Oudenarde, 70 French into Ghent, and they say many more would take the first opportunity to doe the like.

Those from the Hague say, the king of England was now at Loo, and would in a few dayes goe to the army in Flanders; they acquaint us also with the ill news of the death of that famous sea commander admiral Tromp, not without suspition of being poysoned; and they tell us that the French convoy design'd for Ireland sett sail from Brest the 24th of last month, our stile, and were arrived at Galloway.

At a chapter held at Norwich on the 21st, in pursuance of their majesties conge d'elire and letter missive, Dr. John Moore was unanimously elected bishop of Norwich.

The 22d, at the exchequer was a tryal between the king and the earl of Castlemain for 4,000*l.* worth of plate, which he had of king James when he went on his embassy to Rome; the earls council insisted on a privy seal from the late king James, which they produced in court, dated 8 Dec. 1688, whereby the plate was given to his own use; but the witnesses not being positive whither it past the seal really before or after the abdi-

cation of king James, the jury found for the king, and gave 2,500*l.* damages, the value of the plate.

The 22d, the second troop of guards, commanded by the duke of Ormond, embarqu'd at Greenwich, headed by the lord Fairfax and col. Billingsley, in order for Flanders.

The earl of Carnarvans house, near Wing in Buckinghamshire, is lately burnt down; a noble building.

The bishop of Hereford is lately dead: the bishop of Bristol will be translated thither.

We hear that the Swedish envoy hath proposed a project of peace with France, but it is not accepted of.

Great quantities of arms with some ammunition have been lately shipt of for Scotland.

Tis wrote that the countesse of Errol is made governesse to the pretended prince of Wales.

There have been several ships laden with lead that have been stopt, thought to be design'd for France; and one of our frigats lately took an English ship laden with it goeing into Brest harbour.

We hear that 9 Dutch men of war more have join'd our fleet in the Downs, so that there are now 37 capital Dutch ships with the fleet; and since, we hear that the English and Dutch fleet, under the command of admiral Russel, sailed out of the Downs to the westward.

Dr. Ironside, bishop of Bristol, has bought an advowson of 3 or 400*l.* per ann. and annext it to the bishoprick.

Letters out of Somersetshire bring a strange account of a monstrous calf, that was calved last March near Bath in that county, with the form of a womans commode or headdresse near half a yard high growing on it's head.

The 24th, the duke of Ormond, earl of Essex, marquesse of Winchester, lord Villiers, lord Hide, lord Grey of Rolston, earl of Drumlanrig, earl of Scarborough, with other persons of quality, embarqu'd for Flanders to passe this campagne in the army there.

The court of exchequer, upon motion and an affidavit of the lord Arundel of Warders (late privy seal), that the grant to the lord Castlemain passed the seal the 10th of Dec., the day before king James went away, and consenting to pay full costs, have granted his lordship a new tryal, and ordered this to be at bar.

Some of the Switz that deserted lately in Flanders, are come over hither to fill up the Dutch regiment of guards.

A bill is found against Josias Keeling, the first discoverer of the Rye House plott, for words against this government.

One Fletcher is taken up for words, and committed to Newgate, for sayeing he had a list of 32 persons that gave intelligence to king William out of France; and that he would soon have all the rogues hanged.

The English and Dutch fleet are forced back again by contrary winds into the Downs.

Letters from Ireland of the 18th say, that the French convoy arrived at Limerick on the 8th instant: there came with them mounsieur St. Ruth, who is to command the Irish troops, and two French lieutenant generalls, 106 subaltern officers, 150 cadees, 320 English and Scotch gentlemen, 24 surgeons, 180 bricklayers and masons, 2 bombadeers, 18 gunners, 2 engineers, 26 carpenters, 18 brasse and iron cannon, 6 mortars, 12,000 horse shoes, 6000 bridles and saddles, 2,000 fire arms, great quantity of wheat, oates, and hay, above 20,000 suits of clothes for soldiers, with shoes, stockings, many tents, powder, bullet, match and other ammunition; but brought no men nor money.

Mounsieur St. Jour, a French sea commander, who deserted the service last summer and came into Holland, and discovered some of the French designs, and was much caressed by king William, and brought over with him from the congresse, and was lately sent down to our fleet with admiral Russel, and since return'd to Holland, has made his escape thence into France, with an account of affairs here, being only a spy here on our actions.

The 25th, being the last day of the term, several persons pursuant to their recognizances appeared in the court of kings bench, and were discharged: as, sir Roger Lestrange, mounsieur du Livier, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Mann, Mr. Meynel, capt. Abercroomby, capt. Brooks, Mr. Scudamore, Mr. Donnevall, Bruno Talbot, and several others.

The same night several persons of quality, as, the lord Lovelace, lord Colchester, lord Newburgh, &c., were scowring the streets, and committed some disorders.

The old archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sancroft, not being willing to quitt Lambeth, the queen sent a letter to him to re-

move thence, for that she should have occasion for the chappel there next Sunday; to which he answered, he intended to receive the sacrament there that day; upon which he was sent to again, and told that if he did not comply, the queen would take another course.

The atturny general has orders given him to prosecute Dr. Hicks for the paper he caus'd to be fixt upon the cathedral at Worcester.

The 26th, the parliament mett at Westminster, and were by commission prorogued to the 30th of next June.

The letters from Ireland say, that a party of our forces, under the command of col. Donep, had defeated a body of Irish near Castle Lyons, in the county of Cork, and killed above 50, took 40 horses, with several silver hilted swords, cloaks, arms, and other accoutrements; that two of our frigats had brought into Kingsale a small French privateer of 8 guns and 70 men; they say also, that our army were drawing together at 3 several places, at Belturbet, Cashel, and Mullingar, whence they were to march to the place of general rendevouze, which was at Mullinghar, whither great stores of ammunition and provisions had been sent for the use of the army; they say also, that one Oneal, a major, had deserted the rebells army and was come to Mullinghar; and that Mark Baggot, the spy taken in womans clothes, had been hanged. They say further, that the lords justices and council had published a proclamation there, declaring that the protected Irish papists within and under their majesties protection, should be answerable for all the burnings and devastations committed by the rapparees, unlesse they immediately gave notice of the same, and assist in the taking, destroying, and suppressing such rebells.

Their majesties have been pleased, on the death of Dr. Crofts, late bishop of Hereford, to nominate Dr. Ironside, bishop of Bristol, to succeed him in that see.

The 28th, Dr. Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury elect, was confirm'd at Bow church, and took the oaths of supremacy and against simony; there were present the bishops of Winchester, St. Asaph, Worcester, Salisbury, Bristoll, and Oxford.

A train of 18 brasse canon are ordered to be gott ready at the Tower to be sent by sea to Leith.

Upon the preferment of Dr. Sharp to the archbishoprick of

York, Dr. Scot hath the rectorship of St. Gyles in the Feilds conferred on him.

The lords of the treasury have paid of the fleet for the last years service, and are remitting moneys to our ambassadors and agents abroad.

The 29th, being the commemoration day for the restoration of the royal family, the court, as usual, appeared in splendor, and the band of gentlemen pencioners in their laced coats; and Dr. Fowler preached before the queen at Whitehal.

The sessions at the Old Baily began the 27th, and ended the 29th, where 4 were burnt in the hand, 11 received sentence of death, and 4 were ordered to be whipt, and 45 criminalls pleaded their majesties gratious pardon; one capt. Eures was also convicted for dispersing a scandalous libel, being reflections on Dr. Beveredges sermon before the last convocation.

The justices of peace at Hicks hall have agreed to a kind of ballotting box, to putt in the names of all such persons as they think fitting to take the oathes, that it may not be known who are the informers.

Foreign letters bring, those from Turky bring that the grand vizier had threatned the French ambassador at Constantinople, that if his master doe not speedily remitt the money promised, and quota of officers and engineers to serve the Ottoman troopes, that he should take such measures as would not be for the advantage of France.

Those from Vienna say, that 5,000 men were working on the fortifications at Buda, which was design'd to be made very strong; they say also, that the Turkish army were to rendezvouze at Sophia, and afterwards would divide themselves into three bodies, one to act towards Croatia, another towards Transylvania, and the main body towards Hungary; they say further, that the Rascians had seized some barks near Orsowa in their passage to Belgrade, and that they had surprized the fort of Solimos, near Lippa.

Those from Flanders say, that the French army under the duke of Luxemburgh were by hasty marches advanced as farr as Hall, which place they plundered with all the barbarity imaginable; their design was to have cutt of the garison that was in Hall, which quitted the place but a little before, it not being tenable, as also to have surprized Brussells, but the con-

federate army being advantageously posted between them and Brussells, the French thought not fitt to attempt it, tho' they were at first much superior in number to the confederates; they say also, that the king of England was arrived in the camp from Loo, and had since his coming drawn out the army and offered battle to the French; but they kept close within their lines near Hall, where they are strongly posted.

Orders are given that no passes shal be granted to any to goe beyond sea or to Scotland, unlesse they are well known.

Orders are given for passing a patent for the lord Preston's pardon, and thereon hath his liberty upon bail.

The lords Braidalbin and Tarbat have received a summ of money here, having engaged therewith to keep the clanns in good order, and are gone for Scotland for that purpose; whence we hear that the earls of Hume and Seaforth, with several others, are taken up to secure the peace of that kingdom.

There is a proposal for her majestie to give liberty to our merchants, paying 5*l.* per cent. besides customes, to trade to the East Indies; whereas the company will not licence any under 10*l.* per cent., which if carried on will be very prejudicial to the East India company.

A vessel from New England brings, that that government there offer, in case their majesties will confirm their charter as it was before king James time, that they will reduce Canada to their majesties at their own charges, and build a man of war or two for their majesties service.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 24th say, that lieutenant general Scravenmore, major general Mackay, and major general Rouvigny, are arrived there from England; as also near 100 ships with 500 cariage horses, and other necessaries for the army; they say also, that the train of artillery, consisting of 36 pieces of cannon, besides 12 feild peices and 6 mortars, were goeing to the place of rendevouze near Mullinghar; and they say further, that the arms lately sent from England are distributing among the protestants of that kingdom.

A frigat of their majesties hath lately retaken 3 more of the Hull ships, and brought them into the Downs.

Their majesties have been pleased to constitute Dr. George Hooper dean of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Sharp, preferr'd to the archbishoprick of York.

The 31st, being Whitsunday, Dr. John Tillotson, lord archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrated at Bow church in London, by the bishops of Winchester, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Worcester, Bristoll, and Oxford, being appointed by commission for that purpose; it was performed with the usual solemnities, at which assisted all the great officers of state, and most of the nobility in town.

Queen dowager went the 26th of this month from her house at Hammersmith for the Bath, where she arrived the 28th, and will continue there some time.

The 31st, the late archbishop of Canterbury gave the sacrament at Lambeth, where was a great crowd of all sorts of persons; but the doors were kept shutt, and not above 60 admitted in to communicate.

There were present at the new archbishops consecration these following lords: the duke of Norfolk, marquesse of Carmarthen, earls of Nottingham, Bedford, Dorset, Devon, Bridgwater, Kent, Macclesfeild, Manchester, Stamford, Rivers, Carberry, Monmouth, Warrington; the lords Delaware, Newport, Lucas, Rockingham, and Lovelace: Mr. Barker, first chaplain to his grace, preached the sermon upon the occasion, on John cap. 21. vers. 17, and instead of a feast, as is usual on like occasions, his grace gave 300*l.* towards the building of Pauls; and each new bishop when consecrated will give 100*l.*

Col. Norton, knight of the shire for Hampshire, is lately dead.

The lords of the admiralty have given out orders for the speedy equipping ten fourth rate men of war more, and they are now pressing seamen to mann the same.

The lord Newburgh, sir John Conway, and some others, rambling in the night, fell upon the watch and beat them severely; and since, another scuffle has been with the watch, by two Mr. Stricklands and some others, where a watchman was killed; the latter were taken and committed to Newgate.

The new archbishop hath been to wait on her majestie to pay his duty to her; he was well receiv'd, and wish'd much joy.

The letters from Scotland say, that all things there were very quiet, and the highlanders yet did not appear to give any disturbance. The earl of Hume has been lately taken up, by order of council, and sir Peter Frasier of Doores, and sir Eneas Mac-

pherson, who were the last year in the highland rebellion, are taken up.

Dr. Booth, brother to the earl of Warrington, is made archdeacon of Durrham.

The countesse of Abington died lately.

Diverse clippers and coiners were lately taken in Queen-street, and committed to Newgate.

Major general Kirk and sir John Lanecr, are come from Ireland; the former goes to the army in Flanders, and the latter stays here in England to command under the duke of Leinster, if there should be occasion.

The late archbishop of Canterbury hath taken out of the library at Lambeth all the books which he putt in since his coming to that see, and intends now to carry them away with him.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy that the marquesse de Feuquieres with some French troops had fallen upon the Vaudois at Lucern, but they defended themselves so well that they putt the French to flight, killed 300, and took about 200 prisoners, and shott the marquesse de Feuquiers horse under him: that another party of the Vaudois had taken 100 mules, laden with ammunition for the garison of Pigneroll, and that some of the Spanish troops had taken 9 mules going to the garison of Cazal, and among the plunder was a great summ of money; that the Spanish troops in the Millaneze, and the German troops in the dutchy of Montferrat, began to be in motion towards Savoy: and that a regiment of 800 Grisons were already arrived there.

The letters from Madrid in Spain say that king, upon advice of taking of Mons, had called an extraordinary council, where 'twas debated what means were left to preserve the remainder of Flanders, and 'twas proposed to putt it under the protection of king William and the states general during the war, the towns to be garison'd by half English and Dutch, the other half to be Spaniards; but Ostend and Newport to be wholly in the possession of the English and Dutch as cautionary towns, until their charges be reimburs'd; but this was opposed by others, so it was putt of to another time. Those letters further say, that the king was taken with the symptoms of a dropsy, and no hopes appearing of the queens being with child, the

council concerted about the affair of the succession, since the dauphin makes new pretensions of his right as heir to his mother, tho formerly the French king disclaimed all right thereto upon that account; but the people there incline rather to the house of Austria, and particularly to the elector of Bavaria.

Those from France say, that the mareschal de Lorges had received orders to draw the French army together on the Rhine, and fall into the circle of Suabia and principality of Wirtemburgh, thereby to divert the elector of Bavaria from marching towards Savoy; they say also, that the French king had given out new commissions for raising 7,000 foot and 3,000 horse, and had sent to mounsieur Catinat to attack Carmagnole and then Veillane, and so force a passage over the river Po, and to succour Carall; and to send 10,000 men into Montferrat to join the forces of the dukes of Mantua and Modena, and give a diversion to the troops of Millain. The letters further say, from Brest that the marquesse de Nesmond was arrived there with the convoy that went to Ireland; that the French fleet lay out by Bell Isle, their squadron from Thoulon and those from Rochefort had also joined them, and made near 80 sail, and they would be ready to sail in few days; they also earnestly expected their squadron from Dunkirk; they say also, the arrier band was in arms all along the coast to guard the same: and that they had sent the new converts up further into the country to prevent their joining with the enemy if there should be occasion.

Those from Flanders say, that the French army under the duke of Luxemburgh continued encamp'd at Brain le Compte, near Halle; his army consisted of 43 batallions of foot, 92 squadrons of horse, and 9 of dragoons: that the confederate army, under the king of England, consisting of 49 batallions of foot and 104 squadrons of horse and dragoons, was incampt at Anderleck, near Brussells; that his majestie was very much inclined to a battle, but the French declined it. Those letters further bring, that the marquesse de Boufflers, with 18,000 or 20,000 French, was come before Leige and demanded 2,600,000 livres contribution: which being refused, he began on the 4th to bombard the town, and had sett fire to diverse houses in it; the bishop on this occasion shewed great courage and resolution, having a good body of men in garison, and had secured

some and disarmed others that were most suspitious; the king, on the news hereof, immediately detached 3,000 horse from his camp to join the troops of Hesse under the count de Lippe, who were about 7,000 men, and a party of Brandenburghers, who were all marching to the releif of the town.

The letters from the Hague say, that the duke of Ormond, marquesse of Winchester, the earl of Essex, and the other English volunteers, were arrived there from England in their way to the army in Flanders.

June.—The 3rd, were executed at Tyburn 5 women and 3 men of those that were lately condemned at the sessions house.

Two marine captains on board the fleet quarrelling, they went a shore and fought, and captain Mostyn was killed by captain Gibbons.

Eight companies of the foot guards are marched to releive those at Portsmouth.

The Swedish envoy here has been told in answer to his pressing the release of his masters ships, that they were only stayed to prevent their supplying their majesties enemies with naval stores; and that if they'd unlade and vend them at a marketable price, the commissioners of the navy should take them off their hands, and they should be discharged; and for the Portugal envoy, he offers to be answerable for all the lead that is carried by his masters subjects from hence to France.

A ship putt in at the Lands End sayes, 14 Algerine men of war were at sea, 2 of which gave chase to him, but he producing king Williams passe, they suffered him to proceed on his voyage.

The Diamond frigat, a new ship of 60 guns, and upon the stocks, will be lanched in a fortnights time.

The 4th, the most reverend the lord archbishop of Canterbury was sworn of their majesties privy council.

The queen has sent a letter to the vicechanceller of Cambridge, to have an account what persons in any scholastick preferments have not taken the oaths.

Our fleet are still detained in the Downs by contrary winds; they will consist in the line of battle of five 1st rates, 11 second rates, 33 third rates, and eight 4th rates; and the Dutch consist of 36 sail, 3 of which are flagg ships, and have 92 guns apeice.

The prince of Hesse D'armstadt is gone hence for Ireland to command col. Babingtons regiment.

The letters from Scotland say, that the lord Arran had thonght fitt to retire, to avoid being taken into custody.

Mr. Brown, clerk to the house of lords, died lately; Mathew Johnson, esq. succeeds him, he having a patent for the same.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 2d say, that the great train of artillery was arrived at Mullinghar; that general Douglas with 12,000 men from the north had joined our army.

The 5th, the lord Preston was bailed by the lord cheif justice Holt, with 4 sureties: himself in 2,000*l.* and they each in 1,000*l.* apeice, to appear the 1st day of next term in the court of kings bench and plead his pardon; but tho he hath his pardon, yet he hath no restitution of his estate, which is continned in the kings hands as a security for his good behaviour, and the value will be answered him out of the exchequer.

The 6th, the queen dined at the lord Godolphin's.

The 7th, William Jepthson, esq., secretary to the lords of the treasury, died; several putt in for the place, as Mr. Guy, Charles Bertie, sir Robert Southwel.

Two Dutch foot soldiers of the regiment of blew guards, quarrelled and fought, and killed each other on the place.

The 8th, was a great performance of the artillery company in Tuttle Feilds, in Westminster, where several works were cast up representing the seige of Mons, maintain'd by one party: and the other party, commanded by col. Phillip Howard, threw bombs into it: the beseiged in the action blew up a mine, sallied out, then retreated, and at last capitulated to march out with arms, drumms, &c.; many persons being spectators of it.

The countesse of Salisbury is brought to bed of a son, having been several years without a child.

The 6th, the queen went to Windsor, and saw the lord Portlands Dutch regiment of horse draw into the feild, and ordered them to march for Chester, and so to Ireland; and in her return by Uxbridge took a view of col. Godfrey's regiment of horse, and ordered them to march northward.

The 7th, the lord Preston was admitted the honour to kisse the queens hand.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that in the taking the 9 mules, mentioned in our last, that were goeing to Cazal,

there was found amongst the booty 15,000 crowns in silver, and 1500 pistolls in gold, and several bills of exchange for the paiment of the garison.

Those from Vienna say, that the manuscripts taken at Buda and Belgrade have been perused, and Petronius Arbiter was found among them, which will be speedily printed; they say also, that the elector of Bavaria with 10,000 foot, 6500 horse, and 1600 dragoons of his own and the emperors forces, would begin their march towards Savoy as soon as the elector of Saxony's forces arrived on the Rhine; that the army on the Rhine will consist of 10,000 imperialists, 4000 Bavarians, 14,000 Saxons, and about 20,000 of the circles of Franconia and Suabia: and the imperial army, that are to act against the Turks, will be composed of 24 regiments of foot, each 2100 men: 12 regiments of horse, each 1068 men: 10 of dragoons, each of 1000 men: which with 6000 Brandenburghers will make a body of 80,000 men.

Those from France say, that the count D'estree, with 10 men of war, 20 gallies, and some bombarding vessells, with 2 months provisions on board, was putt to sea from Thoulon.

Those from Flanders say, that the marquisse de Boufflers, after having attackt the citty of Leige with all the fury imaginable for 3 dayes together, and firing many cannon and throwing into the town near 1000 bombs, and burnt some houses, thought fitt, upon the approach of count de Lippe with the Hessian forces, to retire with great precipitation towards Beaufays, having received great losse in the several repulses that were given them, and left 2 cannon behind them; and some of the confederate forces, falling on their rear, took 100 prisoners: they say the French were invited thither by a party of Furstemburghs faction that were in the town, and promised to deliver it up on the throwing in the first bomb.

One of our frigats having lately taken a Danish vessel that came out of Dunkirk, the master of which sayes there are 16 French men of war within that harbour, 4 from 60 to 70 guns, and the rest from 40 to 60, and dare not venture out for fear of our squadron there.

Most of the seamen which came in the Hamborough fleet, consisting of 23 sail, are putt on board our fleet, so that our fleet is now very fully manned.

Our fleet, which has layn some time wind bound in the Downs, are now sailed out, and are now tiding it down with the wind directly against them, and they were at an anchor of Dover the 9th instant.

The dean and chapter of York have, in pursuance of their majesties writ of conge d'elire, unanimously elected Dr. John Sharp to be archbishop of that see; the dean and chapter of Peterborough have also elected Dr. Richard Cumberland to be bishop of Peterborough.

Several prisoners, to the number of 35, were lately sent on shipboard to be transported to the West Indies.

An information of intrusion is brought by the atturny general against the old archbishop of Canterbury and 2 others, for wrongfully detaining and intruding upon the kings possession of Lambeth house, &c.

The countesse of Abington died lately in Oxfordshire.

Her majestie hath sent to the citty of London to borrow 200,000*l.* of them, upon the credit of some of the acts of parliament.

The 12th, being the 1st day of the term, some persons appeared at the court of kings bench pursuant to their recognizances.

Mr. Edward Howard, uncle to the duke of Norfolk, died lately.

The 13th, the lord Preston pleaded their majesties pardon for his attainder of hightreason, at the court of kings bench bar; which the court allowed, and his lordship was discharged.

The foreign letters bring, those from Italy say the French resident at Genoua had demanded of the senate there 800,000 crowns for his master, pretending they had underhand assisted the duke of Savoy and the rest of his masters enemies; which they refused, declaring they were resolved to continue newters during the war.

Those from Savoy say, that mounsieur Catinat was goeing to attack Carmanoglo, thereby to have a passage to succour Cazal, which began to be streightned for want of provisions; that the duke of Savoy was drawing his army together about Moncalier, which, with the forces of the elector of Bavaria and those from Millain, would make above 40,000 men.

Those from Vienna say, that the grand vizier had complained to the grand seignior that the French ambassador had mis-

informed him of the European affairs, for that the emperor would have a great army in Hungary, and had thereon advised the grand seignior to make a peace with the Christians; which had much startled the French ambassador, who thereon opposes it all he can, offering to build the Turk several gallies on the Black sea, and to send him shipwrights to build ships according to the model of the Christians; and that the pentions to the Port and count Teckeley should be speedily sent.

Those from Madrid say, that the French king had underhand offer'd the council to send into Spain the dauphins second son, provided he should be declared heir to that crown, since the king of Spain had no child; and he will restore all he has taken from Spain this 5 years.

Those from Portugal say, that queen was brought to bed of a son the 27th of last month.

Those from Vienna say further, that a party of Heydukes being out had mett with the bassa of Diacova, and fell upon him, defeated the convoy and took him prisoner; and say also, that some parties of the Germans had routed a body of the Turks, killing several and taking some prisoners.

Those from France, that mounsieur Catinat was come before Veillane in Piedmont with his army, understanding the duke of Savoy had drawn most of the forces out of it, and invested it the 28th of last month; and after 4 or 5 dayes besciging it the garison, consisting of about 320 men, surrendred upon discretion, and were carried prisoners of war to Briancon; they say also, that the misery is so great among the common people in Tholouze, that they break open the bakers houses for bread, and order is given to supply them from the more plentiful part of that kingdom.

From Flanders 'tis wrote, that tho the French had agreed by the cartel for exchange of prisoners, to exchange Dutch prisoners taken at the battle of Fleurs, for Irish prisoners of the same quality that we took at the Boyn and at Cork; yet we having sent to Dunkirk some Irish to that end, the French refused to exchange the Dutch officers for such cowards, and so left them in the streets, where they would have perisht had not mounsieur Opdam (appointed to take care of prisoners) releived them; the common soldiers they did exchange, but sent the Irish to Thoulon and Marseilles (as supposed) to serve on

board the gallies; that the king continues encampt with the confederate army at Anderleck near Brussells, which consisted of about 60,000 men, and expected quickly to be join'd by the Lunenburgh forces; that the duke of Ormond, and the rest of the English nobility from England, were arrived in the camp; that the French army continued encampt still at Brain le Comte, and that the king of England went out daily with parties of horse to view the enemies camp, and to see if he could engage them to a battle, of which he was very impatient; that a party of 40 Spanish horse being foraging, were taken by a party of French, and that a like party of French horse were met by a party of Brandenburgh horse, the former of which were cut off: they say also, that a duel had been fought between the marquesse of Winchester and the earl of Scarborough, in which the 1st was disarmed: they say further, that the bishop of Leige has confiscated the estates of several for corresponding with the French, and had banish't several out of the citty for the same: they say further, the marquesse de Boufflers had laid a bridge over the Meuse, to join the duke of Luxemburgh if occasion serv'd; that the duke of Zell was marching with part of his forces to join the confederate army, and the rest, with those of Hanouer and the bishop of Munster, are left behind to observe the king of Denmark, who is drawing a body of men near Hamburgh.

Those from Rome say, there was no likelyhood of the cardinals coming to the election of a pope, they being still as much divided as ever; they say, that the French gallies were come before Civita Vecchia with a design, as thought, to fright the cardinalls to chuse a pope to their mind.

A batallion of the English foot guards quartered at Portsmouth, and have been newly releived, are come to town, in order to be clothed.

The dean and chapter of Ely have unanimously elected, in pursuance of their majesties conge d'elire, Dr. Simon Patrick, bishop of Chichester, to be bishop of Ely; and the dean and chapter of Glocester have elected Dr. Edward Fowler to be bishop of that see.

Their majesties have also been pleased to nominate Dr. Richard Kidder, dean of Peterborough, to be bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dr. John Hall to be bishop of Bristol.

The letters from Ireland say, that several vessells with recruits and money were arrived at Dublin, as also col. Tolmash in the Mary yatch; that our army were advanced towards Ballymore, leaving a body of men in Mullinghar, who were reducing the fortifications of that place to a lesser compasse, that fewer men might defend it; some deserters also say, that the French general, since his arrival there, issues out all his orders in the French kings name, and has required several officers there to take new commissions from the French king.

The 15th, the lord cheif justice Pollexfen died at his house in Lincolns Inn Feilds, occasioned by a sudden breaking of a vein within, some dayes before; several putt in to succeed him, as, the lord cheif baron, sir Robert Atkins, and sir George Treby, the atturny general, sir Robert Sawyer, sir John Trevor &c., but one of the two first are the likeliest.

Foreign letters bring, those from Italy say, that the marquesse de Leganez, the new governour of Millain, was arrived at Milan, where the old governour delivered up the government to him.

Those from Vienna say, that the Rascians under the command of their famous capt. Antonio, had retaken the island of Orsowa, and cutt off a great many Turks posted there; they say also, that sir Wm. Hussey, the English ambassador, had begun his journey for Constantinople, and was arrived at Belgrade on his way thither; and had been received by the Turks all the way with great honour and respect, who expresse no little desire to a peace.

Those from the Rhine say, that the forces of the elector of Saxony are within a few daies march of the imperial army, who continued at Wisseloch, near Heidelbergh; they say a great many French deserters were come from the French army to Mentz.

Those from Flanders say, that the king decamped the $\frac{7}{17}$ from Anderleck, and marched to Digom, between Brussels and Vilvord; the next day they marched to Bethlem abbey, near Louvain; the king, before he decampt, sent about 5000 men to Brussells to guard that place.

Those from France say, that there was a great scarcity of provisions, even next to a famine, in some places about Guienne and Berne, where corn is at 16*s*. a bushel; they are fore'd to

send great quantities from Brittany and other parts to furnish the poor with.

Letters from the Isle of Weight say, the English and Dutch fleet were, the 15th, five leagues south of the Isle of Weight.

One Mr. Sandcroft, nephew to the late archbishop of Canterbury, and one Mr. Bryan, one of his servants, have appeared to the information of intrusion brought against them, but the archbishop has not yet appeared.

The letters from Scotland say, that the privy council there had before them a processe against the town of Aberdeen for affronting the kings visitors there, in order to fine them; they say also, that the earl of Lauderdail died lately in Edingburgh, and would be interred at Haddingtown, the seat of his ancestors; they say further, that the highlanders continued very quiet, and many of them came in and took the oaths of fidelity to their majesties; they bring also, that a proclamation had been published discharging the rendevouze of the militia of that kingdom, but that the officers and leaders thereof were ordered to take care they were well provided with horses and arms, and ready to march on the next summons.

Letters from Ireland of the 9th say, that general Ginkle marched with their majesties forces the 6th from Mullinghar, and being on the way he was joined by general Douglas, with the forces from the north; that on the 7th they came before Ballimore, a town 10 miles on this side Athlone: the general sent a summons to col. Vlick Bourke, the governour, to surrender, who refusing to comply, batteries were raised, and the guns played, and did good execution: the 7th, we took a fort commanded by a serjt. and 12 men, who fired on our men and killed two of them, for which the serjt. was immediately hanged up: the next day our guns continued firing, and made two breaches, whereon things were prepared for an assault, but the garison hanging out a white flagg in the evening, they ceased firing, and the governour and several officers came out and submitted at discretion, whereon col. Earl marched in with 400 firelocks and took possession of the place; the garison consisted of 780 men, 4 feild officers, 16 captains, 14 lieutenants, 12 ensigns and cornets, and 259 rapperies well armed, laying down their arms, were made prisoners of warr: there were also in the place 1,000 women and children, with many cowes and sheep,

and some horses, some salt beefe, 4 barrells of powder, 2 cannon: we had not above 8 men killed in this attack, and the Irish lost 150. The men were sent prisoners to Dublin, and the women were sent towards Connaught, to help consume the Irishes provisions.

There have been several hearings before the council, between the lord Baltimore and col. Copley, about the government of Maryland: it is at last decided in favour of the colonel, who is preparing to goe thither.

Sir Basil Dixwell and sir Roger Langley are made auditors of the excise, in the room of col. Birch, deceased.

There are 10,000 arms more lately shipt off at the Tower, to be sent to Ireland to arm the militia there.

The 17th, major Parsons was tryed at the kings bench court for the murder of one capt. Wade, of Essex, about 14 years since, and was upon full evidence convicted of wilful murder.

The 18th, the lord mayor of London, according to custom, held a bridge feast, and drank to sir Wm. Ashurst for one of the sherifs of London, with a proviso that the common hall on midsummer day confirm him.

The same day, several lords of the council, as the marquesse of Caermarthen, &c., went into the citty and borrowed 120,000*l.* for the queen, which was complyed with by the lord mayor and common council, upon the security of the tobacco act (which is a good fund now, the Dutch being paid of their 600,000*l.*), the linnen act, and that for East India goods, at 8*l.* per cent.

Foreign letters bring, those from Leghorn say capt. Crawly in the Reserve frigat was arrived there from Tunis and Tripoli, having confirmed the peace between their majesties and those governments; and burnt 3 French ships in the bay of Tunis, with the consent of the bassa.

Those from Savoy say, that mounsieur Catinat came before Carmagnole the 7th, and the 9th the garison surrendred and marched to Turin.

Those from the Rhine say, that the French had been destroying the countrey all about Mentz, and done much mischeif; but some of the garison there had mett with some of the French and cutt them off.

Those from Flanders say, that the $\frac{10}{20}$ the confederate army decamped from Bethlem abbey and marched to Parch: the next

day to Durin Beavichin; and thence intended to march towards Namur, and tis believed he has a design upon Dinant or Philippevile: his army consists of 60,000 men, and will be joined in few dayes by the troops of Lunenburgh and those of Hesse; that the French army continued as yet at Brain le Comte, but had sent to mark out a camp at Cambron.

Letters from Newcastle say, that some Barbadoes merchant men were arrived there homeward bound.

A French privateer of the Lands End hath taken three or 4 small English merchant ships, of which the Dove from Barbadoes is one.

Henry Guy, esq. is made secretary to the lords of the treasury, in the room of Mr. Jepthson deceased.

Thomas Freke, esq. is chosen a member of parliament for Melcomb Regis in Dorsetshire.

The common council, after they had voted to lend the queen the money desired, it was proposed that the act of common council in sir Wm. Pritchards mayoralty (which was, that the person the lord mayor drank too at the Bridge house feast should be one of the sherifs) might be repealed; and being putt to the question, there was 35 yeas and 30 noes, so carried for repealing; but before twas drawn up, the noes withdrew, so there were not enough left to make a common council, so the act continues in force; thence the lord mayor went to the Bridge house, and drunk to sir Wm. Ashurst, as a recommendatory sherif for the ensuing year, if approv'd by the common hall on the 24th of June next, otherwise no good sherif.

Letters from the western ports say, that the English and Dutch fleets passed by Portland the 16th, and that evening anchored of Lime, and that the 19th they passed by Plymouth to the westward.

The letters from Ireland say, that since the taking Ballymore our men were imployed in repairing the breaches and levelling the works; and staid to expect the prince of Wirtemberg to join them with his army from Munster, consisting of about 12,000 men, and the arrival of the pontoons; and then our army would march towards Athlone to invest that place, near which, on the other side the Shannon, the Irish are drawn together under the command of mounsieur St. Ruth, their French general, being about 25,000 men; and the letters from Dublin

of the 15th say, the tin boats or pontoons were then coming in, and preparations were making to send them away immediately to the army.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the French troops had burnt the duke of Savoys palace at Rivoli, and were drawn pretty near Turin, as if they had some design to attack that place, which was provided with a garison of 10,000 men.

Those from Paris say that the French fleet, consisting of 69 men of warr, which lay at Belle Isle, were ordered to return to Brest for their greater security; they say also, their troops in Savoy had taken Carmagnole, in Savoy; and that the town of Urgal, in Catalonia, was surrendred to their troops.

Those from Flanders say, that 4000 foot and 3000 horse, of the troops of Leige, had joined the confederate army at Beauvichin; that the 23rd the army decamped from thence to Opprebaix, near Maleure, where they received a reinforcement of 6 regiments; the 24th, the landgrave of Hesse, with 9600 men, join'd the army; the 25th, 6000 horse, foot, and dragoons of Brandenburghers join'd the army, which is now increased to near 90,000 men, which would now march towards Namur.

The 22d, was a long tryal at the court of kings bench in an action of the case for a false return of the plaintiff, sir Peter Rich, not to be duly chosen chamberlain of London, against sir Thomas Pilkington, lord mayor of London: the tryal was very long; at last the jury found for the plaintiff, and gave 130*l.* damages.

Letters from Scotland say, that some prisoners in the Isle of Basse had watch'd their opportunity and seiz'd the centry, and secured that island, and declared against this government.

Charles Godolphin, esq. is made a commissioner of the customes, in the room of Mr. Guy, made secretary to the treasury.

The lord De la Ware is lately married to one Mrs. Freeman, a widow, and daughter to Mr. Salaway, a merchant, worth 20,000*l.*

Our merchants have letters which say the French have taken a merchant ship in the Streights, on board of which was sir Wm. Hussey the English ambassadors baggage.

Col. Bampfeild, a gentleman of Devonshire, riding hastily down a hill, fell from his horse and broke his neck.

Dr. Pelling is preferred to the living of Petworth in Sussex, worth 500*l.* per ann.

Mr. Henry Ireton is put in gentleman of horse to the king, in the room of sir Henry Hobart, who could not attend that service, having a great law suit to attend.

Dr. Freeman is made dean of Peterborough.

The 23rd, major Parsons was brought to the kings bench bar, and received sentence of death, as usual in cases of murder, and produc'd a repreive of execution from the queen till the 20th of July next, which was allowed, so he was remanded.

The same day, a letter was delivered to the lord cheif baron, sitting in the court of exchequer, subscrib'd J. Winter, importing that the court would be moved by the kings council to make a rule of court on the information of intrusion brought against Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and bid him beware what rule he made; and accordingly afterwards it was moved by the kings council, and the court made a rule that the Dr. should plead this day, or judgment should be for the king, tho it was opposed by serjt. Pemberton, who moved the court for an imparlance till next term, but it was denied.

The letters from Ireland say, that the pontoons landed at Dublin the 16th, and the next day were sent towards the army, who were on their march towards Athlone; that a considerable detachment was sent under the command of the lord Lisburn to Lanesborough bridge, while the main body advanced the direct road to Athlone.

The lord Hallifax waited on the queen the 23rd, with a message from queen dowager, desiring leave to goe to Portugal; to which her majestie returned answear by the lord Nottingham, that she was very ready to doe her all the kindnesse she could, but must in this matter first acquaint the king.

The 24th, major general Kirks equipage went hence for Flanders with above 30 ledd horses and sumpter horses, and himself will quickly follow.

The affair about the bankers debt and striking of tallies was argued again this term in the court of exchequer; and the 1st Tuesday in Michaelmas term is appointed to have the judgment of the court.

The 23rd, in the evening, Dr. Sandcroft, late archbishop of Canterbury, retired privately from Lambeth, and lodges about Temple barr.

Mr. justice Dolben, in his charge to the grand juries of Middlesex, in the court of kings bench, directed them to enquire after malecontents to this government, such as disturb'd the peace of the kingdom by dispersing seditious and false news.

One Walker, a notorious highway man, and of the Golden Farmers gang, was apprehended the 24th, and carried before the lord cheif justice; and was very impudent, declaring he did not own him for a judge, king James being his lawful soveraign.

The 24th, being midsummer day, was the day of election according to custom of the citty officers, the sherifs, chamberlain, and others; sir Wm. Ashurst was agreed on all sides to be duly elected for one of the sherifs: then alderman Gore and alderman Levett were putt up for the other, and a poll being demanded, was granted accordingly: sir Peter Rich and Mr. Leonard Robinson were putt up for chamberlain, and a poll was demanded and granted, which lasted till 6 this evening: and then the books were closed for this day.

Dr. Sandcroft, the late archbishop of Canterbury, not pleading according to the rule of the court of common pleas, judgment is entred against him, and a writ of possession taken out to the sherif of Surrey to execute the same.

One Mr. Brown, taken a while since in the Holland pacquet boat and carried to Dunkirk, arrived here, being exchanged for a French lieutenant: he sayes the English have done great service in blocking up the French men of war in that harbour: he brings an account that there are there 19 men of war in all: 4 of them carry 64 guns apeice, and were disabled in last summers fight and towed in thither, but now refitted; the rest are from 36 to 50 guns each; they are blockt up by 7 English and 5 Dutch men of war. He sayes the French are much concerned at it, for that there are other vessells there with naval stores for their fleet, which they have been forced to unlade there; as also other vessells design'd for Scotland.

Letters from the Downs say, that some of our men of war had taken 2 Swedish men of war and 6 merchant ships, goeing

into Dunkirk laden with naval provisions, and sent them into the Downes to be kept till further orders.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that tho the conclave had now lasted above 4 months, yet there appeared no prospect of coming to a choice, the two factions being as much divided as ever.

Those from Savoy confirm that the town of Carmagnolo was surrendred the 9th to the French on the 9th, (*sic*) the garison being conducted to Turin with arms, bag and baggage: they say also, that discovery had been made of a design to betray the citty of Turin to the French, by leaving one of the ports open one night, of which the French were to take possession, which was the reason of their drawing so near that place: they say further, that duke Schonberg was arrived in Savoy, and that since the same many French protestants had deserted the French and come over to him.

Those from Vienna say, that from Constantinople they had advice that the Spahi's joined with the Asiatick forces that were ordered for Hungary, began to mutiny, and would not march: but demanded the persons of the grand vizier, the French ambassador, the tefterdar, and count Teckeley, as persons who obstructed peace with the Christians; on which the vizier and ambassador retired to Adrianople: they declared also for deposing the present sultan, and setting up the son of Mahomet the 4th on the throne: the letters also from Germany say that the emperor had declared prince Louis of Baden viceroy of Hungary.

Those from the Rhine say, that the elector of Saxony was arrived at Hailbron, and that his forces were within a day or two's march of the imperial forces at Manheim; they say all the imperial and Bavarian regiments design'd for the assistance of the duke of Savoy were actually on their march towards Piedmont, and would march through the Grisons countrey, but that the elector himself had been indisposed, so that he had not yet been able to goe.

Those from France say, that their fleet was returned to Brest from Bell Isle, and lay ready there to sail, being about 70 men of warr.

Those from Flanders say, the confederates army decamped the $\frac{16}{26}$th from Opprebaix to Gemblours, where they now were

expecting the coming up of a train of battering artillery from Maestricht, with which 'tis believed they will beseige some place, either Dinant or Philipville, places between the Sambre and the Meuse, where the French have laid up great magazines; they say also, that Luxemburghs army was much increased, and was decamped and came to Binch, near Mons, where he now continues encamped.

The 25th, Mathew Crone, having a long time layn under an attainder of high treason, came to the kings bench bar, and there pleaded their majesties pardon, which was allowed, and he was discharged.

The same day also, one Philemon Coddon, a surveyor of the kings customes at Bristol, was tried on an information for suffering the king to be cheated in his customs at Bristoll; and upon full evidence was convicted of the same.

Letters from the West Indies say, that the Spaniards in Hispaniola had fallen upon the French factories in that island, killed 2000 French, took 2 or 3 ships, and destroyed their plantations.

The letters from our fleet say, that the English and Dutch fleets appeared of Plymouth the 19th; but the wind turning against them, and blowing very hard, they were forced back into Torbay, from whence we hear they sailed again the 23d to the westward.

A vessel come from the westward brings, that he came thro' the French fleet the 18th, which lay then about 5 leagues south west of Ushant: and consisted of about 80 men of war, 30 fireships, besides some frigats and tenders.

Dr. Welwood is sent down to the west to provide medicines and other necessaries for sick and wounded men, if our fleet should come to an engagement.

The 26th, the sherifs declared how the poll stood for the officers of the citty of London: sir Wm. Ashurst had 3631 voices, alderman Levet 2252, and alderman Gore 1779, for sherifs; and for chamberlain, sir Peter Rich had 1882, and Robinson 2155. The two first were declared sherifs; but a scrutiny was demanded for sir Peter Rich for the chamberlain's place and granted: and the common hall was adjourned for a week.

The 26th, was a tryal at the exchequer bar, between the

kings patentees and sir Cairbury Price, about a royal mine of silver in the defendants ground in Wales; it lasted long, but the jury found for the defendant that it was but a lead mine.

The 27th, the undersherif of Surrey, with some messengers and others, took possession of Lambeth house for the king, but were opposed by Mr. Sandcroft, the late archbishops nephew: however, some were left in possession for the king.

He has also since taken possession of the pallace at Croydon.

Mr. Pooley, their majesties ambassador to Savoy, is gone to reside there.

The Aleppo Merchant, a Jamaica ship of 20 guns, outward bound, was unfortunately blown up in the river, and all her cargo lost.

Sir Peter Rich has quitted the scrutiny for chamberlain; so that Robinson stands duly chosen.

Foreign letters bring, those from Vienna say the hussars of Segedin, with a body of Rascians, had taken from the Turks a great booty of cattle and 12 barks, which the Turks were sending to Belgrade; and confirm also the commotions at Constantinople, which retarded the march of the Turkish troops.

Those from the Streights say, that a merchant ship had taken there a French tartan prize, on board of which were considerable bills of exchange, remitted to the king of Polands courtiers from the king of France, to divert that king from joining with the emperor to oppose the Turks; therein also the French king congratulates prince James on his mariage, sending him a present of 50,000 crowns and a jewel of good value.

Those from the Rhine say, that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered at Mentz, carried on by one of the commissaries of that place, to betray the same to the French.

Those from France say, that their fleet, under the count D'estree in the Mediterranean, were sailed towards the coast of Catalonia, with a design to beseige some place by sea, whilst their forces attack it by land; they say also their fleet, consisting of 70 men of war and 30 fireships, sailed from Brest the 25th of this month.

Those from Flanders say that the king, with the confederate army, continued encamped still at Gemblours; and the French army at Estienne St. Piere, near Mons.

The 29th, the new archbishop of Canterbury did his homage

to the queen in the private chappel at Whitehal; and the next day he took his place in the house of lords.

The 30th, the parliament mett again at Westminster, and were by commission prorogued to the 3d of August next.

The letters from Scotland say, the council had examined further into the affair about Aberdeen, and had committed the provost of that town to the Tolbooth, and that some others of the ringleaders were committed to prison; they say also, that the earl of Perth, late lord chancellor, had his liberty on bail for his health sake; they say also, that the laird of Girletown was committed to the Tolbooth, on suspicion of releiving the rebells in the Basse: and that the highlanders were very quiet, and that kingdom in a peaceable condition.

Letters from Falmouth say, that the English and Dutch fleets were seen on the 24th instant off of that place, standing to the westward.

The letters from Dublin in Ireland of the 25th bring, that the prince of Wirtemburgh with the forces under his command had joined us at Ballimore; that our men, having repaired the damage done there by our batteries, and made some new works, left in it a garison of 500 men, under the command of lieutenant col. Purcel: decamped thence the 18th, and came before the town of Athlone the 19th: that on the 20th, in the morning, our batteries were finished, and by the afternoon our guns had made considerable breaches: so that all things were disposed for a storming the town, which was accordingly begun at 6 in the evening: our men attack'd it very furiously, so that the garison in great confusion quitted the town, and retired over the bridge to Connaught side, and many of them leapt into the Shannon and were drowned, so our men took possession of the town: we lost not above 20 men in this action: brigadeer Stewart was wounded, lieutenant col. Goor was shott at the breach, and lieutenant col. Kirk, of Villiers regiment, was killed with a cannon shott on a hill when viewing the town. Our men since have begun to raise batteries against the castle and the enemies works to the town on the other side of the river.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy, that the French, since the taking of Carmagnole, had beseiged Coni; they say also, that the governour of Millain had concluded with the duke of Mantua a treaty of neutrality.

Those from Vienna say, the Rascians have taken Titul, a place near Belgrade, and that the Turks had abandoned Peter Waradin and Illock.

Those from the Rhine say, that the Saxon troops had join'd the imperial army at Wisselock, near Heidelbergh, and that they are thence going to Manheim; and that the king of Sweden had ordered 3000, his quota of men to serve on the Rhine, to march and join the confederate army there.

Those from Flanders say, that the armies continue posted as before: that the train of artillery was not yet arrived in the confederate army, but as soon as it did 'twas beleived they should passe the Sambre and attack either Dinant or Philipville; they say also that several Swisse had deserted the French, and come into the confederate army.

An expresse from the fleet sayes, that they were come of the coast of France about Ushant, and heard by a vessel that the French fleet had sailed 6 daies before ours came thither, but could not tell which way they were gone; that our admiral, concluding they were gone towards Ireland to intercept our Smirna fleet, sailed directly for Kingsale.

The letters from Dublin bring, that the pontoons were arrived in our camp the 23d, and that they were preparing to lay them over the Shannon.

The court of exchequer have granted a new tryal to the patentees against sir Carbury Price, about his leaden mine.

July.—The 1st instant being the last day of the term, some persons appeared on their recognizances, and were discharged. Father Francis came up by habeas corpus, and prayed to be bailed, but denied, and told he should be tried next sessions. Sir Robert Parker came up by habeas corpus, being outlawed for hightreason, and having a writ of error allowed him by their majesties favour to reverse the same, but the bail he produced being insufficient he was remanded: the same day also, the persons concerned in cheating the king in his customs at Bristoll came to the court of kings bench to receive their judgment: Coddon, who was convicted by verdict, was fined 100*l.*, and Byron and Bullard, who confest it, were fined each 200*l.*: and ordered all of them to appear at the next assizes for Bristol, in the court there, with a paper on their breasts signifying their crime.

The 1st, the earl of Salisbury and young Mr. Hambden supped at the earl of Oxfords, and hapned to have some words between them, and to prevent a duel his lordship is confined.

The 2d, Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, Dr. Moor, bishop of Norwich, Dr. Patrick, bishop of Ely, Dr. Ironside, bishop of Chichester, were confirmed at Bowchurch, and will be consecrated on Sunday next.

The same day, the two new sherifs gave bond to hold, and Mr. Robinson was sworn chamberlain.

Henry Bainton, esq., a member of parliament for Calne, in Wiltshire, died lately.

Some merchants have been taken up and committed for high treason in transporting lead into France.

A great suit in chancery is commenced between the dutchesse of Albemarle and the earl of Bath, about part of the estate of the late duke of Albemarle.

The letters from the camp before Athlone in Ireland bring, that our batteries were finished, consisting of 24 pounders and 18 pounders, and began to batter the castle and the works of the town on the other side of the Shannon: and that we had six mortars which played, whereby good part of the castle, &c. were beaten down; that our forces had gained all the bridge but one arch, which the beseiged had broke down, and our men were repairing it: that our pontoons were laid crosse the river, and did not doubt but we should be masters of the place in few dayes, tho the Irish army lay on the other side of the town, within two miles of it.

The last letters from the fleet say, that the English fleet were some few leagues off of Ushant, looking for the French fleet, whom they could not hear of; but imagining they were gone towards Ireland, admiral Russel was gone after them.

The earl of Clarendon was, the 4th, bailed out of the Tower, on his giving security to live at Cornbury, his seat in Oxfordshire.

The benchers of the Inner Temple, having given orders for bricking up their little gate leading into Whitefryers, and their workmen being at work thereon, the Alsatians came and pull'd it down as they built it up: whereupon the sherifs were desired to keep the peace, and accordingly came, the 4th, with their officers; but the Alsatians fell upon them, and knockt several

of them down, and shott many guns amongst them, wounded several, two of which are since dead; a Dutch soldier passing by was shott thro' the neck, and a woman into the mouth; sir Francis Child himself, one of the sherifs, was knockt down, and part of his gold chain taken away. The fray lasted several hours, but at last the Alsatians were reduced by the help of a body of the kings guards; divers of the Alsatians were seized and sent to prison.

The 5th, being Sunday, Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, Dr. Moor, bishop of Norwich, Dr. Fowler, bishop of Glocester, and Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, were consecrated at Bow church, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, Worcester, Chichester, and Bristol.

The 6th, the flagg was displayed at the Tower and the guns discharged, being the duke of Glocesters birth day, who is now 2 years old.

By an expresse from our camp in Ireland, we have an account that on the 30th of last month 1500 granadeers of our army forded the Shannon, passing thro the water up to the breast, with their hands up and their fuzees slung behind them; the enemy fired at them, but our men advanced very bravely, throwing their granadoes amongst the enemy, forced them at last from their posts, and entred the town, and made themselves masters of it in an hours time: they killed in the attack near 1000 Irish, and took about 300 prisoners, and amongst them major general Maxwell. In this brave action we lost not above 50 men, and took in the place 6 brasse cannon and two mortars; our men were forced to wade the river, the Irish having rendered our pontoons unserviceable by cutting of them, and setting them afloat; major general Tolmash contributed much to this great action; major generals Tetau and Mackay, the brigadier Melonier, the prince of D'armstadt, the duke of Wirtemburgh, lieutenant general, count Nassau, and brigadier Bellasis, greatly contributed also hereto.

The foreign letters bring, those from Vienna say that the Rascians have taken from the Turks the castle of Titul, and cutt in peices 4 or 500 Turks: and that the Turks had abandoned Illock and Peter Waradin, into which the Germans had putt garisons; they say also, that col. Polland had fallen upon

a body of 2000 Turks not far from Belgrade, and defeated them, killing 400 and taking several prisoners.

Those from the Rhine say, that the elector of Saxony's army had joined the confederate forces near Hydelberg, and were on their march towards Manheim; they say also, that the French army lay near Creutznach, and had attaqued the castle of Algesheim, of which they had made themselves masters of, the garison, consisting of 60 men, surrendring upon articles.

Those from Flanders say, that a conspiracy had been discovered at Bruges, to betray that town to the French: some of the inhabitants were to fire the magazine, whilst others opened the gates to a party of French who were drawn that way: that the confederate army lay encamped at Gemblours, the French by Soignies and Enghien.

A new form of prayer is privately printed, said to be composed by the late bishop of Bath and Wells: wherein the restauration of king James, and the confusion of his enemies, is prayed for, and that God would be pleased to pour down his Spirit upon the afflicted part of his church in these distracted times.

There are also several private meetings of Jacobites and other disaffected persons, wherein they pray only for the king, the queen, the prince, the queen dowager, with all the royal family.

The 8th, 150 Switz that deserted the French service in Flanders and came over hither, went to Whitehal: some of them were ordered to fill up the Dutch blew foot guards, and the rest are ordered for recruits in Ireland.

The same day, the judges attended at Whitehal, and received their instructions from the lord president how to behave themselves in their respective circuits.

The same day, the sessions began at the Old Baily, where one Peter de Vose was convicted and fined 40 marks for compounding of fireballs; the two Mr. Stricklands, and 3 others, concerned in killing a watchman, were found guilty of manslaughter: for which the court reprimanded them in not finding it murder, and an appeal was lodged against them by the widdow of the deceased.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the conclave could not agree in the choice of a pope, the cardinalls being as much divided as ever.

Those from Turin in Savoy say, that duke Schonberg was arrived there, and that he was received there with marks of great respect; that a body of French forces, under the marquesse of Feuquieres, had besciged Coni, a town in Savoy, which made a vigorous defence, and had repulsed the enemy in several attacks, having in it a good garison, many of them Vaudois and French protestants; the duke of Savoy detached a good body of men to relieve them: on which the marquesse de Fewquieres raised the seige, and retired with great precipitation, having lost 1000 men in the seige and left behind him many sick and wounded men, and great quantities of bread and corn.

Those from Vienna say, that sir Wm. Hussey, the English ambassador to the Ottoman Port, was arrived at Adrianople, and had audience of the grand vizier with marks of great respect, who shewed great inclinations to a peace: a project for which had been sent to the emperor for his approbation.

Those from the Rhine say, that the confederate army had passed the Rhine near Manheim.

Those from Flanders say, that the king of England with the confederate army lay still at Gemblours: and that part of their artillery was arrived at Namur from Maestricht, and the rest would be there in a day or two, the whole consisting of 70 peices of great cannon, besides lesser peices and mortars: which when arrived 'twas believed they would passe the Sambre and attack Dinant or Philipville.

Those from France say, that king had formed a new oath, which he intended should be tendred to the new converts, and those that refused should be sent to the gallies; the substance of it is, I, &c., doe in the presence of God solemnly swear, that without any compulsion whatsoever I am sincerely reconciled to the Roman faith: and that I firmly believe the doctrine thereof to be only conducive to my salvation, and account the pretended reformed religion heretical: and I swear that I will with my life and fortune defend Lewis the 14th, my lawful soveraign, and will never succour or countenance any of his enemies by sea or land, at this time of war against him.

The letters from the West Indies say, that the Spaniards in the island of Hispaniola had fallen upon the French settlements near Cape Francois, and had engaged about 900 on a side: the fight lasted long and was very bloody, 600 French being killed on the spott, with their general, mounsieur d' Cussey, many

officers, and most of the gentry of the island; the Spaniards lost not above 200 men, and destroyed all that settlement.

The 10th, the queen sent a letter to the justices of peace of Middlesex, at Hicks hall, requiring them to use the most effectual means for putting the lawes in execution against prophane swearing and cursing, prophaning the Lords day, drunkennesse, and such immoralities.

The letters from Ireland confirm the taking of the Irish part of the town of Athlone by storm, on the 30th of the last month: that there were 1000 Irish found killed in the place, with 4 colonels and other officers, with old col. Grace, the governour. Since this, the Irish army are decamped and marched to Ballinasloe, a passe 10 miles towards Galloway; that our army, since the taking Athlone, had past the Shannon with the cannon, and our soldiers were busied in clearing the ditches of the dead: the letters also say, that the Irish have quitted Lanesborough and James Town, which the lords justices have ordered to be secured by our militia.

The 11th, the prince and princesse of Denmark went from Whitehal to Tunbridge, to passe some time there.

An expresse from Bristoll brings the joyful news of the arrival of the English and Dutch Smirna fleets at Kingsale in Ireland, consisting of about 20 men of warr, and about 70 merchant ships.

The foreign letters bring, those from Vienna say that count Marsilio was arrived there with letters from the English ambassador, with an account of the great inclination the Turks shewed to a peace; he confirms the late reports of an insurrection at Constantinople, but that it was timely suppressed by the grand vizier.

Those from the Rhine say, that 8000 French, under the command of the marquis d' Uxelles, opposed the imperialists passing that river: however, the Germans not only passed the same, but posted themselves in the enemies retrenchment, which they abandoned, and left 12 peices of cannon there: after which the whole army passed the Rhine, and 'twas beleived they would march and beseige Landau.

Those from Savoy confirm the raising the seige of Coni, but with much larger particulars: they say the French lost in the seige and in their retreat 3000 men, and left behind them se-

veral peices of cannon, with a great quantity of ammunition and bombs; they say also that the French that blockade Montmelian had a design to have surprized that place, but were prevented by the governours sending out a detachment who fell upon the French, and cutt of 500 of them, and rais'd the blockade.

Those from Flanders confirm the account of a conspiracy to have betrayed the town of Bruges to the French, and another to have betrayed the citty of Brussells to them, for which several have been seized; they say that his majestie continued with the confederate army still at Gemblours, and the French army lay about Mons; and speak that lieutenant col. Deuen with 200 Brandenburgh horse, had surprized a party of 400 French horse, near Aix la Chapelle, killed 90 of them, and took 80 prisoners and 60 horses, with little losse to him.

Several companies of the royal regiment of foot guards being new cloath'd, appeared the 13th in Hide park, where a Dutch soldier or two, for deserting their colours, were shott to death.

Letters from the East Indies to our merchants say, that 6 French men of war were arrived in those parts, where they had seized a small vessel or two belonging to the Dutch and us, and had attack'd some other ships of ours there, but they maintained a sharp fight with them, and obliged them to retire.

The letters from Ireland confirm the arrival of the English and Dutch Smirna fleet at Kingsale, in Ireland, having been 7 weeks in their passage from Cadiz, and had mett with very foul weather: those letters also say, that several ships with ammunition, artillery, and other utensills of war, together with the lord Portlands regiment of horse, and the Monmouth yatch, on board of which was the lord Cutts, were all safely arrived at Dublin, and that a great quantity of powder, ball, &c., with some tin boates, were sent under the convoy of the said regiment towards the army; they say also, that col. Deering, the 3d coll. of that name (brothers to sir Edward) were dead since this Irish warr; they say further, that the Irish army consisted of near 30,000 men, and 'twas beleiv'd would try one push, in order to which they had quitted several places, and had drain'd their garisons to reinforce their army.

Wrote from Portsmouth, that the St. David, a brave fourth rate frigat, sunk in that harbour above a year since, was very likely to be weigh'd up with all her guns.

The lord Dartmouth is taken up and committed to the custody of the serjeant at armes.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that 5 or 6000 of the German forces are arrived in the state of Millain, and the rest are speedily expected.

Those from Vienna say, that a party of Rascians and Hungarians had taken 300 waggons laden with provisions, that were goeing from Belgrade towards Temeswaer: that another party had taken 16 more, goeing to Great Waradin: and that the Rascians had defeated a body of Turks near Mitrovitz, and cutt off 1000 of them.

Those from the Rhine say, the French army were much surprized to find the confederate forces had passed the Rhine, whereon the mareschal de Lorge had drawn out of the neighbouring garisons all the forces he could spare to reinforce his army, which was not yet in a condition to oppose the confederates.

Those from Flanders say, that the duke of Luxemburgh with the French army lay at La Bussiere, near Thuin, but that part of it had passed the Sambre; they mention also the death of mounsieur de Louvois, the prime French minister of state, of an apoplexy.

One Layton, of the crown office, and one Larner, have been examined at the secretaries office upon a discovery of their holding correspondence with Wm. Penn, the quaker, proscrib'd by proclamation.

An expresse from admiral Russel dated the 12th brings, that he had been on the coast of Ireland, but could hear nothing of the French fleet: and was therefore convoying home the Smyrna fleet to the mouth of the channel.

The 14th, the French men of warr in Dunkirk harbour, about 16, having taken in their guns under the shelter of the out fort, with a design to gett out to sea, but being discovered by our guard ships, our squadron there drew into a line with fireships at each end, and they exchanged several shott with the enemy, but at last the enemy retired in again, and we to our former station.

The attorney general hath granted a warrant for putting Lambeth house in possession of the new archbishop of Canter-

bury, it being before seised for the king: and Mr. Snow, on behalf of his grace, took possession thereof accordingly.

By letters from Ireland of the 13th, that our army there had past the Shannon the 10th, and the 11th came to Ballinasloe, within 3 miles of the Irish army, which lay very advantageously posted at Aghrim; the 12th, our army marched towards them, and engaged the enemy about 4 in the afternoon, who for some time maintained a desperate fight, being very strongly encamped; but at last it pleased God that our army gave them an entire rout, and pursued them some miles, till night putt an end theretoo; the Irish army was superiour to ours in number, consisting of 8000 horse and 20,000 foot: of the Irish about 6000 were killed on the place, among which are the lord Galloway, col. Barker, col. Moor, col. Gourdon Oneile, and several other officers: St. Ruth, the French general, is also killed; major general Hamilton mortally wounded; major general Dorington, lord Buffin, lord Bellew, lord Slane, col. Butler, col. Vlick Bourke, major Lawlesse, with 100 other officers and 500 private soldiers, are taken prisoners: we took also all their baggage, tents, provisions, ammunicion and cannon, which consisted only of 9 peices, with many colours and standards, and most of the armes of their foot, which they threw down in their flight: on our side we lost about 500 men, major general Holstaple, col. Herbert, col. Mongats, of the Danes, major Petit, of Belcastles regiment, major Devenish, of Earles, major Colt, of Brewers, major Cornwal and major Fox, of Fowkes, with other officers, are killed: the prince of Hesse D'armstadt, lord George Hamilton, lord Cutts, col. Earl and lieutenant col. Brudenel, with several others, are wounded. This happy news caus'd the standard of the Tower to be displayed, the cannon discharged, ringing of bells and bonefires in town and in the country, when the news arriv'd.

Foreign letters bring, those from Spain say that the French have taken the town of Vrgel, in Catalonia, and made the garison prisoners of warr.

Those from Vienna say, that the imperial army in Hungary were upon their march towards Esseck; that a party of Germans and Rascians had taken a Turkish fort near Possega, called Jacoua, and made the garison prisoners of war.

Those from the Rhine say, that the mareschal de Lorge, with

the French army, retired still as the elector of Saxony advanced; that the elector of Saxony had given orders for the fortifyeing Frankendale and Manheim, on which a great many peasants were at work.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army had past the Sambre at Montigny and encamped that night at Gerpines, which was no sooner done, but the French army past it and came to the same place, but were surprized to find our army there before them, so altered their march to Florennes: the two armies are not above a league asunder, so probably may hear of action.

They confirm the death of mounsieur de Louvois on the 16th, of an apoplexy, and that his son, the marquesse de Barbesieux, succeeds him in the place of secretary of state.

The 17th, was executed at Tyburn, five criminalls lately condemned at the sessions held at the Old Baily on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of this month: where 7 were burnt in the hand, 6 ordered to be transported, and 5 to be whipt: and 11 received sentence of death.

Letters from the west say, that the fleet designed for the West Indies, with their convoy, the Mary Rose and the Constant Warwick, had unfortunately fell amongst the French fleet, who maintained a fight as long as they could, but at last being overpowred, the convoy were taken, and some of the merchant ships, several of them making their escape.

Dr. Maurice, of Jesus colledge, is elected Margaret professor, in the room of Dr. Hall, now bishop of Bristoll.

Major Parsons, who kill'd Mr. Wade, is bailed out of the kings bench, his pardon having passed the seals.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the French in the seige of Coni lost 4000 men, and left behind them when the seige was raised, 400 men wounded, among them 40 officers, 1 peice of heavy cannon, 2 mortars, 300 bombs, 7000 granadoes, 1500 cannon bullets, 240 barrells of powder, 500 tents, 14 mules with baggage, 400 muskets, a great number of spades, pickaxes, &c.

Those from Germany say, that the imperialists have taken Jacoua in Croatia. and made the garison prisoners of war.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army and French army lay much as before, near Gerpines, within a league

of one another; that our king had endeavoured all that was possible to bring Luxemburgh to a fight, but he had so strongly posted and intrench'd himself, had cutt down trees, ploughd up the ground, &c. to obstruct our kings coming at him, which render'd it almost impossible.

The English and Dutch Smyrna fleet, consisting of 80 sail, with a convoy of several men of war, under the command of capt. Aylmer, are arrived in the Downs, and are coming up the river: a fleet very richly laden.

Letters from Ireland confirm our great victory there, but with much more advantage: that St. Ruth, the French general, was killed with a cannon shott, that the 2 French lieutenant generalls, one of them had putt himself into Limerick, the other into Galloway; that they had 7000 men killed; that we had taken above 100 officers prisoners, and among them 2 major generalls, 2 brigadeers, 8 collonells and 400 private soldiers; that the losse on our side was, of those killed, 2 collonells, 3 lieutenant collonells, 5 majors, 12 captains, 9 ensigns, and 12 lieutenants: of those wounded were, 5 collonells, 6 lieutenant collonels, 9 majors, 16 captains, 24 ensigns and lieutenants.

And that since the fight our men had possessed themselves of Portumney and Banahar, two strong passes on the Shannon, as also of Moor castle, near Banahar; and since which our army were on the march towards Galloway.

Our east country fleet laden with naval stores, consisting of about 32 sail, are safely arrived.

Letters from admiral Russel on board the Britannia say, our fleet continue of Ushant, but can learn no newes of the French fleet.

We hear that some of the small French men of war and privateers that we had blockt in at Dunkirk, had, the last spring tide, made their escape out of that harbour in the night, passing by the Dutch squadron that were to block them up.

Some French privateers that lately gott out of Dunkirk, have taken on the northern coast four English merchant ships bound to Russia; but some of our frigats meeting with them, retook the biggest of the said prizes and another vessell, and brought them home: and gave chase to the rest, but lost them in the night.

Letters from Northumberland say, that 7 small French men

of war had landed some men upon that coast, near the lord Widrington's house, which they plundered, and carryed away with them all the money, plate and goods they found, burnt the barns, stables and out houses, and several cottages thereabout: and then returned to their boats before the militia could be gott together.

Letters from Ireland say, that our army came before Galloway the 18th of this month: that the 20th they took by storm the great fort which stands on a hill and commands the town, and had planted guns thereon, on which the governour sent to capitulate, and the town was accordingly agreed to be surrendred upon articles.

Foreign letters bring, those from Turky say that a great fire had lately hapned at Smirna, and had burnt down the cheif mosque and about 400 houses.

From the Rhine, that the French army were retired towards Laudau, but the confederate army continued near Frankendale, but was preparing to march towards Newstat.

Those from Rome say, that at last a pope was chosen, one cardinal Antonio Pignatelli, archbishop of Naples; he was chosen on the 12th of this month, and had 53 voices in 61. He is a Neapolitan, aged 76 and 4 months: and was created a cardinal by Innocent 11th, 1681, and has taken that name on him, by the name of Innocent the Twelfth.

Those from France say, that the sieur de Pompone, who was several years since put out of his place of secretary of state, is recalled to court and made minister of state; that the sieur de Barillon, formerly ambassador in England, is lately dead; that the French gallies in the Mediterranean had been before Barcelona and bombarded that place, and threatned the like to Alicant, &c.

Those from Flanders say, the confederate and French armies still continue near each other, not without great probability of a battle; that several deserters come daily over from the French camp and say that their army begin to be in want of provisions.

Don Pedro de Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador here in England, died the 27th instant.

The lords justices of Ireland have, we hear, by their majesties order, published a proclamation to encourage the enemy to submit, that any governour, officer, or soldier of any citty, town, fort, castle, &c. that shal deliver up the same, or come over with

their regiment, troop, or company in 3 weeks, and bring in their horses, arms, and furniture, shal be pardon'd their treason and offences, and be put in possession of their forfeited estates; and such as have no estates, who shal doe the same, shall be liberally rewarded, and be received into the like posts if they are willing to serve their majesties.

The letters from thence say our army would march to Limrick, as soon as Galloway was surrendred.

The duke of Newcastle is lately dead, and has left the bulk of his estate to the earl of Clare, who married one of his daughters, which is said to be about 9,000*l.* per ann.

Some letters have been lately seized upon the Dover carrier, said to be wrote by the late king to several disaffected persons here.

The 30th, the marquesse of Winchester's son was christned, where the queen was pleased to stand godmother, and the archbishop of Canterbury and the earl of Bath were godfathers.

The foreign letters bring, those from Turky, that the grand seignior died at Adrianople on the 24th of June last.

Those from the Rhine say, that the French had quitted Newstat, and were retired towards Landau; which former place the confederates had taken possession of.

Those from the Mediterranean say, that the count D'estree with the French squadron, had been before Barcellona and bombarded that place, and had from thence taken his course towards Alicant and Malaga.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army lay encamped at Gerpines, and the French army near Dinant.

Those from Holland say, that some French privateers had fallen in with their herring busses, and had taken 10 or 12, with a small man of war, their convoy.

The letters from Ireland say, that Galloway was actually surrendred to our forces the 26th of this month, the garison marching out before.

The Saphire frigat has taken a French privateer with 16 guns and 100 men.

August.—The 1st, the lord Dartmouth was committed to the Tower for high treason.

The 3rd, the two houses of parliament mett, and were by commission further prorogued to the 5th of October next.

The lord mayor of London has publish'd an order to prevent

all sort of lewdnesse and disorder during Bartholemew fair, and that it shal be kept but 3 dayes, viz. 23d, 24 and 25 of August.

The lord Preston was taken up and examined, and afterwards committed to Newgate; and Mr. Crone, lately pardon'd, was lookt for, but could not be found.

The countesse of Dorset dyed lately of the small pox.

The grand jury at the assizes at York did present 130 disaffected persons by name.

Letters from our fleet say, they had taken several vessells and tenders with provisions bound to the French fleet, but could not by all their search find out where the French fleet were.

The foreign letters bring, those from Turky confirm the death of sultan Solyman, and that his younger brother Achmet was advanced to the throne; and that the Rascians near Temeswaer had intercepted 80 wagons of provisions that were going to that place.

Those from the Rhine say, the French had past the Rhine at Philipsburgh, designing hereby to give the confederates a deversion.

Those from Flanders say, that the elector of Palatine's forces had invested the castle of Gerolstein, in which was a garison of 500 French; they say also, that the confederate army, under his majesties command, was decamped from Gerpines, and marched to Court sur Heure, and the French are retired nearer to Philipville; and that the French quitted Beaumont upon our approach, into which the king putt a garison.

Those from France say, that our West India fleet fell into a squadron of the French fleet, six whereof they took with the two frigats their convoy; they say also, the French king had refused queen dowager the passeports to return thro' his kingdom to Portugall.

Sir Phillip Skippon, member of parliament for Dunwich in Suffolk, is lately dead.

Letters from Ireland say, that our army was marching towards Limrick the 4th instant, and would in few dayes be before the place.

The lord Preston was committed to Newgate for refusing to give evidence against some criminalls, but since he is bailed out.

Letters from our fleet say, they had certain advice that the

French fleet were returned into the port of Brest, having had positive orders to avoid fighting us if possible; on which our fleet were returned to Torbay, where they now are: by some of which we hear that sir Cloudesly Shovell, with 16 English and Dutch men of war, were lately before Brest, and went under French colours very near before they were discovered; however. they took 6 or 7 vessells that lay of there, and brought them away.

The letters from Ireland say, that our army was marched from Galloway to Athenree. and so to Banahar, on their way to Limrick; and that captain Coal, with a squadron of English and Dutch men of war, was arrived in the Shannon, in order to prevent any vessells coming to or going from Limrick, whilst our army blockt it up by land.

A great fleet of merchant ships, about 100 sail, are lately come from the West Indies, and putt into divers ports of this kingdom.

The countesse of Nottingham is made a lady of honour to the queen, in the room of the countesse of Dorset deceased.

Orders are sent to our fleet at Torbay to putt to sea for 3 weeks or a month longer, and to make towards the French coast, and to take on board all provisions necessary.

The 10th, died here, baron de Lyonberge, who has resided here several years as envoy from the crown of Sweden.

The foreign letters bring, those from Spain say that the French, in their late bombing of Barcelona, had not done any great damage, having only spoil'd 40 or 50 houses towards the water side, tho they shott 700 bombs into the place.

Those from Germany say, that the grand vizier was come to Belgrade, near which place the Turkish army, consisting of near 100,000 men, was incamp'd: and would in a little while passe the Save, in order to give the Germans battle.

Those from the Rhine say, that the French had past the Rhine with an intencion to fall into the circle of Swabia and Wirtembergh: whereon the elector of Saxony held a council of war, where was a long debate among the generalls whither to repasse the Rhine and follow the French, or else to fall into their countrey, to oblidge them to repasse the Rhine: but the former being at last resolved on, the confederate army repast the Rhine at Manheim.

Those from Flanders say, that the elector of Palatines forces had beseiged the castle of Gerolsteyn, in which was 350 French, and made themselves masters of it after some resistance, the garison surrendring upon discretion.

And those from the armies in Flanders say, that the confederates were stil encamped at Court sur Heure, but the king having notice of the silent march of the French towards Beaumont, he gave orders for the army to march in order to attack them; but the French having notice of it, and intending to avoid a battle, encamp'd on a strong ground, near which the confederates drew up in battle, and spent the time in viewing the ground and the places where best to attack them: but the situation of the enemies camp was such, that there was but one narrow passage to it, steep and rocky, where they had planted several cannon, so that it was impossible to attack them; (however, our men stood to their arms all night, and the king lay upon straw in a barn:) upon this it was resolved our army should march back. In this action his majestie escaped very narrowly, having not left a place two minutes when a cannon ball fell just where he had been; there was also a design discovered to have sett fire to our bombs and granadoes, a lighted match being found in one of the waggons very near doeing execution, but it was happily prevented, and two persons were seized upon suspition.

Letters from Ireland say, that our army were marching towards Limrick, and that in their way they had possess'd themselves of Nenagh; that the strong castle of Danamnien, in Roscomon, was surrendred to us, and the garison come over and joyned us; and that a party of the militia with some of our forces had attack'd another party of the enemy near Bantry, and routed them, killing several, taking diverse prisoners, and brought away a good booty of cattle and sheep; and they say that Baldarick Odonnel had offered to come in and bring in his 3000 men, upon conditions proposed by him; and that many Irish daily come in, surrendring their horses and armes pursuant to the late proclamation of pardon; and some deserters come from Limrick say, there were great divisions between the French and Irish in the town; that several draught horses were gone towards Limrick for the use of our army; and that we found

in Galloway, upon the surrender thereof, 60 peices of cannon, besides great quantities of ammunicion and provisions.

Orders are given for buying up great quantities of hay and oates to be sent for Flanders, to be laid up in the magazines there.

We hear, that at Glocester assizes one captain Merrick was convicted for drinking a health to king James and confusion to king William and queen Mary: for which he was fined 20 marks, and bound to the good behaviour for 3 years.

The lord Mohun is lately married to the grandaughter of the earl of Macclesfeild.

Mr. Fox, treasurer of the custome house, who advanced 50,000*l.* to come into that place, died lately.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the new pope was resolved to abolish the priviledge of the ambassadors quarters.

Those from Savoy say, that mounsieur de Hoquette had beseiged the fortresse of Montmelian some time since, and had made himself master of the town, it surrendring upon terms: and that he had blockt up the castle thereof since: they say that the German forces daily arrived, and the duke of Bavaria himself was soon expected.

Those from Turky confirm the death of sultan Solyman on the 22d of June last, and that the same day his younger brother, Achmet, had been proclaimed in his room.

Those from Germany say, that a body of Turks had taken the castle of Titul upon terms, after a seige of 3 dayes; they say further, that the Croats had taken Novi on the river Unna, putting the garison therein to the sword.

Those from the Rhine say, that duke Frederick of Saxe Gotha dyed on the 12th instant, at Eysenach, of an apoplexy; that the confederate army were incamped at Bretheym, and the French army between Pfortzheim and Dourlach; that some skirmishes hapned now and then between them, in which the confederates got the advantage.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army had demolished the walls and fortifications of Beaumont, even in the view of the French army, and that without any opposition: and that since, our army was marched to Gognye, near Gerpines.

The lord Bellasis dyed lately.

Dr. Hicks, late dean of Worcester, not appearing at the assizes there, to take his tryal for fixing the paper at the cathedral door, is ordered to be outlawed.

Letters from Ireland say, that some difference hapning between our standing forces under coll. Michelbourn, and the militia under sir Francis Hamilton, that beseiged Sligo, about dividing a booty they lately took, the militia being denied their share, they drew of: as did likewise the standing forces, being not strong enough to maintain the seige; so that that place, which was to have been surrendred the 15th, according to the capitulation, continues still in the enemies hand. They say further, that the lord Tyrconnel died at Limerick, not without suspition of poyson; that our army was come within a mile or two of Limrick, but the rains falling very much had hindred the coming up of our heavy cannon, which had as yet obstructed the seige thereof.

The lords of the admiralty have ordered that when our fleet returns into port, none of the seamen shal be discharged, but kept in quarter pay till spring.

An exchange for prisoners being some time since agreed of between France and England, several masters of ships and mariners are arrived here from France, and we have return'd the like number of theirs.

The foreign letters say, those from Spain say that the mischeif the French fleet did at Alicant by their bombs was more considerable than at first beleived, and had ruined divers churches and other religious houses, which had so enraged the inhabitants there that they fell on such of the French as were amongst them, plunderd their houses, kill'd about 100 of them, and have confiscated their effects; and from Catalonia they say, the French under the duke de Noailles had taken Urgel, and putt a garison into it.

And from Flanders 'tis wrote, his majestie with the confederate army decampt from Gerpines to the plains of St. Gerard, near Dynant, which make some beleive his majestie has a design on that place.

Letters from Ireland confirm the death of Tyrconnel on the 14th instant, and that thereupon a commission from the late king James had been produced, appointing sir Alexander Fitton, sir Richard Neagle, and Mr. Plowden, justices of Ireland; they say that our army was come before Limrick, and waited

the coming up of our cannon, which would consist of 80 peices with mortars, some of which are of a large size: mounsieur D'ussone is governour of the town, and prepares for the defence thereof, and has putt out all the protestants, intending to hold it out to the last.

Several of the Irish officers taken at the battle of Aghrim are brought over prisoners hither, and are secured at present at the late duke of Monmouths in So ho square.

The foreign letters bring, those from the Rhine say that the confederate army under the command of the elector of Saxony was decamped from Bretheym and marched to Pfortzheim; and that the French army lay encamped at Rastat, and had taken the little town of Gersback, in which were 300 men.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army was still encamped at St. Gerard, and from thence would march to Jemeppe, near Namur: the French lye between Gerpines and Court; they say also, the person who attempted blowing up our artillery, and had confessed he was hired by the duke of Luxemburgh to doe it, has been sentenc'd to have his right hand cutt of, then to be half strangled, and afterwards burnt, was accordingly executed this day.

Those from Germany and several other parts bring an account of a fight between the Turkish army, commanded by the grand vizier, and the imperial army, under the command of prince Lewis of Baden, on the 19th instant, near Semlin; the fight began at 3 in the afternoon and held till night: the Turks were strongly entrench'd, and the Germans forc'd their camp; the fight for some hours was very doubtful, but at last the imperialists obtained an entire victory, killing above 13,000 on the place, taking all their artillery, consisting of 158 peices of cannon and mortars, together with their baggage, horses, provisions and ammunition, and many standards and colours: the Germans lost in this action about 4000 men, and amongst them several officers of note, of which number are the counts D'Arco and Serini, and a prince of Holstein: the count de Souches, the prince d'Aremberg, and prince Charles of Lorrain are wounded, and many other officers and persons of note are killed and wounded.

We hear the French have laid up all their great ships, except 30 sail from 50 to 70 guns.

Mr. justice Gregory, when he was upon the circuit at Exeter, received a message from the citty of Bristoll, of which sir John Knight was mayor, pretending the citty were so much in debt that he must not expect his charges to be born there, but must defray them himself: to which he return'd, that they need not fright themselves with his being burdensome to them, (tho he knew well enough how to construe their excuse,) for he had money enough with him to bear his own expences; and after, at his coming to the citty, he received great insolencies from some persons who were very tumultuous about his coach, and threw dirt at him; and at his appearing in court, he publickly took notice of the affronts he had received, and though he valued it not as to himself, yet he was resolved that their majesties government should not be so wounded thro him; so he fined the citty 100*l.* and each sherif 20*l.*, and said he would not fail to give the queen an account thereof: however, on their submission before he came away, he remitted the fine.

Letters from Ireland, that sir Teague O Regan, governour of Sligo, had refused to surrender the same according to the articles, upon which a great body of the militia under the command of the lord Granard were ordered to march to join those already there, and soe to reduce it by force; they say further, that our army were come before Limrick, but staid for the cannon, which were not then come up: however, they had drove the enemy from several forts and places of defence without the town: they say, that as soon as our cannon arrived they would raise batteries against the town; they say also, that the Irish army lay on the other side of the river, near the town.

September.—Letters from Plymouth bring, that our fleet in their return from Ushant had mett with a great storm, which had much shatter'd the same: the Coronation, a 2d rate ship, was cast away, and the captain and above 300 of the men were drown'd: some of the third rate ships were driven on shore in Hamoze harbour, and some others of the fleet are yet missing.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome say, that the pope had promised to send the emperor a supply of 75,000 crowns for the present, and some further assistances against the Turk.

Those from Turky say, that the French ambassador and his partizans had made it his endeavour to possesse the grand vizier

with the inability of the Germans to bring any considerable body of men into Hungary this campagne; that the duke of Luxemburgh had entirely routed the confederate army in Flanders: and the French, to support these pretensions, had supplied the Turks with great summs of money, several engineers, and many officers.

Those from Savoy say, that the elector of Bavaria was at last arrived there, and was mett by the duke of Savoy several miles from Turin, and received him with all the marks of honour imaginable; the artillery of the town was thrice discharged, the keyes of the town were presented him, and he was attended by the dukes own officers and servants, and has received the compliments of all the nobility, the two dutchesses, and the senate of the citty: they say further, that the Vaudois in the valley of Lucern had made an excursion towards Besancon, and brought away 3000 head of cattle, and 7000 livres contribution money: and it was said a good body of men would be sent towards the valley of Aouste.

The letters from the courts of the several confederate princes that are in league against France doe all bring an account of the great rejoyeings there had been for the successe of their majesties forces in Ireland.

Those from Germany give this further account of the late fight in Hungary: that the losse on both sides was more considerable then at first beleived; tis said the Turks had above 20,000 men killed, and the Germans 6 or 8000; the dukes of Holstein and Arschot, with general Souches, are dead of their wounds, as also 3 collonels and 19 lieutenant collonells: the Turkish army consisted at first of 30,000 horse, 15,000 Janizaries, 12,000 Arnots, and 15,000 Tartars; the grand vizier, his son, the serasquier, the aga of the Janizaries, and several bassa's were killed; and the Germans took 17 embroider'd standards and 4 horse tails in the battle.

Those from Constantinople say, that sir Wm. Hussey, the English ambassador, was arrived there, and made his entry the 18th of June last.

Those from Paris say, that the French were fortifyeing Chambery and Grenoble towards Savoy, they being in some apprehension of being attackt that way.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army de-

camped from Jemeppe and marched towards Velanies, and the next day, being the 6th, they marched to Mesle beyond Flerus, and as their troops past the Sambre, the French likewise past it at La Bussiere; from Mele the confederates marched to Bois sur Isaack; the French marched also by very long marches and passed the Dendre near to Grammont: our men in their march cutt off about 30 dragoons in a wood; and a party of our forces fell upon their rear, and took 120 prisoners and 25 carriages of those that staid behind. They write also, the French are preparing stables in Mons for 6000 horse, 3000 in Mabeuge, 4000 in Valenciennes, 4000 in Tournay, which with those quarter'd about Dinant, Charlemont, and Ypres, will make 25,000 horse, which in 30 hours may be got together on any occasion: and the confederates, to ballance this, are resolved to quarter 8000 foot and 4000 horse in Brussells, 10,000 horse and foot in Ghent, 3000 in Dendermond, 5000 in Louvain, 2000 in Vilvord, 4000 in Malines, 4000 in Charleroy, 8000 in Namur, 5000 in Oudenard, and 5000 in Aeth.

The 30th of last month, Dr. Robert Grove, bishop of Chichester, Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dr. John Hall, bishop of Bristoll, were consecrated at St. Mary le Bow, by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Salisbury, Worcester, Norwich, and Glocester, with the usual solemnity.

Letters from Plymouth give a further account of the damage our fleet sustained in the late storm: that the Coronation, a 2d rate ship of 90 guns, capt. Skelton commander, oversett near Ramehead and sunk suddenly, all the seamen, (together with the captain) except 17, were drown'd: tis said to be occasioned by carelessnesse in leaving the port holes open, so that there was 6 foot water in the hold before it was perceiv'd, and the sea running high she sunk to rights. Several of the 3d rate ships made into Hamoze, and the masters being ignorant of the current of the tide, several of them were run on shore, viz. the Harwich, Dreadnought, Royal Oak, Northumberland, Hope, Lenox, Exeter, and 3 others: they fell foul on one another: the Harwich sunk presently, but her men safe, and her guns and stores will be taken out, being near dry at low water: the rest of the ships are safe in the Sound, and some of them, especially the Dutch, who kept to sea, are safely arriv'd in Torbay.

The James gally hath taken a French privateer of 18 guns and 80 men, and brought her into Plymouth.

Sir Wm. Poulteney, member of parliament for Westminster, died lately.

Col. Paston, brother to the lord Yarmouth, was drown'd on board the Coronation.

Several of our fleet are arrived at St. Hellens, the great ships will be laid up, and there will be 40 of the lighter men of war, English and Dutch, continued at sea for the winter guard.

Letters from Ireland say, that our army having made some detachments from it at their first coming before Limrick, to take in some castles and other passes upon the Shannon, in which they had been successfull, and among them castle Connel: that strong castle had surrendred, the garison to be prisoners of war, 600 of which were sent away to Clonmel: and from Limrick they say our seige went on very well, that our cannon was arrived, and that we had finish'd our line of communication, and had rais'd 3 batteries, the cannon and mortars plaid continually with good successe; that our ships in the Shannon were come nearer to the town, and we had built two forts, one on each side the Shannon below our ships, and placed fireships between them to prevent any attempt by the enemy: they say also, that the French and Irish in Limrick grow jealous one of another; the French dare not sally out least the Irish should shutt the gates upon them, and the French will not let the Irish doe it, for fear they should run over to the English.

The Vanguard, a 2d rate ship, capt. Carter commander, of 90 guns, struck upon the Goodwin sands, but her guns and rigging being taken out, the next tide carried her of.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome that the pope had sent the emperor 100,000 florins to be employed in the war against the Turks.

Those from Savoy say that the pope had made a proposition of peace to the duke of Savoy, that the king of France should restore to him all that he hath taken from him since the war, and demolish Cazal; and that the loveable cantons shal be guarantees of the treaty; and that the French shal restore Pignerol, and will keep 4000 Swisse in it, and pay them at their

charges: but his highnesse has rejected the same, declaring he will hearken to no terms without the consent of his allies.

Those from Germany confirm the great victory obtained by the Germans over the Turks; in which there were 12 horse-tails taken, 90 standards, one of which was the sultans present to the vizier, a great number of camells: there was many of their cheif officers also killed; the Germans had 3161 killed, and 4136 wounded; duke of Holstein, count de Caunits, count de Bucquoy, duke of Arembergh, and col. Belau, with many other officers, were among the number of the former, and general Souches, count Guido of Staremberg, and count Corbelli, with several others, among the latter.

Those from the Rhine say, the confederate and French armies doe still lye on the frontiers of the country of Wirtemberg, observing each others motion; but that the elector of Saxony was taken very ill, and had left the army, and was carried to Tubingen; since which general Schoning commands the confederate army.

Those from Flanders say, that the emperor and other allies had sent an expresse to the bishop of Munster, to notifye that in case he did not join with the rest of the confederates, they must take other measures, he having made a stand of late with his forces; but 'tis said he hath promised to join the confederates next campagne to act against France. They say further, that the king with the army marched on the 10th to Enghien, on the 12th to Gislenghein, on the 13th between Aeth and Leuze; that the French army had made very long marches and much fatigu'd them by the same; they were encamp'd not farr from Leuze, not above a league between the two armies.

The letters from Ireland of the 2d instant say, from the camp before Limrick, that a detachment of 80 granadeers attackt one of the outworks in which was 600 men; they made one discharge, and so retired into the town; our men entred the same with the losse of but one man, col. Donep, of the Danish horse; the 26th of the last month, our heavy cannon and mortars came up, and we began to work on the line of communication; the 27th a battery was raised against Thomond bridge; the 30th they batter'd the town with 9 mortars, and sett it on fire in several places; the 31st 9 cannon began to play on the bridge to ruine the communication between the town and their camp,

which lay without the town; and 2 batteries were finish'd, one of 14 peices and the other of 10, all 24 and 18 pounders: the lines of communication being finish'd, the beseigers are beginning their line of circumvallation.

They say further that brigadeer Leveson, with a party of our forces, had fallen upon some of the enemies horse and a party of the rapparees, in Kerry, and totally routed them, few escaping; and had taken the lord Merion prisoner, with several others, and a great prey of cattle.

The letters from Plymouth say, that all the ships were gotten of safe with little damage.

Those from Portsmouth say, that the English and Dutch fleets were come to an anchor at St. Hellens and Spithead.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princesse of Denmark, having been at Tunbridge for some time, returned from thence to Whitehal the 10th instant.

A Scotch proclamation hath been published here indemnifyeing such as have been in arms there before the 1st of June last; as also another, for adjourning the parliament there from 16th of Sept. 1691, to the 14th of Jan. 1692.

The sessions at the Old Baily began the 9th, and held the 10th, 11th, and 12th, where 8 were burnt in the hand, 1 ordered to be transported, 12 received sentence of death, and 10 were ordered to be whipt; others were fined and appointed to stand in the pillory.

The lodgings at Kensington will be made ready in a little time for his majesties reception, who is quickly expected, the yatch's being going for him.

By some prisoners lately exchang'd, and come from Morlaix in France, we hear the French have lost a man of war of 80 guns, splitt on the rocks near Bell Isle, and another of 60 guns run ashore going into Brest harbour.

The East India company having two or three of their ships lately come home, the companies actions are advanced from 158 per cent. to above 200 per cent.

The letters from Ireland of the 6th from the camp before Limrick say, that our army had finish'd their line of contravallation, with 4 forts to defend it; that we were also raising new batteries on the right, whereon would be planted 45 peices of cannon (the least 18 pounders) and 11 mortars, which would

be finished in few dayes; and they doubted not then in a short time to give a good account of the place.

They say also from Sligo, that sir Albert Cunningham, with a party of his dragoons, fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, near that place, and was killed, with 16 of his men; they say also, that matters were agreed with Baldarick Odonnel, and that he was gone with 1500 of his men to the reducing of Sligo. And from Kingsale it was wrote, that the Barbadoes fleet was safely arrived there in their way homeward; and that the St. Albans and Soldadoes had taken on that coast a French privateer of 20 guns, with 4 merchant ships bound home from Greenland, and had retaken two English ships from the West Indies.

Letters from Scarborough say, that the Charles gally had taken a French privateer called the Subtile, of 22 guns and 150 men.

Letters from the Downs say, that the Vantguard was gott off safe, and was at an anchor now in the Downs.

We have advice from Portsmouth that all our first and 2d rate ships are sailed for the river, but that sir Ralph Delavall was going out with a good squadron of Dutch and English to the westward.

Letters from Plymouth give an account of a sad accident that hapned there on the 12th instant, that the Exeter, a third rate man of war of 70 guns, lyeing to careen, having her guns, tackling, and stores put away, but the gunner having left 20 barrells of powder on board, putt in private places of the ship, which he design'd to rob the king of, some of it took fire and put the ship presently in a flame, and continued burning till she was consumed to the water, and then sunk; the commander with several of her men were on shore; however she had 100 killed and wounded on board her: the gunner hereon was secured and laid in irons, and will speedily be tried by a council of warr.

The foreign letters bring, those from Denmark say that a mariage was concluded between the elector of Saxony and the king of Denmarks only daughter.

Those from Germany say, that the Turks since their defeat have quitted Possega, and other places they had in Sclavonia; they say that col. Selicke, with a body of imperialists, had

block'd up Great Waradin; that the emperor had declared prince Lewis lieutenant general of all his forces, as the duke of Lorrain was: they say further, that the emperor and empire had made a decree for putting in execution the imperial avocatoria publish'd in 1689, by which all neutrality, correspondence, and commerce with France is forbid, and made severely punishable.

Those from the elector of Brandenburghs country say, that the magazine of powder in the fortresse of Spandau, near Berlin, was fired by lightning, and blew up, throwing the cannon into the river, ruining one of the bastions, and killing divers persons.

Those from the Rhine say, that the confederate army lay near Termentz, and the French not farr from fort Lovis; the French made an attack on the fort near Biberach, in the Kinzinger Dall, but were repulsed with great losse.

Those from France say, that a declaration was published for bringing in of peices of 3 sols and a half into the mint, to new mark, and after to goe for 4 sols; they say also, they were very jealous of the new converts; and that they had sent mounsieur le Blank, eldest counsellor in the cheif court of justice at Sedan, to the gallies, for endeavouring to depart the kingdom.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army incamped near Aeth, and the French towards Lessines; that the duke of Luxemburgh did all he could to avoid a battle, and being so posted he could not be forced to it, his majestie left the army and returned towards Breda, from whence he will goe to Loo.

The 17th, the lords of the treasury with some of the privy council went into the citty, and laid before the common council (assembled for that purpose) the queens necessary occasions for 200,000*l.*, offering some branches of the revenue for a security; which they readily complied with, and immediately subscribed a considerable part thereof.

The Greyhound frigat, as she was coming into Chattham river, was overrun by another great ship, but not without hopes of being weigh'd up again.

The earl of Westmorland is dead, and sir Vere Fane, of Kent, succeeds him in his honour and estate.

A considerable part of the 200,000*l.* lent the queen by the

citty of London is already advanced, and paid into the chamber of London.

The letters from Ireland say, that the seige of Limrick was carried on very vigorously, that our cannon and mortars had batter'd and bomb'd it effectually, having made a large breach in the English town that 30 men may goe in abreast; and that they were now battering two forts that flankt the breach, to render the assault more easy.

The young lord Allington died lately at Eaton.

The 18th, several criminals were executed at Tyburn.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that mounsieur Catinat was posted about Pignerol, and had sent forces to defend the passes and mountains to prevent the duke of Savoy's entring into France; however, the inhabitants of Lyons, Grenoble, and other parts were affraid thereof, and were about removing their effects.

Those from Spain say that queen had been very ill with an apoplexy, and continued yet in great danger.

Those from Germany say, that prince Lewis of Baden was marching to beseige Great Waradin; that general Veterani had taken the fortresse of Lippa; that the duke of Aremberg and count Souches were dead of the wounds they received in the late fight at Salankemen.

Those from Poland say that king was advanced with his army to the frontiers of Walachia.

Those from Flanders say, that as the confederate army was marching between Leuze and Cambron, the French with a detachment of 4 or 5000 horse, upon the 20th, fell upon the rear guard of the left wing: the dispute lasted about an hour or two: the French party consisted of about 25 squadrons of pickt horse and dragoons, which fell upon 13 of ours: however the French were forced at last to retire: there was about 4 or 500 lost of a side: the cheifest of note on the side of the confederates were, the young prince of Anhalt, and the baron de Heyde, and the count de Benthem; and on the French side were the count de Malevrier and count de Montbrun, lieutenant generalls, and count de Torghes, and other officers: some prisoners and standards were also taken on both sides.

Queen dowager has taken her final resolution to goe for

Portugal, and has obtained his majesties leave and a passe from the French king to goe through his countrey.

Letters from Ireland of the 13th, from our camp before Limrick, say, that our batteries had much enlarged the breaches, and laid the streets open, that our bombs had ruin'd most of the houses, the town being nothing but a heap of rubbish; that we had fired 3 of their magazines; that we were layeing 3 bridges over the Shannon to storm the Kings Island, of which when we are masters, the town must soon capitulate; but the assault is as yet deferred for some time, they having a strong garison of 10,000 men in the place, and an army near to assist them, and have made retrenchments and mines which will hazard many of our men. And the letters from Dublin give an account that on the 14th both the town and castle of Sligo was surrendred on articles, the garison to march out with arms, bag and baggage, and 12 dayes provision, and be conducted to Limrick: the garison consisted of 600 men.

Wm. Penn, the quaker, is gott of from Shoreham, in Sussex, and gone for France.

A proclamation is published by their majesties for proroguing the parliament from 5 Oct. to 22d of the same; requiring then the attendance of the members of both houses for the dispatch of affairs.

The letters from our camp before Ireland (*sic*) say, that the general finding it necessary, before he stormed the town, to fight Sarsfeild or force him further from the town, he layed a bridge of pontoons over the Shannon, and on the 16th past over it a body of horse, foot, and dragoons: which 4 regiments of the enemies dragoons perceiving, they drew towards them to oppose the same, but our men soon putt the Irish to flight, took their arms, baggage, accoutrements, &c.; our men then marcht on, and the Irish army under Sarsfeild upon our approach retired and marcht of in great hast to the mountains, and the general sent a good (*sic*) after them to overtake them if possible: our cannon and mortars still canonade the town, our battery of 22 guns has made a breach of about 30 yards in the wall of the English town on the north east side; on the left of that is a battery of 8 mortars; there is another battery playes upon St. Johns gate in the Irish town, and there is another bat-

tery of seven 18 pounders, and another of 16 twenty four pounders.

They say further, a proclamation had been published at Dublin offering pardon to any rapparee that shall come in with his arms in 20 dayes, otherwise liberty is given to kill them; and for every head brought in to the next justice of peace, 40*s*. shal be given as a reward, to be paid out of the publick revenue.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the French army under Catinat continued near Carmagnole, and the duke of Savoy's army near Carignan and Brillane; that several skirmishes had hapned between them, still to the advantage of the latter, in one of which they took 40 prisoners and 300 horses; in another they killed about 120 French, and made 100 prisoners.

Those from the Rhine say, that the confederate army were marched from Termentz to Metlingen, thence to Offemburgh, so to Enninghen, so to Altingen, and so to Eutingen, and so towards the Black Forest.

Those from Paris say, that the duke de la Fevillade, col. of the French guards, dyed suddenly there.

Those from Flanders confirm the late fight in Flanders, and that the losse was equal on both sides: they say the confederate army marched the 23d from Cambron to Ghillenghien, between Enghien and Lessines; but that the duke of Luxemburgh was retired towards the Schelde.

Richard Carew, esq., a member of parliament for Saltash, died lately.

There is orders given for building a fine tarras walk under the lodgings at Whitehal, towards the water side.

There is order given to some persons to enquire into matters relating to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, there being complaint of their trading with France, and carrying the French intelligence from thence.

The lord Lexington has married Mrs. Hungerford, daughter to sir Gyles, lately: her fortune said to be 30,000*l*.

Sir Clowdesly Shovel, with several yatchs and men of war, is gone for Holland to bring the king back.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the dukes army and the French lay not far from one another, but

frequent skirmishes hapned between parties of each, in one of which the French lost 100 men and 300 horses.

Those from Constantinople say, things were in a great disorder there, trade being much decreased, because nothing but copper money is currant; that the people are exasperated with the French for hindering the peace with the confederates; that the English and Dutch ambassadors were going to Belgrade to assist at the same.

Those from the Rhine say, that the elector of Saxony died the 22d at Tubingen.

Those from Denmark say, that the French ambassador at that court was very pressing with that crown to recall his troops from the service of the king of England, and to prevail upon him to come into his interests.

Those from Sueden say, the French king had prevailed with that crown to continue his neutrality, and that some men of war were building there for the service of France; and that that king had offer'd his mediation for a peace, and some propose the project that the young duke of Lorrain shal possesse that dutchy after that kings death; that the French shal restore Friburgh to the emperor, demolish Philipsburgh, dismantle fort Lewis and Montroyal, restore Mons to the Spaniard, affix a barrier in the Netherlands, surrender the principality of Orange to king William, and own him lawful king of Great Brittain.

Those from France say, that the late action in Flanders had cost them very dear; that the troops of the household are extreamly shatter'd, above 400 of the guard du corps killed, 60 of the gens d'armes, 80 of the light horse, and about 40 of the horse granadeers, and above 80 officers killed and wounded.

Those from Flanders say that the confederate army, under prince Waldeck, marched the 29th from Guislengheim to Ninove, on the Dendre, and the French lye about Courtray and Deynse: they now begin to think of winter quarters. They say further, the landgrave of Hesse, with the confederate forces under his command, was marched towards Luxemburgh, in order (as beleived) to secure winter quarters in that countrey; that the king of England was returned to Loo, and would tarry there a few dayes and then goe to the Hague.

Sir Wm. Ashurst and Mr. alderman Lovett were the 28th

sworn sherifs of London at the court of exchequer, for the year ensuing, and the 29th was the election of a lord mayor of London at Guildhal: the candidates putt up by the church party were, sir Jonathan Raymond and sir Samuel Dashwood, and for the whiggs, sir Thomas Stamp and alderman Fleet: the majority on the view was for the two last, but a poll was demanded and begun, and after adjourned till Thursday.

The 30th, the gunner of the Exeter frigat was tried yesterday by a court martial, sir Clowdesly Shovel president: he was condemned, and 'tis said he will be executed at Execution Dock.

The lord Dover has made his peace with his majestie and kist his hand.

Some persons are brought up prisoners for embezilling the kings stores.

October.—The poll for lord mayor being finish'd, it was shutt up, and the books cast up, and found to stand thus: sir Thomas Stamp had 2191, sir John Fleet 2113, sir Jonathan Raymond 1956, and sir Samuel Dashwood 1881: so the majority fell upon the two first.

The court is going into mourning for the death of the elector of Saxony.

The letters from Ireland confirm the surrender of Slego to our forces under the earl of Granard, in which were 16 peices of cannon; they have also reduced several castles in those parts; and that col. Michelbourn is made governour of Slego. And from the camp before Limrick, they say the general, with 10 regiments of foot and 4 or 5000 horse, had past the Shannon over a bridge of pontons, with little disturbance from the enemy, for as soon as our men advanced, away the enemy run: our forces are since march'd after the enemy, to endeavour if possible to overtake them: and prince of Wirtemberg remains with the rest of the army before Limrick, to carry on the seige. They say further, that brigadeer Levison with 250 men had fallen upon 2 regiments of dragoons of the enemies, and 2000 rapparees, in the county of Kerry, and had killed a great many of them, took divers prisoners, and routed the whole party.

An embargo is laid upon all shipping for some few dayes.

The 5th instant the parliament mett, but did no businesse: the two new archbishops of Canterbury and York were sworn,

and took their places in the house of lords; and after, both houses were by commission prorogued to the 22d of this month.

By a person come from Dublin, who left that place on the 28th of last month, we hear that general Ginkle had fallen upon the enemies horse and quite broken them, and pursued them to Thomond bridge, which the governour caused to be drawn up against them that would have entred the town, so that above 600 of them were killed and 300 taken prisoners; and among them divers officers: that thereon the garison began to capitulate the 24th, and hostages were exchanged. This news has occasioned much talk and many great wagers, there being at least 50,000*l.* depending on its being taken by Michaelmas day.

The foreign letters bring, those from the Rhine say the forces there are preparing to goe into their winter quarters.

Those from Savoy say, that the armies there lay very near each other, so that some action was speedily expected; they give an account that the Vaudois had defeated a smal party of French, and taken some mules.

Those from Leghorn say, the merchants there had remitted to Savoy 150,000 crowns, by order of the court of England, for the use of that duke.

Those from Flanders say, that the armies there were preparing to goe into winter quarters; they say further, that the French magazine at Conde had taken fire, and burnt a vast quantity of forage the French had laid up there.

The letters from Ireland say, that as soon as our forces had past the Shannon they marched to Thomond isle, and there began to attack the forts that cover Thomond bridge, which they did so effectually they beat the enemy out of them, who would have fled into the town, but they fearing our men would have entred the town at the same time, the governour durst not let down the bridge to receive them, so that about 600 Irish were killed there, 130 taken prisoners, and among them one collonel, 2 lieutenant collonels, 2 majors, 9 captains, 7 lieutenants, and 6 ensigns: we had about 200 men killed and wounded, upon which they desired to capitulate: they sent out to the general most unreasonable terms, (having information we had not bread for above 2 dayes more,) but the general return'd them with scorn, and began to bomb the place again.

having received several dayes provision; on which they beat a parley again, and the general sent them the terms he would grant them: on which they began to treat, and the 2d the lords justices arrived in the camp, sir Charles Porter and Mr. Coningsby, who were to ratifye the articles.

A ship arrived from the West Indies, brings that there is a pestilential sort of a distemper that reigns there, which is very mortal.

Orders are sent by the lord Nottingham to the vicechancellor of Oxford, to discharge all the nonjurors of their fellowships.

A patent is about passing the seals for promoting a project of one Mr. Edisbury for making the common wayes plain and smooth in and about England.

The first troop of guards, in their new accoutrements, appeared in Hide park, and exercised before the duke of Leinster.

Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, died the 8th instant, at his palace of Bugden in Lincolnshire.

The kings coaches are gone to Harwich to attend the king, who is daily expected to land there from Holland.

One Tucker, a notorious highwayman, and proscribed in the late proclamation, surrendred himself to the lord cheif justice Holt, who committed him to Newgate.

The foreign letters bring, those from Spain say that queen was perfectly recovered of her late ilnesse.

Those from Rome that cardinal Ginetti died there, whereby 6 places are void in the colledge of cardinalls.

Those from Savoy say, that the confederate forces there not being able to force mounsieur Catinat to a battle, which he carefully avoided, it was resolved to beseige Carmagnole; and the army was marching that way accordingly.

Those from Germany say, prince Herman, of Baden, the emperors cheif commissioner at the diet at Ratisbone, died there the 2d instant, of an apoplexy.

Those from Turky say, that the French had sent new orders to their ambassador there to endeavour all that is possible to hinder a peace between the emperor and the Turks, and to assure the sultan and the divan that he will vigorously assist them for carrying on the war against the emperor, with men and money, and will make a great diversion on the Rhine to prevent the emperor having a great army in Hungary next campagne.

Those from Paris say, that great complaints were come from divers provinces of their utter inability thro the stop of trade, and consequently want of money, to pay the kings taxes; that provisions are very scarce, so that the poorer sort can hardly live therewith.

Those from Flanders say, the confederate and French armies lay where they did, the former about Ninove and the latter about Deynse; they say further, that the report there was, that the elector of Bavaria was to succeed in the government of Flanders: and that accordingly the marquesse of Gastanaga was preparing matters for his arrival; they say also, that king William was arrived at the Hague from Loo, where he had been complimented by the states generall, by the states of Holland, and the courts of justice, and other colledges; and 'tis beleived he will embark for England the 1st fair wind.

Mr. Sacheverel, knight of the shire for Nottinghamshire, is lately dead.

Writs are issuing out for a new convocation.

Circular letters are sent by her majesties order to the lords lieutenants and justices in the several counties of England, to tender the oaths to all suspected persons, and to putt the lawes in execution against them.

Her majestie has contracted for 20,000 barrels of powder, 30,000 tunns of iron bullets and granado shells, 6000 of them of a great bignesse: 10 new mortars being casting that will throw a bomb of 540 lb. weight; and our bombardeers are to practice the throwing bombs on shipboard to sink any vessel they fall into.

The earl of Crawford and the lord Cardrosse are come hither from Scotland, and have brought with them the proceedings of the council against the episcopal clergy, to lay before his majestie.

The corporation of Guildford have presented to the lord Torrington the freedom of that town.

A patent is passing the seals of a grant of the sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarfes, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain.

Letters from Scotland say, that lieutenant general Douglas his corps was brought to Edingburgh from Holland, in order to it's interment there; they say also, that the lord Breedalbin

was going to the Highlands with a summ of money to reduce them to their obedience.

Capt. Wright, who commanded our squadron in the West Indies last year, is brought hither under the custody of a messenger.

The 12th, at night, the sieur de Meddaghte arrived here expresse from the camp before Limrick, being sent by general Ginkle his father, with an account that the articles for the surrender thereof were agreed and sign'd the 3d instant, and a gate thereof delivered that night to our forces, and the next day the Irish town was surrendred, the lord Cutts marching in with 7 regiments of foot: the French and Irish that have a mind to passe beyond sea, are for their conveniency to continue in the English town and the island, till they can be ship'd; Rosse, Clare, and all other castles and places that still remain in the Irish hands, are to be forthwith delivered up: Sarsfeild and some others design for France; 'tis said there were 10,000 men in garison, and provisions for 6 weeks: so that the surrender is attributed rather to their divisions than to any fear or want; for joy hereof, the standard hereof was this day displayed, and the guns at the Tower discharged, with many bonefires and illuminations at night, and ringing of bells. The articles, we hear, consist of these particulars:

1. That all persons of the Romish religion in Limrick, county of Mayo, Clare, Kerry, and Cork, and others, that have commission from k. James, shal have leave to goe for France, or stay in Ireland: and be admitted the private exercise of their religion, as in king Charles the 2ds time.
2. All that stay in Ireland and shal take the oath of fidelity to king William and queen Mary, to enjoy their estates; all absentees, all prisoners of war sent to England, all whose fathers or relations died in the war, attainted, and all that goe for France, forfeit their estates, and not to be restored.
3. A clause for trespasses, seizures, distresses, &c. to cease on both sides: and none to be sued for any thing done during the war.
4. Noblemen and gentlemen to be allowed each to keep a gun in their houses for their defence, and to wear a sword and case of pistolls.

5. Lawyers, &c. to be allowed the liberty of their professions, as in king Charles the 2ds time.
6. The French to lodge in the English town till transport ships can be gott ready at Cork, and there to be shipt of with such Irish as will voluntarily goe; and all are to be disarmed on the surrender of the town, and to find their own provisions till the ships are gott ready.

The 13th, the court of aldermen mett, and having examined into the poll about the lord mayor, found the majority to fall on sir Thomas Stamp and sir John Fleet; and the court of aldermen chose sir Thomas Stamp for lord mayor for the year ensuing.

The 11th, being Sunday, diverse Jacobites mett at a private place by St. James, where the prayers were read as in the late king James time.

The bishop of Lincoln has given his library, part to the Bodleian library in Oxford, and the rest to Queens colledge there.

The 14th, being the late king James birth day, some of the Irish prisoners in the Savoy made great rejoicings and illuminations for the same.

Orders are given to the attorney and sollicitor general to prepare several bills to passe into lawes at the meeting of the parliament in Ireland.

Several persons are going to build privateers to carry from 18 to 40 guns, after the gally fashion with oares, and hope to have an act past at next sessions for encouraging the same.

The 14th, began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 15th and 16th, where several criminals were tried: 7 received sentence of death, two ordered to be transported, 2 were burnt in the hand, 9 ordered to be whipt, several fined and to stand in the pillory.

Our fleet for the winter guard is to consist of 33 men of war, commanded by sir Ralph Delaval, viz. 18 English third and 4th rates, and 6 fireships, and 15 Dutch men of war and 4 fireships.

The grandjury at Hicks hall have found a bill for high treason against the late bishop of Ely.

The foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the differences with the court of France still continue, tho the French cardinalls use their utmost endeavours to compose the same.

Those from Savoy say, that the duke of Savoy was come

with his army before Carmagnole, which place he invested the 27th of last month; the French have in it a garison of 6 batallions of foot and 3 squadrons of horse, under mounsieur du Plessis Belliere; Catinat, instead of relieving it, is retired towards Pignerol, having quitted Fossan, Savillan, and some other places; frequent skirmishes happen, parties of the French and the confederate army there still with advantage to the latter.

Those from Germany confirm the news of the death of the elector of Saxony, John George 3d, who died on the 22d of last month at Tubingen, in the country of Wirtemberg, in the 44th year of his age, leaving two sons, John George the 4th, the present elector, born the 17th of Oct. 1668; they say further, that count Marsigli, with a Turkish chiaux was arrived in the imperial army with a project of peace, the grand seignior having accepted the mediation of the king of England and the states general: and 'tis said the terms he brings are very reasonable. They further say, that prince Lewis of Baden was come with the imperial army before Great Waradin, and invested it the 9th of this month.

Those from the Rhine say, that the French army there was gone into winter quarters, as also the confederate army: and the Saxon troops are to have their quarters near the Rhine.

Those from Denmark say, that the Heer Amerongen, the Dutch envoy, and father to general Ginkle, died there.

Those from Flanders say, that the confederate army lay still at Ninove, part being gone into winter quarters; and another body of the confederate forces lies near Leige, under the command of general Flemming.

Those from Holland say, that state had setled the state of the war for the year ensuing; that his majestie had been pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Mr. Henry Furnace, merchant, who brought him over the news of the surrender of Limrick; and that his majestie waited only for a fair wind to come for England.

Don Emanuel de Colonna, ambassador from the king of Spain, is arrived here.

Letters from Ireland say, the lords justices are returned from the camp to Dublin: that our army still continued near Limrick till the Irish are march'd away; they say several of the Irish

army are come over to our army: and that a squadron of French men of war and transport ships, with provisions and ammunition, is come into Dingle bay, on the coast of Kerry: supposed for the releife of Limrick.

The 19th, about 9 in the morning, the king came in the Mary yatch, attended by several others and a squadron of men of war, under sir Clowdesly Shovel, and landed at Margate in Kent, and came in his coach thro the citty to Whitehal about 11 that night, where the queen was, and immediately they went to Kensington; the whole town was filled with bonefires and illuminations in the windowes, ringing of bells, and the guns at the Tower were discharged. His majestie had the misfortune to be overturned in his coach near Gravesend, but got no hurt.

The 20th, the archbishops and bishops about town went to Kensington to congratulate his majestie on his safe arrival.

The 20th also, the marques of Winchester, duke of Ormond, earl of Essex, lord Sidney, lord Villiers, and other volunteers, arrived here from Flanders.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen have been to wait on his majestie at Whitehal to congratulate his safe arrival; Mr. recorder made a speech to the king: his majestie was pleased to conferr the honour of knighthood on Richard Levett, esq., one of the sherifs then, and to thank them for their care of the citty in his absence, and for supplying the queen with 200,000*l.* to carry on the necessary affairs of the kingdom; then they went to Kensington to compliment the queen, and to thank her for her good government in his majesties absence.

The lieutenancy of London went also in a body to welcome his majestie on his safe return.

The 22d, the parliament mett at Westminster, whither his majestie went, attended with the usual solemnity, and made a speech to both houses. And the bishop of Norwich, earl of Westmorland, and the lord Dursley took their seats in the house of peers. As for the proceedings in the commons, I referr to the printed votes.

The foreign letters bring, those from Turky say that kingdom was in a great distraction upon the news of their army being totally routed; that the Caima Can was made grand vizier in the room of the late vizier that was killed: and that that court shew'd a great inclination to the peace.

Those from Savoy say, that the duke of Savoy having invested Carmagnole the 27th of last month, the trenches were opened the 3d of this month: that the 5th the heavy cannon and mortars arrived in the camp, and the same putt upon batteries against the place; which were done so effectually, and the attacks carried on so well, that the place surrendred the 9th, the garison then marching out with their arms and baggage, and 3 peices of cannon; that mounsieur Catinat had thereon decamped and retired under the cannon of Pignerol; that the Vaudois had fallen on the rear of the French, consisting of 1500 men, and killed between 7 or 800 of them; that the confederate army were taking their march directly towards Susa, which twas beleiv'd they would attack; and that Catinat thereon had retired into Dauphiny and Provence.

Those from Flanders say, that the baron de Flemming and the count de Lippe had rejoyned those of Liege under count Tilly, between Huy and Leige, and were marched towards the country of Luxemburgh.

Letters from Jamaica say, that some ships had been fitted out by the plantation, on board of whom were put 900 men, who went towards the coast of Hispaniola, and had taken 4 smal French men of war, and had landed at Nipo upon Hispaniola. and destroyed the settlement of the French there.

Letters from Plymouth of the 20th say, that sir Ralph Delaval, with the squadron under his command, was passed by that place to the westward.

The 23d, 50,000*l.* was sent down to Chester under a strong guard for Ireland, to pay the Danish forces there, who have orders to goe for Flanders.

The same day 4 persons were executed at Tyburn, 2 men and 2 women: one of the latter was burnt for clipping.

The same day the dissenters presented an addresse to his majestie on his happy return and successe in Ireland, and were after entertained at dinner by the lord chamberlain: divers other addresses have been presented to his majestie congratulating his happy successe in Ireland, as, from the bishop of London and his clergy, the lieutenancy of London, &c.: another also from the house of lords; all which were kindly received.

The convocation mett the 22d, but having nothing before them they adjourned till the 25th of next month.

The lady Maynard, widdow to the late serjeant Maynard, was married to the earl of Suffolk.

Irish letters of the 13th say, that the Irish army, since the surrender of Limrick, was divided: that 2500 foot and 1000 horse, immediately joined our army and came into his majesties service: that 5000 had laid down their arms and took passes to goe to their respective homes, and others marched towards Cork, &c. to be transported to France, according to the articles; they say further, that many of the rapparees came in, and submitted to the articles; that our troops were marching towards Kilkenny and other winter quarters assigned them: and that as soon as the Irish are gone for France, and the transport vessells returned, the Dutch and the Danes will be sent for Flanders.

The 25th, the lord Dartmouth, a prisoner in the Tower, died suddenly of a fitt of an apoplexy, his lady being in bed with him.

A project is forming for constituting a new East India company, and subscriptions are making for raising a fund for the same, and some 100,000*l.* are already subscribed.

The 26th, col. Godfrey was chosen a member of parliament for the town of Wickam in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. baron Nevill, of the court of exchequer, will be removed and made a judge of the common pleas.

The 27th, came out their majesties proclamation for a publick thanksgiving, to be observed on the 26th of November next throughout this kingdom, for the preservation of the kings person, and the total reducing of Ireland.

Foreign letters bring, those from Rome say that the differences between this court and France are not yet adjusted, tho great endeavours were used by some cardinalls: they say that cardinal Frederick Colonna was dead there, whereby a sixth place is void in the colledge of cardinalls.

Those from Italy say, an earthquake had hapned at Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, which had thrown down many houses.

Those from Poland say, that a skirmish had hapned between a body of Cossacks and Poles, and a great body of Tartars, wherein the latter were routed, and forced to retire in great disorder, having lost 3 or 4000 men, with very little losse to the Poles.

Those from France say, that it is resolved to let the pope

know that if he will not grant his bulls to the French bishops, the king will be obliged to annull the concordat made between Leo the 10th and Francis the first: they say further, that court was much troubled at the surrender of Limrick, and had thereon sent an expresse to goe after the squadron of men of war that went for Ireland, consisting of 18 men of war, 36 transport vessells, with the count de Sourdis on board, with several other officers, gunners, and engineers: they say also, that king had ordered the distributing 6000 livres among every troop of guards that was engaged in the late action in Flanders.

Those from Flanders say, that the armies there are seperated and gone into winter quarters: and that the troops on the Meuse have done the like; that the confederates have putt a strong garison of 15,000 men into Brussells, and proportionably into the other frontier places; they say that mounsieur Vauban was arrived at Dinant, and had stored the magazine there with bombs, carcasses, and other warlike stores in great quantity, so that it was beleived they have some design upon Namur, Charleroy, or Leige.

Some Dutch privateers and some of our ships have lately taken several French prizes laden with wine, salt, and brandy.

Sir Edward Nevil, one of the barons of the exchequer, is removed to be one of the justices of the common pleas, in the room of Peyton Ventris, esq. deceased; and John Powel, esq., serjeant at law, is in his room made one of the barons of the exchequer.

Letters from the west say, that sir Ralph Delaval with a squadron of 50 men of war, was gone westward.

Lieutenant general Kirk died lately at Brussels, in Flanders.

Orders have been sent to the victuallers of the navy to buy up provisions for the fleet against next spring.

The lady Seymor, mother to the present duke of Somerset, died lately.

Col. Slaughter, governor of New York, is lately dead.

The 29th, sir Thomas Stamp, the new lord mayor, according to custom, was sworn at Westminster: and being returned, they proceeded with the usual solemnity to the Guildhal, where they dined; at which also were the lords of the council, the judges, and other persons of quality.

The foreign letters bring, those from Leghorn say that the

government of Tunis had taken and imprisoned the French consul there. for a French ship having committed a base perfidious action upon an English ship there, in killing the men and seizing the English ship, violating the lawes of a neutral port.

Those from Savoy confirm the surrender of Carmagnole on the 8th, the garison consisting of 3000 men, march'd out the next day. with 3 peices of cannon; they found in it 11,000 sacks of corn, 800 loads of hay, with a good quantity of ammunition; they say the confederates was since marched towards Susa, which the French has lately reinforc'd with a good body of men; they confirm Catinats retreat towards Pigneroll: and the defeat of the duke de Elbeufe and 1500 French by 100 poor Vaudois. near the valley of Angrogne, in which the French had 500 killed, and some officers taken: with the losse of not above 20 men to the Vaudois. They say further, that the duke of Savoys forces since taking Carmagnole, had possessed themselves of Savillan, Fossan. Raconis, and Saluces, and had repassed the Po, and was marching to Veillane to take that in before he goes to Susa: which latter place has been reinforced with 6 batallions, and to guard the passes and avenues theretoo.

Those from Germany bring an account of the death of sir Wm. Hussey, ambassador from his majestie of England to the Ottoman Port: he died at Adrianople the 13th of the last month, of a feaver, and some fear the French have poysoned him, thereby to obstruct the treaty of peace, which will hereby, 'tis feared, receive a great interruption; however, his majestie to prevent any mischeif if possible by delay, has ordered William Harbord. esq. to succeed him. who will speedily goe thither: and in the mean time orders are sent to the Dutch ambassador at Belgrade, to act also on behalf of our king till the arrival of Mr. Harbord; and the lord Paget, our ambassador at the emperors court, is ordered to take care of this matter. They say also, that prince Lewis of Baden was arrived with the army before Great Waradin, and had open'd the trenches and began to batter the place; that some of the German troops had taken the castle of Belignes, and that the duke of Croy had taken Brod, upon the river Save, and put a garison into it.

Those from Spain confirm the arrival of the galleons at Cadiz.

Those from Flanders say, that magazines are providing in several of the confederate garisons; that the bishop of Munster is resolved to join with the confederates.

Letters from Ireland say, that several of the Irish forces that intended at first to goe for France, have alter'd their minds, and intend to stay in that kingdom; that several Irish gentlemen had taken the oath of fidelity to their majesties, and many of the rapperies have submitted and brought in their arms.

The citty of Chester have chose the earl of Warrington their mayor, and have sent to desire his acceptance, and that he will be pleased to appoint a deputy.

The earl of Clare having desired of the king to give him the title and honour of duke of Newcastle, he marrying a daughter of the last duke, and who left him his estate; his majestie was pleas'd to say he would consider of it; which his lordship taking as a denial, desired leave to retire; which his majestie granted: so he laid down his commission of lord lieutenant of Middlesex and custos rotulorum of the same.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant unto the plantation of New England a new charter, reserving to himself therein the power of nominating the governor, deputy governour, and secretary; and hath appointed sir Wm. Phipps at present for governour.

Dr. Henry Maurice, Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, lately died there: and Dr. Roger Altham succeeds Dr. Pocock as Hebrew professor there.

Several persons are competitors for the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, the duke of Ormond, the earl of Rochester, and the lord Sidney are talkt of for it.

A contract is made by the officers of the ordnance with some persons for making a wett and a dry dock for 36,000*l.*; whereby they can careen a ship in 2 dayes, which else they must wait for a spring tide to doe it in.

November.—The lord Stamford is talk'd of for lord lieutenant of Middlesex: others speak of the lord Mountague.

The 3rd, the lords commissioners of the great seal, judges, and noblemen pricked sherifs in the court of exchequer according to custom.

The 5th, being the anniversary in commemoration of gunpowder treason, as also his majesties birth day, and the day of

his landing here in this kingdom, was very strictly observed: it was also the day of their majesties mariage: the court was all in their splendor, the queen very rich in jewells; and all the great officers attended: the archbishop of York preached before the house of lords, Mr. Fleetwood before the house of commons, and the bishop of Salisbury before their majesties: after which their majesties dined publickly: the night concluded with a great ball and dancing at court, bonefires and illuminations throughout the citty, with ringing of bells, &c.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the French when they surrendred Carmagnole, left in it great quantities of hay and corn, several 100 barrells of powder, and good store of bullets; that above 400 of the garison came voluntarily over and join'd with the confederates; that the duke of Savoy's forces in their march from thence had possessed themselves of Veillane, and that they had sent a detachment towards Susa; they speak also of several skirmishes between them and the French, in which the latter were generally worsted.

Those from Poland say, that king with his army was marched into Moldavia, and was within 6 miles of Jassi, the capital citty of that province; they say further, that a body of Cossacks had taken the fortresse of Sorock on the Neister, and destroyed several villages thereabout belonging to the Tartars.

Those from Vienna say, that the imperial forces commanded by prince Lewis of Baden had invested Great Waradin, and the 13th of the last month began to batter it; that the 16th they made themselves masters of that part of the town and the palank that lies on this side the river Keres, and had posted themselves nearer the town, and hop'd in a few dayes to make themselves masters of the suburb and palank on the other side the river, and then would attack the principal fortresse or cittadel, which is very strong. They say further, that another party of the Germans had taken the castle of Bilignes: and that the duke de Croy had possess'd himself of Brod, a fort on the other side of the Save, and would attack Gradischa next. They tell us of an unfortunate accident that hapned near Lippa, which was, that count Marsigli, secretary to the English envoy, and a Turkish chiaux, who were returning towards Belgrade with the terms about a peace, were attack'd by a party of Rascians, who took them for Turks: they killed the chiaux and

his servant, and wounded count Marsigli before they knew him.

Those from the Rhine say, the armies there were gone into winter quarters, and that 25,000 men will be quartered between the rivers of the Rhine and the Meuse, to secure those parts from the incursions of the French.

Those from France say, that court was upon several new projects to raise money's, of which they began to be in want; that 40 new commissaries of war are to be made, each to give 40,000 crowns, besides divers other new offices; another is to convert all the plate in the kingdom into coin, and the king to have a tenth part.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the bailif, approved men, and burgesses of Andover, in the county of Southampton, congratulating his majestie on his safe arrival from Flanders, and his successe in Ireland; and another hath since been presented from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, which his majestie received very gratiously, and gave them his hand to kisse, and thankt them for their care of the citty in his absence.

Sir Richard Reynel, lord cheif justice of Ireland, is arrived here.

The letters from Ireland say, that 1500 Irish are shipt at Cork to goe for France, the rest will embark at Limrick; they say also, that sir Ralph Delaval was off Kingsale with a squadron of 50 English and Dutch men of war, and was not far from the French convoy of 25 men of war, but whither he had orders to attack them or no was doubted.

His majestie hath conferred the honour of knighthood on John Powel, esq., one of the barons of the exchequer.

An envoy extraordinary is arrived here from the emperor of Fez and Morocco.

The lord Lexington goes ambassador to Spain, and Mr. William Harbord to Turky.

The 6th, the 3d troop of guards was exercis'd in Hide park before the duke of Leinster.

One Mr. May, a querry to the king, has married Mrs. Franklin, one of the maids of honour, and had with her 3000*l.* portion and 1000*l.* in jewells and cloths.

We hear from Oxford, that one Mr. Sykes is chosen Mar-

garet professor of divinity there, in opposition to Dr. Bull, who putt in for it.

It is said three new dukes will be made, the marques of Caermarthen duke of Pontfract, earl of Devon duke of Newcastle, and earl of Bath duke of Albemarl.

Several scandalous papers, basely reflecting on the government, have been lately thrown about, one of which is entitled, the Royal Martyr, for reinstating king James.

The 9th, the duke of St. Albans took his place in the house of lords, the first time since his being of age.

The 9th, began the election at Westminster for a member to serve in parliament for that citty in the room of sir Wm. Poultney, deceased; the competitors were, sir Stephen Fox and Mr. Owen, of Graies Inn: the former had the majority on the view in the feild, but a poll was demanded and granted.

The foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the design of attacking Susa was laid aside, for upon the approach of the dukes forces towards the same, the French had possess'd themselves of the hills and avenues to the same, so that it was thought to be a difficult attempt to force the same, and the weather growing very cold on the mountains, they thought fitt to retire; however, the French fell upon their rear, and about 100 were killed on each side.

Those from Germany say, that the imperial army had taken by assault the whole lower town of Great Waradin, and the palank on the other side the river, so that they were masters of all but the cittadel or castle, which is very strong, against which they are also preparing their batteries: they say further, that the duke de Croy had had a skirmish with the Turks near the Save, in which he routed them, and had taken 14 colours, and had afterwards possess'd himself of Gradischa, the capital citty of Sclavonia.

Those from France say, that the duke de la Fevillade, collonel of the French guards, is dead, and that the duke de Noailles succeeds him therein; they say also, that several new edicts are coming out there for the raising of money's, one of which is for augmenting the number of officers in the several courts of judicature.

Sir Richard Reynell, lord cheif justice of Ireland, has brought over with him the draughts of divers acts, which are to be

perused here, and then sent back to be converted into lawes when a parliament meets there.

Sir Ralph Delavall with his squadron of men of war is returned to Portsmouth; and he himself is come to Whitehal and gives an account of the reason of his hasty return without the Barbadoes and Virginia fleets, was because he had mett with bad weather which had much shatter'd his ships; he brought with him also a pacquet which he took in a French sloop, containing the copies of orders and instructions he was to pursue.

The 11th, at one in the morning, a fire hapned in their majesties pallace at Kensington, which in a short time burnt down the stone gallery in which were the duke of Ormonds, lord Portlands, and lord chamberlains lodgings; but the kings apartment not toucht; it began thro' the carelesnesse of a candle.

A letter from justice Coningsby in Ireland, of the 5th instant, sayes the French succours consisted of 18 men of war, 6 fireships, and 12 ships of burden, laden with provisions and ammunition: and had on board 10,000 arms, 200 officers, and 3000 soldiers for the supply of Limrick, with a promise of further supply; but it happily came too late. He sayes further, that the English town of Limrick was delivered into our hands the 1st, and that there were about 4000 Irish that went on board the French transport ships.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, late lord mayor, is dead.

Sir Stephen Fox is declared duly elected member of parliament for Westminster; Mr. Owen, the other who stood, giving it up.

One Dr. Sommers, of Devonshire, a physitian, is committed to the kings bench for scandalous words upon the government.

The countesse of Wimbleton is lately dead.

The outward bound West India fleet, of about 60 sail, with their convoy, sailed out of the Downs.

The clergy fled out of Ireland for protection hither, are now, since that kingdom is reduced, ordered to return to their respective cures in that kingdom.

The dutchesse of Ormond is brought to bed of a daughter, and the countesse of Danby of a son.

The lord Dover's pardon is passing the seals, and his lordship now appears publickly.

The 13th, the earl of Clarendon appeared in the court of

kings bench and was bailed: his lordship in 1000*l.*, the earl of Rochester, lord Hollis, sir Wm. Turner, and sir John Parsons, his bail, in 500*l.* each.

We hear the treaty between England and Denmark, as to their forces remaining in our service, is renewed: and the Danish regiments in Ireland are to be filled up, and to serve in Flanders the next campagne.

Admiral Russel has married the lady , a daughter of the earl of Bedford's.

The 14th, being queen dowagers birth day, when she was 53 years of age, their majesties with their royal highnesses and several of the nobility, went to Somersethouse to congratulate her thereon.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say that the season of the year being farr advanced, they began to think of putting the army into winter quarters; the Germans demanded them or money of the princes of Italy that hold fiefs of the empire.

Those from Germany say from the camp before Great Waradin, that the beseigers had sett fire to the castle with their bombs, but however the beseiged made a vigorous defence, so that it was resolved to turn the seige into a blockade, the season being so farr advanced: and they had began to cast up works in order to the same.

Those from Poland say, that the king of Poland had putt a garison of 500 men, with 6 peices of cannon, and provisions for 3 months, into Niemiec in Moldavia.

Those from Paris say, that king James with his queen had signified to the French king their willingnesse to retire and spend their time in a monastery; they say also, a parliament was summoned to meet at Paris, to register divers orders for the raising of money.

Those from Italy say, that the French continue to block up Montmelian; they say also, that the campagne being ended in Italy, the elector of Bavaria was preparing for his return to Vienna by Genoua and Florence.

The prince of Hesse Darmstadt, mounsieur Rouvigny, and several others of the general officers, were arrived here from Ireland.

Sir Robert Rich is made a commissioner of the admiralty.

The errand of the Morocco ambassador is said to be to esta-

blish commerce, and to propose to us the attaquing Algiers by sea, and his master will at the same time attack it by land.

Sir Robert Howard has tryed to destill spirits from wheat, and has brought it to great perfection, to make it as strong as brandy it self.

The grandjury of Ossulston hundred in Middlesex have found a bill against sir Humfrey Edwin, alderman of London, for perjury.

Tis said his majestie designs to turn the popish chappel at Whitehal into a library; and to furnish it with a good collection of books.

Coll. Hamilton, taken a prisoner at the Boyn in Ireland, is bringing up from Chester, and is to be exchanged for the lord Mountjoy, a prisoner in the Bastile.

Mr. Keeling, an evidence in the Rye house plott, was tryed at the nisi prius at Westminster for drinking king James's health and confusion to their majesties, and was found guilty.

Sir Thomas Roberts is chosen knight of the shire for Kent, in opposition to coll. Smith, in the room of sir Vere Fane, who succeeds in title and honour as earl of Westmorland.

The letters from Edingburgh in Scotland say, that the sect called the Cameronians had assembled in the west of that kingdom in great numbers, and had declared for king Jesus and the covenant.

The lady Maynard, widdow of the late serjeant, has married the earl of Suffolk.

The common council of London having taken into their consideration the case of the orphans of the same, and how to pay their debt, which at 4*l.* per cent. amounts to 24,000*l.* per ann. interest; and they have agreed to apply 8000*l.* per ann. of the citty rents to that purpose; and they design to petition the parliament to grant them 6*d.* a chaldron on coales.

Some of our frigats have of late taken divers French prizes and brought them into port.

The 22d, Mr. Harbord, his majesties ambassador to the grand seignior, having layn several dayes windbound at Gravesend, sett sail this morning for Holland.

Foreign letters bring, those from Savoy say the imperial troops there were to quarter in the dutchy's of Modena, Parma, and Mantua.

Those from Germany say, that the Turks having been wrought upon by the perswasions of the French ambassador, had rejected all offers of a peace, and were resolved to continue the warr, and had thereon sent orders to all the Ottoman provinces to make new levies; and from the camp at Great Waradin 'tis said the bombs and carcasses had all the successe imaginable, having fired the castle in several places; and that the Germans were building several forts near the castle to keep a good body of men in to block up the place this winter, if not taken before.

Those from Flanders say, the French are making great provision of bombs, carcasses, and other warlike stores in all their frontier garisons on the Sambre and the Meuse, and fortifye several small places thereon, as Thuin, Walcourt, Bovines, Beaumont, &c., and have reinforc'd their troops of horse and companies of foot, besides the new regiments they are raising.

The West India fleet, with their convoy, making in all about 100 sail, are gone to the westward outward bound.

A patent is passing the seals for a new invention for preserving fish or fowl a considerable time after 'tis killed.

One Canning, a bookseller, is committed to Newgate for printing and publishing scandalous libells upon the government.

The commissary of the army has sent to Leverpool, Chester, Milford, and Barnstaple, to provide for the forces that are coming from Ireland.

The 23rd, was a great cause heard between the earl of Monmouth and Mr. Danvers, about an estate the latter claims, which belong'd to his ancestors, and was part of the late queens jointure; and adjourned the further consideration to another day.

The 24th, his majestie in his way to Hampton Court, took a view on Hounslow Heath of the lord Colchester's and col. Godfrey's regiments of horse and the lord Fitzhardings regiment of dragoons, before they goe for Flanders.

Dr. Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, being lately dead, his majestie hath been pleased to nominate Dr. Thomas Tenison to succeedh im therein, and a conge d'elire is pass'd accordingly to the dean and chapter.

The 24th, was a great tryal at the court of kings bench be-

tween the earl of Bath and the dutchesse of Albemarle, about the late dukes estate: the tryal held very long, till 10 at night; and the next morning the jury gave in a verdict for the earl; being on an issue out of chancery to prove the validity of a deed, which being proved, the earl has recovered an estate of 6000*l.* per ann., and will be made duke of Albemarle.

The 26th was the general day of thanksgiving for our successe in Ireland, &c.: the bishop of Salisbury preached before their majesties, the bishop of Ely before the lords, and Dr. Jane before the commons.

A vessel from Ireland brings, that 7000 Irish and French were gone on board the transport ships to goe for France.

Col. Godfrey's regiment of horse, with 40 ledd horses, are gone to embark on board the transport vessells.

Mr. Darcy, a Yorkshire gentleman, drowned himself in his night gown.

His majestie hath constituted Henry Baker, esq., governour of New York, and a commission is preparing accordingly.

Sir John Barington, a young gentleman of 6000*l.* per ann., in Essex, is lately dead.

The 27th, was a trial at the court of exchequer between the patentees and sir Carberry Price and others, about a lead mine of his, pretended to be a royal silver mine in Wales: and the jury after a full hearing found for the defendant.

The 28th, Mr. Sandcroft, nephew to the late archbishop of Canterbury, was fined 300 marks in the exchequer, for refusing to obey the kings writt of intrusion about Lambeth house.

The same day, being the last day of the term, 7 persons of the county of Suffolk, who had been indicted for drinking confusion and damnation to king William and queen Mary, and prosperity to the French king, upon a fast day: and having confest the same, came to receive the judgment of the court of kings bench, which was, that they should all stand in the pillory on Wensday 7night, in the market place at Bury in Suffolk: one of the ministers was to pay 200*l.* fine, the other minister 100*l.*, and all the other's 50*l.* apeice, and to find sureties for their good behaviour for 7 years, and to continue in prison till all is performed; both these parsons had taken the oaths [of] the government, and read the prayers that morning on the fast

day, and one of them carried a pidgeon pye to church under his cassock, and after went to the place of meeting among them, where one wish'd king Williams heart was there, and he could make a good dinner thereof.

The earl of Clarendon was continued on his recognizance, and Josiah Keeling, the evidence, was fined 500 marks for drinking king James's health.

Two regiments of horse are landed at Highlake from Ireland, coll. Boncourts and coll. Byerley's.

Letters from Ireland of the 23d say, that on the 1st of this month the Irish entirely quitted the English town of Limrick, and our soldiers marched in and garison'd the same; sir David Collier is made governour of the citty, and the lord Obrian of the county; they say also that the general arrived the 11th at Dublin, and was very nobly entertained by the citty, at which the lords justices, nobility, and cheif officers of the army were present also.

Foreign letters bring, those from Spain say that the galleons were arrived at Cadiz, being about 12 sail, on board of which was about 40 millions in gold and silver and 4 millions in merchantdizes, and 8 millions were lost in 5 ships that were cast away. And strict orders are given to find out and to seize the French effects on board the same.

Those from Savoy say, that the French governour of the cittadel at Cazal had seized on the cheif governour and principal officers that commanded in the town of Cazal, under the duke of Mantua, on a pretence he held correspondence with the Germans; and from Montmelian they write the French presse the seige very closely, and that the beseiged defend it bravely: but that it was feared without speedy succours they must surrender.

Those from Rome say that the pope had appointed a jubilee to implore a blessing on the Christians arms against the Turk, and that God would bend the hearts of the Christian princes to procure a peace in Christendom.

Those from Turky say, that the grand vizier had sent to prince Lovis of Baden to sett the treaty for a peace on foot again; and that great convulsions were feared in that state, which grew so high a total revolution was threatned.

Those from Holland say, that Mr. Harbord was arrived there

on his way to Turky, whither he would depart in a few dayes; and from Flanders 'twas wrote that all the officers are ordered away to their respect[ive] commands.

The 30th, the lords were again upon the case of Mr. Danvers with the earl of Monmouth, and the judges were consulted therein; 9 were of opinion for Mr. Danvers; and at last the question was putt in the house, and they were equally divided, 39 on a side; so that by the custom of the house, when the division is equall, there is no remedy for the petitioner: so against Mr. Danvers.

The same night also was the election of Ludlow heard before the committee of priviledges of the commons, upon the petition of Mr. Hanmore and Mr. Gower, against coll. Titus and Mr. Loyd: and the sitting members carried it by 49 voices, 164 for them and 115 for Hanmore and Gower.

The Dutch have bought up here great quantities of corn, hay, and other provisions.

An addresse hath been presented to his majestie from the town and county of Southampton, congratulating his majestie on the reduction of Ireland, and upon his safe arrival from abroad, and it was well received.

The Deptford frigat has lately taken a French privateer of 18 guns, 4 patereroes, and 118 men.

December.—The West India fleet homeward bound of above 200 sail, are come from Kinsale and past up the channell.

The duke of Leinsters regiment marched thro this citty, being going to embarque for Flanders.

Tis said the Trinity house have orders to give in a list of all the tarpawlin commanders that have used the sea these 30 years: it being design'd to imploy some of them in our fleet.

Mr. Baxter, the famous nonconformist parson, is lately dead: and the famous Mr. Graham, the tool in king James time, is dead also.

Foreign letters bring, those from Italy say that the German forces there had taken winter quarters within the territories of Genoua and in Montferrat, and other part in the dutchies of Mantua and Modena.

Those from Hungary say, that the imperialists went on very successfully with the seige of Great Waradin, and had burnt and beat down most of the buildings in the castle; but the wea-

ther coming very rigorous, had oblidged the Germans to turn the seige into a blockade, having built some forts and retrenchments about it to lodge men for that end.

Those from Savoy say, that Montmelian held out very vigorously, and had killed 3 or 400 French in their attacks thereon.

Those from Paris say, some of their men of war had taken an English frigat called the Happy Return, and an Ostend man of war of 44 guns.

Those from Turky say, that the Tartars had taken count Teckely, but mention not the reason.

Our merchants have letters that the French privateers had taken some merchant ships from Jamaica and New England, and carried them into St. Maloes.

Letters from Scotland say, that the dutchesse of Queensberry died there the 2d instant; and that several of the Scotch forces were preparing to embarque for Flanders.

Crone, lately condemned for high treason, and pardon'd by their majesties, is gone for France, being thought to have some new designs in hand.

Several exchang'd English seamen are come from St. Maloes and landed at Plymouth.

Fuller, the evidence, has an allowance of 30*s.* a day from the crown; he was formerly a servant to the lord Melvin, and by him preferr'd to be a page to the late queen Mary.

One Mr. Gyles, a senior fellow of University colledge in Oxford, on some discontent threw himself into the river and was drowned.

A declaration hath been published by their majesties requiring all officers and soldiers to observe strict discipline, and for paiment of quarters.

His majestie hath been pleased to appoint the sherifs for the year ensuing.

Letters from Chester say, that general Ginkle landed at Highlake from Dublin, and after came to this place: where he was nobly entertained and complimented by the magistrates of the citty.

The lord Finch, eldest son to the lord Nottingham, is dead.

Thomas Wharton, esq., comptroller of their majesties household, is to marry the daughter and heiresse of the late lord

Lisbourn of Ireland: her estate said to be 3 or 4000*l.* per annum.

The hulk of the Exeter frigat, lately burnt in Hamose harbour, is gott up, and rides there.

General Ginkle is come to town with several other officers, being lately return'd from Ireland; and has been to wait on his majestie, who received him very kindly.

The court of aldermen have made choice of sir Thomas Fowle to succeed sir Thomas Pilkington as alderman of that ward.

The sessions at the Old Baily began the 9th, and held the 10th and 11th, where many criminals were tried: 11 received sentence of death, 5 were burnt in the hand, 6 ordered to be transported, 1 to be whipt, and several fined and to stand in the pillory.

Thursday, 17 *Decemb.*—Yesterday a centinel tryed by a court martiall for accusing a captain of false musters, but not being able to prove it by sufficient witnesses, he was ordered to be whipt and casheered.

This week a considerable summ of money was sent to Chester, under the guard of 20 horse, to pay the Irish army.

Wrote from Plymouth, that the outward bound West India fleet sailed thence, under the convoy of 7 men of war, on the 13th.

Last Tewsday a great disorder at the playhouse, where the lord Grey of Ruthin and viscount Longueville were knockt downe, and 2 other lords puncht with the butt ends of muskets; they complained of the affront to his majestie, who referred them to the house of lords, where they made their application yesterday; and the lords thereon desired his majestie would be pleased to command the suspending acting of playes till further order.

The commissioners of the navy have orders to victuall 11 third rate ships forthwith, but the design not knowne.

Cheife discourse at court is of the kings goeing to Flanders, and the persons that attend his majestie; severall of the nobility have requested to share in his fortune; Ginkle will command there some great post, and will have some honour speedily confer'd on him.

Said the French king and dauphin will be at head of their troops the beginning of February, in Flanders: and threaten to bombard Charleroy and Namur.

Sir Basil Firebrasse is elected burgess for Chippenham in Wilts, coll. Talmash, tho' the latter had the majority by three voices (*sic*).

Wrote from Chester that 2 regiments of foot arrived there from Dublin on the 13th, and that the rest were suddenly expected; they say many Irish were come to Dublin from Limrick and other places, to demand their estates, which were restored; thought a court of claimes will be sett up there to decide such matters.

The French king has published a placeat requiring all the refugees to return to that kingdome in 3 months, and they shall be restored to their estates: ortherwise their estates shall be disposed of among the Irish that have left Ireland and come into that kingdome.

This evening the corps of Mr. Baxter was carried from Merchant Taylors Hall to Christchurch, and there interr'd; there followed them about 4000 persons, and before walked 80 nonconformist ministers and 2 church of England divines, one of which preached his funerall sermon.

A person lately discovered 9 English ships that went to Bourdeaux and took in wine, and after sailed to port O Porto, and then came home, pretending it to be port.

Wrote from Scotland, that coll. Hill's regiment in garrison at Innerlochy, chose rather to serve the king in the West Indies rather then in Flanders; and that a French man of warr had putt succours into the Basse.

Merchants have letters this day that the seige of Montmelian is turn'd into a blockade; the severity of the weather obliging the French to goe into winter quarters.

Five Jamaica ships are said to be taken by the French, and another is still missing that had 40,000 peices of eight.

Dr. Pearson has begg'd the fine of the 7 Suffolk persons fined for revelling on a fast day.

Mr. Fuller has on request obtained 20*l.*: he will not be reexamined till his witnesses come over.

The lords read the publick accounts on Tewsday, and the lord Warrington finding his name therein, he declared he never received any for secret service, but 500*l.* one time and 1000*l.* another, for money due to him; on which the lord Hallifax moved that each lord might as his name occurr'd, stand up and justifie himself in the same.

The duke of Norfolke was abused in the fray at the playhouse: the house of lords examined the same, and sent for captain Primrose, who commanded the party of soldiers there, who excused himselfe therefrom: one of the bishops moved to suppresse the playhouse, it being a nursery of lewdness, but the temporall lords were against it, but directed the lord chamberlain to send his warrant to suspend them from acting till further order: which was accordingly done.

Yesterday the president De la Tour, envoy from the duke of Savoy, as also an extraordinary envoy from the emperor of Germany, being arrived here from Holland, had their audience of his majestie; the first acquainted the king his master would never hearken to any conditions of peace with France without the allies, and deliver'd a letter from his master to the king, with another inclosed, which the duke had received from the emperor of Montmelian of the 2d instant, giving an account what progresse the French had made in the seige, that they had 3 batteries against it, that they had brought their approaches to the of the ditch, which was very deep cutt out of the rock: but their cheifest battery being 3 quarters of a mile distant, they had yet done noe great mischeife, and that his cannon being larger then the French he had dismounted severall of theirs; that he had in garison 564 sound men, and 46 wounded and sick; that he had lost but 32 in the seige yet; that he has pease and wheat to last till June next, fish and bacon till March, and oyl and wine till February, but powder and ball for above a year, which he would not spare to bestow on the enemy.

Baldarick Odonnel arrived here from Ireland with the generall, and was by him recommended to the king, and was favourably received: he desires to be made earle of Tyreonnell, the title belonging to his family, and then he'le enter upon any service the king shall command.

Great preparations are making for his majesties goeing to Flanders.

Saturday, 19th *Decemb.*—Yesterday was executed at Tyburn 11 persons, 8 men and 3 women, for severall crimes: and father Franks stood in the pillory at Charing Crosse for speaking scandalous words.

The nobility and gentry of Ireland residing here are sub-

scribing an addresse of thanks to his majestie, for the entire reducing that kingdome; and after the Irish bill is past, many of them will returne and settle in Ireland.

Wrote from Paris that Mrs. Wills, the late queen's midwife, lately died at that court.

The French cavalry are still on duty on the frontiers of the Netherlands, which occasions great murmurings among them, being much fatigued by their marches and counter marches: and 'twas beleived they would beseige some place yett before they goe into winter quarters.

Plymouth letters say, the Yorke, New Chester, and Dover frigats, with 2 fire ships, were arrived there, and bound to Cales to fetch home the effects that are in the galeons belonging to our merchants.

The players have begg'd pardon of the lords abused there, and have leave to act again on Monday.

Some of the seamen taken in the Happy Returne, were now returned, and say the captain only fired three guns before he struck; the said captain is now at St. Germains at liberty.

Some French letters say that king has forbidden his subjects, under severe penalties, to speak reproachfully of the prince and princesse of Orange.

Dutch letters confirm the turning the seige of Montmelian into a blockade.

Those from Vienna say, the treaty of 30 years truce with the Turks meets with obstructions, and 'twas thought the terms insisted on would not be complyed with.

Forty six peices of cannon are got ready in the Tower, and draught horses are providing with other necessaries to imbarque them for Flanders on the 15th of January next.

The lieutenant of the ordnance hath contracted with the gunsmiths for 60,000 muskets, to be compleated by the 10th of March and delivered into the Tower.

Forty thousand pounds was ordered to buy up oxen, hoggs, &c. for the use of the navy, which are design'd to be in a readinesse 6 weeks sooner then last year.

Wrote from Dartmouth that the Clowdesly galley had brought in thither a prize, which proves to be a Dutch ship carrying cables and cordage to Brest, of 150 tunn: she was observed to throw overboard a summ of money and a packett of letters.

This day the earle of Sandwich received his writt to sit in the house, being of age.

All the officers here have orders to return to the army in Flanders to their commands in 12 dayes; his majestie intends to goe the middle of February, and preparations are making accordingly.

The lords have gone through part of the accounts, and ordered the white staffe officers to speake to the lords of the treasury to give an account of all tallies of anticipation that are struck.

Our merchants are under apprehensions that 16 French men of warr that sett saill 6 weeks since, are gone to the West Indies.

Drums are ordered to beat up thro' England for recruits for the army.

Coll. Beveriges regiment at Berwick is ordered to march to Leith in Scotland; thought to be design'd thence for Flanders.

Two thousand barrells of powder were this week tryed in the Tower, and all except 43 were approved of, as also were ten tunn of granado shells.

Thursday last about 3 in the afternoon, the Worcester waggon, wherein was 4000*l.* of the kings money, was sett on and robbed near Gerrards Crosse, within 4 miles of Uxbridge, by 16 highwaymen; the persons that convoyed it thinking themselves secure, being within one mile of their inne, went before, and left only 2 persons on foot to guard it, who having laid their blunderbushes in the waggon and walkt by, and on a sudden were surprized by 16 highwaymen on horse back, who took away 2500*l.*, and left the rest for want of conveniency to carry it.

Tewsday, 22d *Decemb.*—Wrote from Mountbay in Cornwall, that a ship of Copenhagen was brought in thither, prize, laden with wine and brandy from Nantz: the master reports king James was there when he came away, and drums were beating up for volunteers, who were promised advance money, with new coats and hatts: and said they were to imbarque at Brest with some 1000 Irish, but the designe not knowne.

Captain Sands, who went on shipboard for Calais, to provide lodging &c. for queen dowager, is drove back by contrary winds.

The duke of Leinsters regiment of horse, which was 8 dayes at sea, was also forced back by an easterly wind and unshipt again, but the wind being turn'd westerly they are hastened away.

Reported the St. Albans frigat has taken a French man of warr of about 50 guns.

Wrote from Falmouth, a Flushing privateer has chased 2 French ships on the coasts, which were stranded.

His majestie has ordered 200*l.* to be distributed amongst 18 of the Scotch clergy, who would not take the oaths: who are to be transported to Virginia to have livings there.

The king has ordered 300 chaldron of coales to be laid in at Chelsea colledge, and the sellers to be filled with beer for the use of the pensioners there, consisting of 750, to be setled there before new years day.

The lieutenant generalls to command in Flanders next year are, the duke of Leinster, earles of Oxford, Marlborough, and Portland, with Overkirk and Macay: major generalls, Nassau Zulesteyn, Talmash, and Rovigny: the duke of Leinster is to command the English horse, and count Solmes the foot; Nassau is to head the Dutch horse, and Ginkle the foot.

Reported that captain Hewson in the Lyon, a ship, is gone voluntarily into Brest, with the countesse of Inchiqueen on board, bound home from Jamaica richly laden, being supposed a favourer of king James.

One of our men of warr has taken and carried into the Frith of Scotland a French privateer of 18 guns, 10 patereroes, and 160 men.

Count Oxenstern, the Swedish ambassador, hath presented a memoriall to his majestie, offering his masters mediation for restoring a peace to Europe.

Last night a great counsell on the subject of maritine affaires.

Two merchant ships from Jamaica thought to be taken by the French, are put into Bristoll.

Sir Francis Wheeler sails for the West Indies next week, and carries with him 300 soldiers.

The kings train of artillery in Flanders is to consist of 80 peices of cannon and 20 mortars, the Dutch to have a double train, and his majesties own troops to consist of about 34,000 men.

Commissary Butler went hence yesterday towards the ports, to provide for the army that is to land from Ireland.

Yesterday the citty of &c. (*sic*) chose their common councell men according to custome, most of them moderate churchmen.

The lord Newport brought into the house of lords a bill for better tryall of traytors, making it treason to correspond with the French.

Declared at Whitehall, the king of Spain has declared the elector of Bavaria governour of Flanders for life.

A Dutch mail this afternoon brings, that Great Waradin had promised to surrender in 3 weeks time, if no releife came, and had sent out of the castle all the women and children.

Wrote from Turin, the French push on the seige of Montmelian with all the vigour imaginable, that they had sprung 2 mines with successe, and were approach'd near the counterscarp, but the beseiged made a stout defence, and would not hearken to a capitulation; and some letters say, the duke of Savoy was on his march to releive it.

The king has declared admirall Russell to command the fleet next summer, and the lord Berkly [to] command in Killigrews room.

Said all are nominated to command this year as they did the last.

The French king has published an edict, that whatever English captain or others shall bring over to him any ship &c., they shall be paid the full value thereof, and imploy'd in his service.

The earle of Tweedale is made chancellor of Scotland, and lord Melvin privy seal, which before was in commissioners hands.

Wrote from Scotland, a French man of warr had putt into the Basse 50 tunn of goods, 100 barrells of beefe, flower, wine, brandy, &c., with 20 men sent by James, and one Mr. Graham, who is to be governour there.

The 3d troop of guards have orders to be in a readinesse to be transported to Flanders, and the lord Castletons regiment at Portsmouth is to be sent thither.

Great contest in London about the choice of common councell men: severall alterations made, said the whigs have gott above 50 more voices then last year.

An expresse sent to Ireland to hasten all the forces there for

Flanders, except 6 regiments of foot, 2 of horse, and one of dragoons.

This morning, advice from Madrid that the councill of state have actually declared the duke of Bavaria hereditary governour of Flanders.

This afternoon 3 Dutch mails, who say prince Lewis of Baden was arrived at Vienna; that the peace with the Turks was at present at a stand; that the governour of Waradin had put the women and children out of the place, and had made a sally to fetch in provisions, but was beaten back with losse: and confirm the captivity of Teckely, on which the malecontents had deserted Vippalanka; that the grand vizier was dead, and Ibraham Bassa elected in his roome.

From Montmelian of the 13th, we have sprung 2 mines at the foot of the ditch, with the successe to fill the ditch with earth: that the French had made a descent thereon, and took of the garrison 2 prisoners, but with great losse; that the French have ruined and blown up a bastion, and made a lodgment on it, soe that they begin to fix the mines to the place. There is a report that the marquesse de Parelle is coming to releive it, on which the French generall has detached some regiments to secure the passes.

Thursday, 24 *Decemb.*—Sir William Leveston Gower, a member of parliament for Newcastle Under-line, in Staffordshire, died on Tewsday last, and sir Wm. Egerton, another member, for Brackley in Northamptonshire, died lately.

Wrote from Plymouth, that 4 frigats were sailed thence for Ireland, to convoy the transport ships with soldiers to Flanders.

From Falmouth wrote, a Danish ship was made prize there, which came from St. Maloes 2 years past undiscovered, and had landed 300 packs of linnen at Plymouth and Pool.

The king has granted leave for 30 privateers to be at sea next summer, from 20 to 50 guns.

Wrote from France, that divers of the Irish officers lately arrived there were disgusted, they being degraded and made serjeants and corporals who were before majors and captaines.

One of the highway men that lately robbed the waggon of the kings money, offers to discover his accomplices if he may have his pardon and a reward for the same.

The horse guards have received orders to goe for Flanders, and the officers lately come over are making recruits.

The victuallers of the navy have ordered all the beer for the use of the fleet to be ready by the middle of March.

Letters from France say, the French king designs to have in pay next summer 100,000 horse and 300,000 foot, and a fleet of 88 capital ships, besides frigats, fireships, and tenders: but will not be ready soe soon as last year.

Holland letters say, our envoy at Sueden hath prevailed with that king to send his 12 men of warr pursuant to his treaty; and that [the] ratification of the treaty between England, Holland, and Denmark is finally concluded, and come over to be exchanged here.

The kings regiment of foot guards embarque next week for Flanders.

Yesterday the duke of Leinster's regiment of horse fell downe the river in order to goe for Flanders.

Vienna letters say, the French ambassador hath made a league offensive and defensive with the Port, and that the Turks are making great preparations in that empire for carrying on the warr, are raising men and casting severall cannon.

This day six mails from Ireland, who bring that the transports ships are returned thither from Brest who carried the Irish: they say they were civilly treated by the French.

Wrote from Scotland, that things are out of order there.

Countesse dowager of Ranelagh died yesterday.

The lord Pagett will be recalled from Vienna.

The house of lords have appointed a committee on Munday next to draw up reasons for a conference with the commons touching their proceeding soe far against the East India company, without consulting their lordships therein, they being not a court of judicature, and were to consider of it this day: but were prevented by his majesties coming to the house.

Confirmed now the duke of Bavaria is made governour of the Spanish Netherlands; and the king of England, during his presence in the campagne, has liberty to place or displace officers, &c. in the army, townes, and garrisons, as he shall think necessary.

Forreign letters say, a party of 35 of the garrison of Charleroy, on advice the French were convoying a waggon of money

with 60 men, from Tournay to Philipville, put themselves in an ambuscade and attackt them with that vigour and success that they killed 17, tooke most of the rest prisoners, and brought them and their money to Charleroy.

The new Suedish ambassador offers to assist the confederates with 10,000 men, besides his masters quota, upon paying for them.

Satturday, 26 *Decemb.*—Thursday night last three Irish packets from Ireland of the 15th, they write, the duke of Wirtembergh was gone to Cork to see the Danes embarke for Flanders, and that the lords justices had published a proclamation impowering all collectors to take notes from innkeepers and others that have any thing due from any officer or soldier, and the same to be deducted out of their pay. They also bring a copy of the late king James's declaration on advice the Irish were landed at Brest, viz.:

James Rex.

Having been informed of the surrender of Limerick and the reduction of Ireland, with the necessity that forced our lords justices and generall officers thereunto, we will not defer to let you know, that we are highly satisfied with your valour and conduct during the seige, but more especially of your resolution to serve where we are: and wee assure you, both officers and soldiers, that we shall never forget this act of loyalty when we are in a capacity to bestow upon you particular marks of our favour. In the mean time, you are to understand that you are to serve under our command, and to act by our commission: and your coming over will induce us to come personally to form you into regiments; our brother, the French king, having already assigned you quarters of refreshment: so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our court at St. Germains, 27th Nov.

Letters from Vienna say, an officer of count Teckeley's had deserted him, and with 70 men come over to the imperialists; that all the bassa's were cited to Constantinople to give the divan an account who was the occasion of the miscarriages last campagne, and that 'twas beleived they'd conclude no peace without comprizing the French; and that they were assured that Tapull Bassa was strangled for not attempting the releife of Great Waradin.

The Rascian captain Gallop, who after the battle of Salankemt marcht as far as Sophia, is returned, having drawn together a great number of Rascians militia, and in severall rencounters hath killed above 3000 Turks and Tartars.

Paris, 21 Dec., this king has sent 300,000 livres to Orleance for the subsistence of the Irish troops.

From Dunkirk wrote, that captain Barts squadron of privateers was come into that port, and sold severall prizes for above 40,000*l.*, and made a dividend of 10,000 crowns to each captain, and proportionable to the other officers and mariners.

This day, a proclamation by their majesties for incouraging to come on board the fleet, viz. all such as shall enter themselves in any of the 1. 2. and 3. rate men of warr before the 21 of January shall receive six weeks pay as a free gift, and none that so enter themselves to be turn'd over to other ships.

This week was shipt off for Flanders 5000 granadoes, 2800 carcasses, 1600 bombs, &c.

Last Thursday his majestie confered the honour of knighthood on Archiball Mauze, a noted zealot for the kirk, and now provost of Edinburgh.

Some letters from Brest say that king James has mustered there 13,400 Irish, and that Sarsefeild is expected daily.

The last letters from Turin sayes that Montmelian is like to surrender, if noe succours comes to their assistance in a little time.

This day his majestie was pleased to tell sir John Lanier that he had noe further service for him, but in consideration of his past services offered him a pension of 1500*l.* per annum, which he refused.

Tewsday, 29 *Decemb.*—Yesterday in the afternoon, one Robinson, a noted highwayman, was apprehended in the Temple, but killed a porter, and wounded one mortally; but the officers of Newgate ran upon him, disarmed and carried him off.

Plymouth letters say, the Clowsly gally mett between that port and Falmouth a Dunkirk privateer, called the Goodfellow, of 25 guns and 160 men, which he fought 4 hours by moon light; then the French man struck; but before he could board her the privateer sunk: the gally afterwards took up 90 of the men and the captain, and brought them to Plymouth.

Richard Harris, esq., recorder of Winchester, was lately

knighted, on presenting a congratulatory addresse to his majestie from that citty.

Five of the Jamaica ships lately thought to be lost are arrived at Kingsale, and wait for a convoy.

Dr. Busby, of Westminster school, is given over: beleived he will be succeeded by Mr. Knipe therein.

Forreign letters confirm the surrender of Montmelian to mounsieur Catinat, the garison being soe fatigued and weakened they could not hold it longer: they obtained conditions to march out with bagg and baggage, and the sick men to be carried in waggons to Turin. The French give out they will march and besciege Coni, which alarms Geneva, fearing a visit before spring.

Satturday last, the duke of Ormond treated generall Ginkle and the other feild officers which came lately from Ireland.

Their majesties went yesterday to view the new building at Hampton Court, which are very magnificent.

Lord Melvin, late secretary of state in Scotland, is displaced, and lord Carmicheal will succeed him therein.

Admirall Russell hath consulted the East India company about such captains as are in their service and are fitt to be employed on board their majesties fleet.

Sir William Phipps hath received letters from New England, that the French from Canada, about 800 strong, went with a designe to surprize that colony, but the inhabitants having timely notice by an Indian, marched out in a body to meet them, and killed 400 on the place, with the losse only of 70 English. The letters also say, our western plantations are in a thriving condition, but fear new supplies from France will much prejudice them.

Said, the commissioners of the privy seal will be dismist, and that the earl of Suffolk will be made privy seal, but noe certainty.

Henry Wallop, a member of parliament for Whitchurch in Hampshire, died this morning.

The lords were this day upon the land tax bill.

Scotch letters say, the earle of Tweedale is made lord chancellor there, and that major Ennis and sir George Berkley are taken prisoners coming from king James; that some regiments there are ordered to march against the highlanders, who are forming themselves in a body.

This morning one Savage, a notorious highwayman and murderer, was seized at a farriers shoeing his horse.

One of the persons wounded by the highwayman in the Temple yesterday died this morning.

Letters from Constantinople by way of Smirna say, the Ottaman empire labours under great convultions, the death of sir William Hussey having given opportunity to the French ambassador to disturbe the progresse of the peace, whereby he has a mighty interest with the new vizier, and has gott 14 of the creatures of the late vizier to be strangled.

Vienna 16, the emperor seeing little prospect of a peace, pushes on the preparations for the warr the next year very vigorously, and is in daily consult with prince Lewis of Baden: they intend the severall princes shall furnish the emperor with men instead of money, being difficult to raise the men.

Sir Ralph Delavall is gone to Portsmouth to command the squadron that is goeing to Cadiz.

The lords of the admiralty satt late last night, having matters of import before them, the displacing severall officers in the fleet: admirall Russell assisted thereat.

The taking of Montmelian is of pernicious consequence, it shutting up the passages by which the confederates could enter Dauphigny next spring: it affrightens Geneva, and gives jealousy to the Switz cantons, who are extraordinarily assembled thereon to deliberate on the present juncture of affairs: to ballance which the declaring the duke of Bavaria governour of Flanders gives life to those counties, and makes them resolved to adhere firm to him.

Balderick Odonnel has obtained from his majestie a grant of the title of earle of Tyrconnell.

Scotch letters say, our generall officers have orders to post themselves on the frontiers, to prevent any descent from the highlanders.

Thursday, 31 *Decemb.*—Yesterday 8 companies of the kings foot guards had orders given them to prepare for Flanders next Munday, and 300 draught horses are to be bought up by the end of January.

Our merchants have account that the Rovers of Sally have taken 2 Dutch, 2 English, and one French merchant ship, and carried them into that place.

One Wilcox, a nonswearer parson, offers to come in and make an additionall discovery to that of Fullers, relating to the conspiracy.

Generall Ginkle 'tis said will be master of ordnance, vacant since death of old duke Schonberg.

Letters from France say, that king had caused the children of divers new converts to be carried into monasteries, to bring them up in the Romish religion, which occasions great murmurings amongst their parents and freinds.

Wrote from Cologne, that the elector palatine will give the king of Great Brittaine 3 of his regiments to be employed in Flanders; that the French king hath demanded of the marquisate of Franchimont horses in lieu of contributions in 15 dayes, otherwise will destroy the country with fire and sword.

The lord Melvin is made lord privy seal in Scotland.

The bishop of Durham hath lately married sir Haswell Tynts widdow.

The lords yesterday read a 2d time the bill for prohibiting all correspondence with France.

Alterations at court talkt of: lord Rochester to be lord treasurer, sir John Trevor lord chancellor: that the commissioners of the privy seal, Knatchbul, Dolben, and Cheyney, will have their quietus.

Robert Boyle, the virtuoso, died yesterday: as also sir Dudly North, alderman of London formerly.

His majestie yesterday sat 3 hours in the treasury, and dispatch much businesse.

The councell had before them this day the affairs of Ireland, thought a lord lieutenant will suddenly be appointed, and a parliament be called there in the spring.

Dr. Edisbury, the civilian, 'tis said, is to goe ambassador to Spain, and not the lord Lexington.

Yesterday the king had an expresse from the governour of the Netherlands, giving an account of the French troops drawing together on the frontiers, with great quantities of all warlike stores, praying his majestie to hasten his coming thither, fearing the enemy have some great designe in hand.

Paris letters say the French king gave private audience to the Swedish and Danish ambassadors, and proposed their masters mediation for a general peace for the good of Europe.

Rear admirall Rooke and captain Hill, father in law to sir Clowdesly Shovell, are made commissioners of the admiralty.

Wrote from Switzerland, that the cantons of Berne interesse themselves very much for the citty of Geneva, which is in danger; the canton of Zurich and some others have resolved to send some forces thither to their assistance, and the rather for that the French begin to fortifie Ling Accluse, 4 leagues from Geneva, and build fortresses on the frontiers of Switzerland.

The lord Carmicheal, who was a commissioner of the generall assembly in Scotland, is made secretary of state for that kingdome, and the earle of Louthian succeeds him in that of commissioner.

From the Isle of Weight wrote, 2 French merchant ships were st[r]anded there; and from Guernsey, that 4 French prizes were brought in there.

Wrote from Vienna, that the emperors principal engineer had abjured the Christian religion, on which sultan Achmet has made him superintendant of all the fortifications about Belgrade.

Two French incendiaries were seized at Friburgh, attending the duke of Saxony's funerall.

1691—2.

Satturday, 2d January.—There are arrived in the Downes 3 more of the Jamaica ships, which were thought to be lost.

Wrote from Portsmouth, a warrant was come thither from the lords of the admiralty, to lay an embargo on all outward bound ships, and to presse seamen for the kings service.

Wrote from Edinburgh, that the lords of the councill had received advice that one of their majesties frigats cruizing on the Scotch coast, had taken a French ship laden with meal, wine, and brandy, goeing to the highlanders: and that they had received his majesties letters that the forces design'd against the highlanders should be divided into 2 bodies, one under the command of Levingston, the other under collonel Hill, and to march different wayes to reduce these rebells.

Yesterday many of the nobility waited on their majesties at Whitehall, to compliment them, and wish them a happy new year. The governour of Christs hospitall waited on the king with the mathematical boys, which pleased the king, and said care should be taken of them.

The earle of Oxfords regiment is landed at Highlake, and have orders to recruit their troops before they come for London: they are to keep guard at Whitehall this summer, the other being to attend his majestie in Flanders.

Wrote from Brussells that the Rhine below Leige, for want of rain, ran soe shallow as has not been knowne in the memory of man: and that a stone was discovered on the side thereof, on which was engraven the names of the cheife magistrates of that citty 300 years since.

Letters from Rome say, a great storm hapned lately there, which threw downe chimneys, tops of houses, the Tyber swelled high, and drown'd many people and cattle, and overturned divers houses: the damage computed at 2 millions of crowns.

French at Mons give out, they suddenly expect the French king there, and that all the troops of the household had orders to march for the Low Countryes; beleived he would attaque Namur.

Said, a million and a halfe is offered for the forfeited lands in Ireland.

Discoursed that major general Trelawney hath thrown up his commission, that Talmach and collonel Byerley will doe the like; and said, generall Ginkle has desired leave to retire and goe live on his estate, which is 7 or 8000*l.* per ann.; the last not beleived.

French letters say, generall Dustone was condemned to the Bastile for life, and had his sword broke over his head by the hangman at Paris, for delivering Limrick without orders.

The bankers offer to lend great summs of money on the new land tax.

The lords have been upon the East India company, and have drawn up reasons against the commons for their printing such resolutions for a charter for the same on regulations of their owne house, to be confirmed by act of parliament without the consent of the lords, as done without president: and have ordered a conference thereon with the commons on Monday.

The 2 marine regiments are new cloathing in order to goe on board the fleet.

There is some disturbance expected will be in Scotland.

Sir Dudly North, brother to the late lord keeper, is dead.

Tewsday, 5th January.—Yesterday the house of lords com-

mitted the lord Morley and Monteagle to the Tower for granting a protection to a person and not registring it in the house according to the order of the house.

The same day the king dined with the lord Rochester at Twittnam.

Forreign letters say, king James has formed the Irish into 4 regiments, which came from Limrick and Cork: one for the prince of Wales, the 2d under the duke of Berwick, a 3d under Fitzjames, and the 4th under Sarsfeild.

Said, several ladies were cast away in the ship mentioned in the Gazet, goeing from Cork to Brest.

Forreigne letters say, the French lost at the seige of Montmelian, one collonel, 3 captains, 300 private soldiers, and had 600 wounded; and there are letters say the duke of Savoy is made governour of Millain.

Wrote from Flanders, that a body of French marched to the Sluyce of Grignon, between Namur and Charleroy, and destroyed it, and were advancing towards Charleroy, but the frost breaking they were hindred: the discourse there is, the French king will be in Flanders by the beginning of February, and beleived they would attaque Namur or Leige.

Four privateers have lately taken 8 merchant ships, and carried them into port.

Wrote from Smirna, divers French officers were arrived there in order to joyne Teckeley, and command some of his troops on the borders of Transylvania; and 14 Jesuites were arrived there, goeing to China through Turky and Persia by land.

Wrote from Bristoll, that one of the kings men of warr, a convoy to the transport ships from Ireland, with 2 regiments of horse and 2 of foot, mett of the Lands End a French privateer of 14 guns and 150 men, which she took and brought into port.

From Scotland, that one of our frigats had taken of Aberdeen a French privateer of 10 guns, 8 patereroes, and 160 men.

Last night, Dr. Clench the physitian was strangled in a coach: two persons came to his house in Brownlow street, Holborn, in a coach. and pretended to carry him to a patients in the citty: they drove backward and forword, and after some time stopt by Leaden hall, and sent the coachman to buy a couple of

fowls for supper, who went accordingly; and in the mean time they slipt away; and the coachman when he returned found Dr. Clench strangled with a handkercheife tyed about his neck, with a hard sea coal twisted in it, and clapt just against his windpipe: he had spirits applyed to him, and other means, but too late, he having been dead some time.

A disorder was lately committed at Cambridge, between some of the officers of the lord Cutts regiment and the schollars, about drinking a royall health, but the difference was composed by the vice chancellor and others interposing.

Lord Fitzharding is nominated governour of Limrick, and said the lord Rochester will be lord lieutenant.

Captain Wright, late admirall of the squadron to the West Indies, and in prison, is admitted his liberty on bail.

Said, the cittizen[s] of London, with those of Bristoll, will give his majesty 1,500,000*l.* for the forfeited Irish estates, and halfe a million more for the late king James estate in that kingdome.

The Irish officers, prisoners in the Savoy, are to be exchanged for some English officers, prisoners in France.

Vice admirall Killigrew had his commission sent him this day to enjoy that place.

Our merchants have advice that 4 more of the Jamaica ships are put into Dingle bay in Ireland.

Thursday, 7th January.—On Tewsday last a forreigne mail brings from Geneva, that on the news of the surrender of Montmelian the magistracy of that place sent to the Switz cantons for some troops to assist them against soe powerfull a neighbour as the French; but the latter sent them word, if they would not trust them for their protectors, they would oppose the march of all others to them.

Wrote from Bologne, that a lady there had invited severall to an entertainment of coffee, and poysoned them: 3 of them died on the spott, and 14 more are very ill.

Next Munday all the Irish prisoners in the Savoy are to be sent on board an Irish ship for Brest, to be exchanged for English prisoners in France.

Colonell Feilding at Paris is, we hear, endeavouring by his freinds to gett his pardon here.

Wrote from Falmouth, the Spanish packett boat had brought thither sir Arthur Bourne, an Irish commander, who has served

on board the Spanish fleet 5 years; he is to command 5 English and Dutch men of warr, and sail for the West Indies on some enterprize.

One Rowe, an Irishman, was seized on suspition of being one of the murderers of Dr. Clinch, and one Harrison, the other, is since taken in White Fryars, and are, 'tis said, both committed to Newgate: the coachman accusing them.

Generall Ginkle, 'tis said, will be left generall of all the forces in England during the kings absence.

Said, the late lord cheife justice Herbert is one of the persons that Fuller will send for out of Flanders to corroborate his evidence.

Divers French families here are preparing to goe and settle in Ireland.

The masters of the Trinity house have given in a list of all the old sea officers, in order to employing them on board the fleet.

Last night a great ball at Kensington: his majesty spent the evening in the treasury.

Brussells letters say, that at Mons great preparations were making against the French kings coming into those parts: that all their cannon and feild peices were ready, and the bores round the country summoned in on a dayes warning.

Wrote from Poland, the great fortresse of Camineec is reduced to great want, so that without speedy supplies it must surrender to the Poles.

Wrote from Brest, a fire hapned in a ship yard there, which burnt a French man of war that would have carried 80 guns on the stocks.

An Ostend privateer has taken and carried into that port 4 French prizes of good value.

This day the duke of Leinster took the oaths in the lords house, in order to his naturalization.

The duke of Norfolks bill for a divorce is to be read tomorrow by the lords.

Sir Edward Seymour will be made a lord.

His majestie hath at last given the lieutenancy of Middlesex to the young lord Russell, who went to kisse the kings hand at Kensington.

The queen and queen dowager went this evening to the play of Mr. Drydens opera.

Paris, 4 January. Mounsieur Catinat is arrived here, and 'tis said will be made marshall of France; his majesties letter to the archbishop of Paris, to sing Te Deum for the surrender of Montmelian, has matter of curiosity in it, and followes: The beginning of Lent I opened the campagne with taking the most important fortresse in Flanders, and have continued it with other remarkable advantages, which you have had notice of by the standards I have sent you to present at the feet of the altars; and have ended it in the heart of winter by conquering Montmelian, the strongest place in Europe, which submitted to my obedience on the 20th, after the trenches had been opened 34 dayes by Catinat, and tho' it seemed a work almost impossible to enterprize, yet Heaven assisting me, pen[e]trated the work and supported my troops thro' all the difficulties in the seige, in conjunction with the same valor that 28 of my squadrons in September last put in disorder 62 of the enemies in Flanders: and it is of the more importance, since Montmelian being in my possession secures all Savoy, so I am the more oblidged to shew my acknowledgments to the true Author, and therefore I require you to sing Te Deum in the cathedral church of Paris at the time my cheife master of the ceremonies shall appoint, and that the companies appear in their formalities. Dated the 30th of December at Versailles.

The dauphin being disappointed in his expectation by Bavaria's being made governour of Flanders, the French king hath declared he'le carry fire and sword into that country; 6 French squadrons advanced within a hour of Charleroy ruined the Sluyce d' Grignon: 'tis beleived they would have beseiged the same, if the frost had not broke.

Yesterday a monstruous fish of an ell long, having the parts and shape of a dog, scarce ever known in the fresh water, was shot in the Thames, and carried to the king at Kensington.

Lord Fitzharding is made governour of Kingsaile, and an Eniskelling regiment given him in lieu of his owne.

Satturday, 9th January.—Last night a fire was discovered breaking out in Newgate, but was timely discovered and extinguished: some of the prisoners had in that juncture endeavoured to break the prison doores, but were discover'd by their keepers. The highway man that killed the porter in the Temple when apprehended died last night in Newgate of a feaver.

The king, according to custome, played on twelfe night at Groom Porters, and lost 200 guineas: but playing afterwards again, won 100 guineas, and gave 150 to the Groom Porters.

All our third rate men of warr are fitted up, and most of the men on board, and are ready to fall downe to Backstakes; 1500 workmen are fitting up the 1st rate ships at Chattham, and work ☉ and holydayes.

Yesterday the lords had a long debate about the duke of Norfolks bill of divorce, and divided at last: and ordered the dutchesse should be heard by her councell on Tewsday next.

Forreigne letters say, mounsieur Catinat for his services is made a peer and marshall of France; that king James had sent to divers princes of Europe to notifye that his queen is 4 months gone with child.

By a ship from Barbadoes, wrote that an English frigat there had taken a French man of warr with 2 prizes of considerable value; and that the French squadron soe much talked of was not arrived there.

On Monday last Dr. Aglionby and Mr. Methwin embarqued, one for Spain the other for Portugall, to reside as envoys there.

Irish letters say, all the forces designed for England and Flanders are embarqued, except 2, with all the Danish forces; and that 1500 rapparees lye ready at Kingsale to embarque for Brest: and that the country militia were to be in armes, and to have pay for their duty.

Thursday last the secretary of state sent Mr. Fuller a pasport with blanks for 2 names.

Brussells letters say, they are making preparations for reception of their new governour, the duke of Bavaria: and that they were alarm'd at the appearance of soe many French troops on the frontiers.

Wrote from Paris, that king had appointed 400 commissioners to give him an account of all the plate left in churches and religious houses.

Our merchants have advice of the arrivall of a rich ship from Spain, freighted with peices of eight to the value of 100,000*l.*

On Wednesday last queen dowager sent 140*l.* to distribute amongst the Irish prisoners in the Savoy, who are to be sent on Tewsday next for Calais.

The duke of Saxen Gotha joyns the king of Englands troops in Flanders with 2500 soldiers.

Wrote from Vienna, that Great Waradin is reduced to the last extremity, and without speedy releife must capitulate: they have noe water but that in the mote, which has caused many diseases.

Another Jamaica ship of 200 tunns [h]as arrived safe.

Severall prizes have been taken lately, loaden with wine and brandy.

Yesterday the bishop of Salisbury gave a great treat to the earle of Nottingham and other lords at court.

Some of the Danish troops in Ireland made hesitation to embarque till they had their arreares, but the duke of Wirtemburgh causing some to be seized and punished, the others readily embarqued.

Irish letters say, some Irish papists about Galloway were convicted for endeavouring to seize a ship in harbour there, and carry her off with the effects to France.

Wrote from Dover, that an Ostend privateer had taken 2 Swedish vessells laden with hemp, pitch, and tarr, designed for Brest.

An English vessell was seized at sea by one of our men of warr, with O Porto wine and some passengers on board, supposed to be one who had taken her lading at Bourdeaux, and only touched at Portugall that they might swear they brought the wine from thence.

Tewsday, 12th January.—Sir Peter Apsley, cofferer to late king James, died on Sunday last of a apoplexy.

An expresse on Satturday last from Scotland, that all the highlanders with their commanders had submitted except 4, and that those which lay down their [arms] tho' they doe not take the oaths, will give security to live peaceably under this government: and our forces ordered towards them are countermanded.

The bishops in towne have made an addresse to the king to issue his proclamation to enforce the lawes against debauchery, and for observation of the Lords day.

Plymouth letters say, a vessel was arrived there from St. Maloes with 100 exchanged prisoners, some of them belonging to the 6 Jamaica ships lately taken: they confirm that divers men

of warr and 30 merchant ships were gone for the West Indies from Brest and Rochell on 14th Dec. last, to scour those seas, and to endeavour the settlement of the French, and disturb our plantations, and that their grand fleet would be out early this year, but thought not come to a fight.

All our horse in Flanders are, we hear, to have back, brest, and head peice provided for them against spring; and that some 1000 of leather baggs are ordered to be made to carry provisions for each man for 4 dayes.

A Dutch caper has brought into Cowes 3 French prizes laden with wine and brandy, and sayes our coasts are much infested with privateers, 30 of which belong to St. Maloes.

A French spy was apprehended in the bishoprick of Cologne, with a summe of gold to distribute: he offered 5000 rick dollars for his enlargement, but denied.

All the maritime commissions are preparing to be sent to the severall officers of the fleet.

The admiralty have ordered 7 sea leiutenants to be in commission that were formerly brought up in Christ Church hospitall, having used the sea for 7 years last past.

All the Irish which submitted in Ireland were disbanded, except 1400 under Baldarick Odonnel.

The house of commons, very much decayed, must be new built against next summer.

Dutch letters from Geneva say, Casal is closely blockt up by the Germans, and that the garison of Pignerol had burnt several houses near Gilialisco, to force them to pay contributions.

A great debate in the lords house about the bill of divorce for the duke of Norfolk; the dutchesses councill insisted that the matter ought to be first determined in the spiritual court, as in case of Parr, marquis of Northampton, in Edward 6 time, and the lord Roose case in Car. 2d time; and at last was carried by 6 that the bill should be read, and it was accordingly.

Friday next the 3d troop of guards imbarque for Flanders.

Sir David Colliers regiment marched yesterday through the citty: they will be forthwith new cloathed, and then embarque for Flanders.

Paris, 7th, mounsieur de (*sic*) journey into Savoy affords discourse: some think 'tis to carry new proposals of accommo-

dation to that duke. The king hastens his troops into Flanders, and declares he will follow them in February.

From Brussells wrote, great preparations are making there for reception of their new governor, the elector of Bavaria, which is to be in same manner as they formerly did their archdukes; and the states of the Provinces are assembled about it. The French troops throng into the new conquests, and threaten to besciege some place before the confederate troops can gett together. The Spanish generall has ordered 5 or 6000 to march on the 1st alarm; 2500 men, which the duke of Saxen Gotha lends the king of England, are on their march to Flanders; the states generall are assured the bishop of Munster will send them 8000, and the duke of Hanover 6000, so that their army will be above 100,000 men this campagne.

This dayes forreigne post brings, that the Dutch St. Tubes fleet are fallen into the hands of the French; but letters from Ireland say, 7 of them were got into Kingsale.

Those of the household that attend the king into Flanders have orders to be ready in 5 weeks at farthest.

Our horse guards embarque in few dayes; a battallion of the foot guards embarque this week.

The earle of Bedford is made lieutenant of Middlesex till his grandson, the lord Russell, comes of age.

A lieutenant ordered on board all the kings ships, to receive and pay the seamen (who came into the kings service) his majesties bounty money.

Sir William Williams and sir Thomas Powis were of councell for the dutchesse, who shewed the divorce ought first to be obtained in Doctors Commons, and then proceed to the house of lords, &c. Levinz and Mr. Trevor were of councill for the duke: the debate was very long: the house divided, for reading the bill 47, against it 37. Soe it was read.

Thursday, 14 *January*.—Plymouth letters say, the Centurion riding at anchor a flash of lightning seemed to sett the ship on fire: on which the captain and divers seamen leapt overboard, but were all saved: the mainmast splitt in peices, but without any further harm.

Two Amsterdam privateers lately turned pyrates, one of them took an English collier, pretending to be a Frenchman; but was afterwards retaken by one of our frigats, and proves

to have a commission from the states and from the French king.

Brest letters say, king James gave to each captain of the men of warr that convoyed the Irish, his picture sett in gold, and to inferior officers gold medalls, and 2 crowns to each of the seamen.

Great concourse of Swedish and Danish merchant ships to Bourdeaux has raised the price of wines, and have bought great quantities.

Wrote from Flanders, that Boufflers is in motion on the Maez with 8000 horse and 4000 foot: which putts the inhabitants of Namur into great fear, tho' they have a garrison of 1000 men.

The lords of the admiralty were on Tewsday last to assist in a grand consult in providing for the fleet, with other marine officers; thought another officer will command the convoy to the Streights.

Vice admirall Killigrew has leave to stay at home this summer, but keeps his commission, and is yet in favour, there being a difference between him and Russell.

Private letters from France say, they are in great want of lead, and have made use of the lead of some churches for bullets.

This morning a Dutch post, which says they of Geneva are uneasy on the French quartering soe near them; and on the Rhine the French exact great contributions, and are falling into Suabia with 8000 men to plunder and burn the country.

Said some of the princes of Italy have sent to the duke of Savoy to accept of a neutrality till peace be made.

The Danish and forreign troops will all be paid off before they enter on action in Flanders.

Last night a fire hapned at Berkley house, by Piccadilly, which burnt downe the same with severall goods of the duke of Boltons, who lived there.

His majesty is making preparations for his journey to Flanders next month: and is at present with the lords of the admiralty and commissioners of the navy thrice a week.

Great summs of money are already paid in on the credit of the land tax.

House of lords on duke of Norfolks bill of divorce, and heard

the civillians as to the method of proceedings in case of a divorce, not to be a president to them, but that they give their opinions in this difficult matter, not only to dissolve the marriage, but to enable the duke to marry again: which latter the prerogative court doth not allow, it being against Scripture, and declared to be adultery, for a man to marry a wife that is divorced: but the Scripture is silent in a man marrying again that is divorced. After which the house debated the matter, and at last resolved, the duke by Satturday next bring in a copy of the charge against his dutchesse and a copy of the witnesses names, and that the dutchesse have a copy of both, to disprove the same if she can.

Major generall Talmach since his arrivall has been 2 hours in private with the king, who is extreamly satisfied with his conduct of matters.

Sir Ralph Delavall, being still at Plymouth, is recalled to take care of the fleet, and to hasten it out.

Dover, 11th. A Spanish privateer arrived here from Ostend says, 2 dayes before he came away 2 other privateers had brought in 11 French prizes, most with wine and brandy, taken on the French coast out of a fleet of 56 sail without convoy; and that 7 or 8 more, endeavouring to escape, were stranded; and adds that a small vessell of 60 tunns with Dutch colours, being discovered for some dayes to hover on the coast, was fetched into harbour, and found to be a Portugeeze with a French commission, and that they had been sounding the depth of the entrance into the harbour and other places there about, with designe to enterprize something upon them, as beleived.

Satturday, 16th January.—Duke of Norfolk this day brought into the house of lords his charge against the dutchesse, with a list of the witnesses, which is ordered to be made on Monday.

The lords this day also were upon the publick accounts, and made severall observations thereon: and on Monday they will proceed further therein.

The earle of Essex being now at age, assumes the title of custos rotulorum of Hertfordshire, which was managed for him in his minority by the earle of Shrewsbury.

This afternoon the sessions ended at the Old Bayly (which is not usuall), and not one condemned to be hanged. Harrisons tryall for murder of Dr. Clench is putt off till next sessions, and he continues in Newgate.

This dayes forreign post since the taking of Montmelian say, the French have offered to restore the duke of Savoy his whole country, and grant him divers considerable advantages, if he'le agree to a seperate peace: but the duke is soe far from complying, that he hath rejected all those proposalls.

The letters add, that the accommodation which seem'd to be in view between the pope and the French, upon some misunderstanding, quite disappears.

The French in Savoy have quite destroyed the bridge of Montalier, 4 leagues from Turin.

The Switz cantons have signified to the French ambassador that they'l defend Geneva with all their strength.

From Vienna wrote, the emperor was arming 140 vessells upon the Danube, which will have 5000 men in them.

The bassa of Belgrade has sent the lord Paget a pasport for Mr. Harbord, the English ambassador, to conduct him thither.

Deserters from Great Waradin say, the garrison cant't hold out 15 dayes longer.

Wrote from Brussells, that the French were gathering together in great numbers, on which a councill of war was held, and dispatches sent to all garisons places to be ready to march immediately.

Tewsday, 19th January.—Plymouth letters say, sir Ralph Delaval with about 50 English and Dutch merchant ships, sailed thence for Cadiz: and the next day severall Dutch men of warr with 200 ships under their convoy, joyned sir Ralph and sailed for the Streights.

Turin letters say, the Vaudois being streightened for provisions, has fortunately mett with a convoy of French mules with 400 oxen and cowes.

Talkt at court, the French king is coming downe with 30,000 men towards Oudenard, but the forreign letters are silent in it.

Mr. Boyle, the virtuoso, a little before his death, sent for Dr. Hatton and Mr. Kirby, and desired them to recommend to the king the expedient of making salt water fresh for the use of the fleet and garrisons, exceedingly extolling ther vertue of waters so prepared; he bequeathed all his experiments and curiosities to Gresham colledge, and great part of his estate to colledges and publick halls.

This day his majesties generall pardon to all the felons in Newgate who have layn some time there, was published.

Forreign letters say, from Vienna, that Great Waradin was reduced to the last extremity, and had offered to capitulate, but the aga of the Janizaries by threats and promises had prevailed on them to recall their hostages, who were on their way to the blockade there.

From Leige wrote, severall 1000 are drawing together in the country of Limburgh, the king of England having made count Tilly generall of them.

The earle of Essex is to marry the lord Portlands daughter, a great fortune.

The embargo on all ships and vessells is now taken off.

Sir John Ashby is to succeed vice admirall Killigrew (who goes not to sea this summer) in the blew squadron; others say captain Carter succeeds.

Dutch letters say, the states have at last adjusted the state of the warr for the year ensuing, and to augment their troops with 10,000 foot and 2000 horse: and their fleet to consist of 75 ships including cruizers, and have ordered them out early.

Paris letters say, the councell of state will attend the French king to Flanders, but noe day is yet fixt for his journey. They say the pope has remitted thither 100,000 crowns for subsistence of the Irish.

Major generall Talmach, 'tis said, will be made governour of Portsmouth.

The earle of Essex being of age, has taken on him the lieutenancy and custos rotulorum of Hartfordshire, which was officiated in his minority by the earle of Shrewsbury.

Sir Thomas Pinfold hath taken a copy of the charge against the dutchesse of Norfolke, and yesterday the lords debated the commons amendments to the bill of treasons, and resolved to stick to their own clause.

Captain Churchill, brother to the lord Marlborough, is made a flag officer.

Admirall Rooke and captain Hill are added to the commissioners of the navy.

Lords heard a cause between lord Derby and lord Widdrington.

The lords have voted that it doth appear by the commissions

usually granted to the lord high steward for the time being, for tryall of peers out of parliament, that it is the right of the peerage to have all the peers of England summoned upon any such tryall: which, 'tis thought, will salve the difference betwixt the two houses about the treason bill, the lords waving their amendments to the said bill, 'tis beleived 'twill passe as the commons sent it up.

The duke of Norfolk's charge against his dutchesse is, that she was guilty of adultery in 1685, with Nicholas Germain, in Westminster, Lambeth, Windsor, Whitehall, and other places.

Falmouth, 14th. A Dutch privateer brought in here a French one of 6 guns after 3 hours fight, wherein both captains were wounded.

Yesterday came to this citty 4 companies of the foot guards from Portsmouth, being releived by collonel Purcells and collonel Hastings regiments, who are to continue there and the Isle of Weight.

On Satturday general Ginkle dined with the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, and after dinner his majestie honoured him with his company.

Thursday, 21 *January*.—Collonel Adams is goeing governour of (*sic*) , and set sail the 17th from Portsmouth.

Orders are given for issuing one million of money for payment of yards and shipping; and orders are sent to expedite 10 3d rate ships of 70 and 80 guns against next spring.

The broken cannon and mortars brought from Ireland are ordered to be new cast at the Tower; 160,000*l.* is ordered for the use of the ordnance.

The lords have adjourned all private hearings till 10 February.

East India company are sending 30 factors thither to carry on a greater trade then formerly.

On Tewsday next the seamen are to be mustered at Chattham.

Governour of Montmelian is made governour of Coni; the duke of Savoy has rejected the mediation of Switz cantons.

The Grafton sloop has taken a prize of great value; and the Clowdesly galley another, laden with pitch, hemp, and tarr; a Dutch privateer has taken 1 prize, and one of our frigats 2 more.

The French have carried to Philipville 10 peices of heavy cannon and 125 waggons, and they have laid up great magazines at Charlemont and Dinant.

The forreigne coasts on Holland side are frozen up, soe noe intelligence.

Dutchesse of Norfolke put in her answer this day, and denied the charge against her: and mentioned the duke's great incontinency for 10 years past.

Fifteen passengers lately seized goeing for France, and brought into Dover, and observed to throw severall packetts over board.

A debate on the dutchesses answer putt in, whither she should be summoned to attend to morrow and the doctors of the civill law, on which the house divided, and carried it by one against: soe putt off till Satturday.

Yesterday morning the earle of Marlborough put on the kings shirt, but before noon, on what occasion not knowne, the lord Nottingham signified the king had noe further service for him, so that he is out of all his places: that of lieutenant generall will be given to Talmash, his command of 2d troop of guards to lord Berkley, but not said who succeeds him in that of the bed chamber and the regiment of fusileers. Trelawney having laid downe, his brother succeeds him in his regiment, and the lord Cholmleys brother in that of the bedchamber.

Sir Wm. Phipps has now his commission and instructions to return for New England, as captain generall and governour of all that people: and is to have a man of war and other vessells to attend him, and to return with masts and other naval stores.

The 15th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held the 16th and 17th, where severall criminalls were tryed: received sentence of death none, 3 were burnt in the hand, 5 ordered to be transported, and 4 to be whipt.

The 19th, severall persons convicted for divers capitall offences pleaded their majesties gratious pardon, to the number of 35: 14 whereof were freely pardoned, and the rest to be transported; and the same was allowed accordingly.

Satturday, 23 January.—This day the lords made some further progresse in duke of Norfolks affair, and swore 28 witnesses against the dutchesse.

Sir James Long, a member of parliament, in Wiltshire, went

to bed last night well, and was this morning found dead in his bed.

This was the 1st day of the term, the lord Clarendon appeared in kings bench court, and by consent of the attorney was discharged.

The admiralls appointed to command our fleet are, Russell to command in cheife the red squadron, Delaval as vice admiral, and Rooke as rear admirall; sir John Ashby admirall of the blew, Shovell vice admiral, and captain Carter rear admirall.

The reason of the lord Marlboroughs being turn'd out is not made known, he is now forbad the court; and this day his brother, captain Churchill, of the fleet, surrendred his commission; and 'tis beleived the countesse of Marlborough, who belongs to the princesse, will be laid aside.

The lord Marlboroughs places are thus disposed off: major generall Talmash is to be lieutenant generall, lord Lansdown to be of the bed chamber, lord Colchester is to have the 3d troop of guards, and the lord Berkley the lord Colchesters regiment of horse, lord Hamilton, son to that duke, to have the royall regiment of fusileers.

Wrote from Brussells, that the confederates can in 2 dayes time rendevouze 45,000 men, with provisions for a fortnight, to oppose the French if they sett down before any towne; which 'tis probable, for they are moving towards the frontiers.

Wrote from Paris, that severall of the new converts in Dauphiny and Provence have been secured, for fear they should joyn the Piedmontois.

From Vienna wrote, that the Ottaman Port seem resolved to continue the war, in hopes to gett a more advantageous peace.

Balderick Odonnel is preparing to goe commander of the Irish that are to be sent to the emperors service.

Letters from Madrid say, the king of Spain had seized on the value of 4 millions 600,000 crowns of French effects, which were found on board the Spanish galeons.

Tewsday, 26th January.—Lieutenant collonel Mayne of the horse guards has surrendred his commission, the lord Colchester being put over him in that troop of guards.

On Sunday last, the princesse of Denmarke dismist the countesse of Marlborough from further attendance on her highnesse as groom of the stool.

The earl and his family are now goeing to reside at his seat at St. Albans.

Holland letters, 2 persons lay there incognito, who having received pasports to come for England, were ready to embarke.

From Turin wrote, Mr. Pooly the envoy from England was arrived there, and had a private entrance of the duke of Savoy, and was preparing to make his publick entry.

Dutch letters say, the French were drawing into a body with 30,000 men, with 20 heavy cannon and 12 mortars to fall upon Charleroy or Namur.

Wrote from Switzerland, that the French ambassador on paying the arrears due to the cantons, had leave to raise recruits for their regiments in the French service.

Wrote from France, that 30 privateers belonging to St. Jean de Luce and Bayonne, were out at sea and brought into port severall English and Dutch prizes.

Scotch letters say, two French ships were arrived at the Basse with provisions and ammunition for the rebells there.

The last mail from Ireland brought the lords justices proclamation requiring all persons claiming benefit by the articles of Limrick of 3d October last, to put in their claims in order to be registred by the clerk of the councill before the 20th of next month: with their pretensions to their lands, of what parish, county, or towne, &c.

This day the king went incognito to the lords house, to hear the duke of Norfolks witnesses examined: 2 witnesses swore that they saw Germain between a pair of sheets with the dutchesse: and the further debate is adjourned.

Yesterday some of the Dutch deserters were shott to death.

Many seamen are come in on the proclamation of the kings bounty.

Lord Lovelace will be further preferred.

This afternoon died sir John Lawrence, an antient alderman of London, who was mayor in 1655.

Mr. Hayley, secretary to late father Petre's, is one of the new evidence coming from Holland.

Lieutenant general Hamilton, taken in Ireland, is now sent to the Tower.

400,000*l.* is already come in on the credit of the late money act.

Collonel Ogleby succeeds collonel Mayne in the guards.

The names of divers disaffected persons here, who give intelligence to the French of our affairs, are presented to his majestie.

A man of war, convoy to the colliers at Newcastle, has taken a French privateer of 16 guns.

The lord Danby has been with his majestie, and some beleive his lordship will lay down his commands.

Admirall Russell, sir John Ashby, and Shovell have been at Chattham to view the great ships, and to give orders for their reparations.

The justices of the towne of Uxbridge have signed a warrant to secure all idle persons, and have sent up 30 to serve the king by sea or land.

Yesterday in the afternoon, was held a common councill, and they appointed a committee about the orphans businesse.

Thursday, 28 *January*.—Yesterday was published their majesties proclamation against vitious, debauched, and prophane persons; commanding all officers, ecclesiasticall and civill, to execute the lawes against blasphemy, swearing, drunkenness, sabbath breaking, &c.

Letters from the west say, that great snowes had been in those parts, which had occasioned great floods, and had swept away many cattle and some houses.

Yesterday the king, in Hide park, gave the lord Colchester the command of the 3d troop of guards.

The same day his majestie was attended by the lords of the treasury at Kensington, and great summs were issued for clothing and other necessaries for the army, and likewise to pay the marine regiment.

Sir Robert Long, the heir to sir James Long, on the death of sir James was taken ill with the smallpox, and died soon after.

The captains of the Mary Rose and Constant Warwick, were on Sunday last tried on board a man of war at Chattham, for suffering their ships to be taken by the French; the 1st of them was discharged, the other disabled from holding any place of command in the government.

Wednesday last, sir Francis Leighs lady, of Hartfordshire, viewing some pictures at the lady Crews, was taken with an appoplectick fitt, and died immediately, without speaking.

The lords have added to the bill for taking the publick accounts, 4 commissioners names not of the house of commons, viz. sir Cyril Wich, sir Philip Meadowes, Mr. Hambden, jun., and Mr. Alexander Davenant.

The lady Obryan, daughter to the lord Caermarthen, is to marry sir Wm. Farmer, of Northamptonshire.

One Smith, a pretended parson, has an information exhibited against him for perjury, and was tryed yesterday at Westminster; he is found to be a confederate with 2 highway men, and had shared with them a gold watch, and had agreed to rob Chelsey church of their plate, but disagreed about it: Smith, being in court in his gowne, was sent to Newgate, and is like to be hang'd.

His majestie yesterday checkt a young lord for swearing within his hearing; telling, the court should give good examples, and reformation should begin there first, and then others would follow.

Gen. Ginkle is made baron of Ballimore and earle of Athlone.

His majestie was this day present in the house of lords to hear the arguments on the bill of treasons, and after a long debate the lords adhered to their clause added to the bill: so that bill will be lost.

Said at court this morning, the king's journey to Flanders will not be till the 10th of March: and some say the king will not goe at all, but stay at home this campagne.

One of our frigats has taken a French privateer of 12 guns and 90 men, and brought her into Cowes.

A warrant was yesterday sent to Watermen's hall for pressing 550 men.

Two of the regiments that come from Ireland are, we hear, to be broke: the lord George Hamilton's is one.

No forreign post.

The 2 witnesses about the plott are said to be Mr. Haley, and Mr. Etrick, a Scotchman.

A petition yesterday was presented to the house of lords against the bishop of St. Davids for extortion, and saying it was an honour for his lordship to be excepted in the general pardon: his lordship is ordered to answer it in his place.

The lord of Bedford has now his warrant for lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the county of Middlesex.

One Smith, a lecturer for Chelsea, was seized in Westminster hall, and charged before the cheife justice by 2 persons for robbing on the highway, and that he had a gold watch in his pocket which he stole on Finchly Common; that he had been condemned already in the country, and perswaded one of the witnesses against him, being a pardoned robber, to break open Chelsea colledge and steal the plate, telling him there was but few old men to oppose them: Smith denied the whole matter, and offered bail; but his lordship sent him with a tipstaffe to his chamber, in order to his more particular examination.

Mr. Bull, a member for Bridgwater, dyed suddenly this morning.

Satturday, 30th January.—The dutchesse of Norfolke, on petition to the house of peers that her witnesses were not ready, has liberty till Monday to produce them.

This being the anniversary for the martyrdom of king Charles the 1st, the bishop of Sarum preached before their majesties at Whitehall, Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, before the lords, and Dr. Sherlock, before the commons.

The lord Berkley bore the sword before their majesties to and from the Chappell Royall.

This morning the king signed a warrant to create general Ginkle baron of Aghrim and earle of Athlone in Ireland.

The Lent assizes are setled: Holt and Lechmore, the Midland; judge Powell and baron Turton, the Northerne; Nevill and Gregory, the Norfolk; Dolben and Rookeby, the home; Eyres, the Oxford; Atkins and baron Powell, the Westerne.

The Spanish pacquet boat, the Expedition, is arrived at Falmouth, wherein was a pacquet from Madrid, which says that king will goe into the feild in person into Catalonia and beseige Urgall, which the French took the last year; and that the duke of Savoy had refused the French propositions of peace absolutely.

Yesterday the barons of the exchequer gave judgment in the bankers case, between the king and them, on the patent granted to the bankers in king Charles 2d time, upon the hereditary revenue of excise, for a debt when the exchequer was shutt up in 1671; 2 of the barons, Turton and Powell, gave judgment against the king, Lechmore for him against the bankers, and the lord cheife baron has appointed Wednesday to give his

opinion, which, 'tis beleived, will be against the king: if soe, that court will order the interest to be paid as formerly, which amounts to about 80,000*l.* per annum.

Sir John Lawrence, eldest alderman of this citty, is dead.

The lords have thrown out the bill of treasons, the commons refusing to agree to their amendments.

Tewsday, 2d February.—Yesterday severall witnesses were examined at the house of peers on behalfe of the dutchesse of Norfolk, who swore positively against those of the dukes in severall points: and to morrow other will be examined.

The lords this day debated the reasons by the commons disagreeing to the lords amendments to the bill for taking the accompts, and adhered to the same: so feared that bill also will be lost.

Brigadeer Mayne (who last week laid downe his commission of lieutenant generall to the lord Marlboroughs troop of guards) was yesterday declared major generall of horse, and collonel Byerleys regiment of horse given him, who has quitted the same, resolving to live on his estate, and goeing to be married.

The king has constituted collonel Fletcher, a native of New Yorke, governour and captain general of that colony.

Reported lord Sydney will goe lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Two garters are vacant by the death of elector of Saxony and duke of Newcastle: which will be bestowed on the landgrave of Hesse and the earle of Dorset; of which a chapter will be speedily held.

The king of England hath appointed Brussells for the meeting of the allies, in order that they may be as near the army as they can.

Thursday, 4th February.—This day their majesties proclamation was published, requiring all seamen and mariners to render themselves to their majesties service.

Letters from the west and north say, that the roads are unpassable in severall places by reason of the great snowes: that severall have been found dead.

Colonell Earl is gone to Plymouth to see his regiment shipt there for Flanders, but the extremity of the weather as yet prevented it; 2 companies are gone thence to Scilly.

Orders are sent to the Tower to mount all the train of artillery on carriages, by the latter end of this month.

A good summ of money is sent to Portsmouth to pay the dock and some ships at Spithead.

All the officers of the marine regiments are ordered forthwith to recruit their several companies by the middle of March, on pain of being (*sic.*)

Yesterday the lords heard further the duke of Norfolk's witnesses, who proved she went by the name of Mrs. Bateman, and Jermain by the name of Mr. Goodman, and were strong for the duke; the dutchesses witnesses are to come on on Satturday: the earle of Lincoln spoke for her.

David Mitchel, a captain of a 2d rate ship, and gentleman usher to the king will, 'tis said, resign his places.

Alterations at court are still talkt of: Sidney to goe lord lieutenant of Ireland, Nottingham chancellor, Sunderland to succeed Nottingham as secretary, earle of Mulgrave lord privy seal, or sir Edward Seymour.

This morning the house of lords made an order that noe more appeals be brought in this session.

Yesterday a tryall in the exchequer between the king and the trustees for the lord Powis estate, above 10,000*l.* per annum, forfeited for adhering to king James by outlawry: the point being whether those deeds were not fraudulent. They gave in a private verdict for the defendant last night, but 4 of them being not satisfied, they declared their dissent this morning in open court: so they were lockt up again, and after gave in a private verdict again this evening, and to morrow affirm it in open court.

The judgment in the bankers case is deferred till Satturday, by the lord cheife baron for his opinion.

Yesterday the countesse of Bath died.

This day the judges gave their opinion in the mandamus about the aldermans place in the citty, against sir James Smith, that no peremptory mandamus should goe.

Private letters from Turin say, a design was discovered for laying an ambuscade for duke of Savoy and duke Schonbergh, as they went to Coni to view the fortifications there; the person who gave intelligence to [the] French was discovered, and then confessed the whole design; for which he was tortured to death by pulling the skin of his flesh with pincers.

The marine regiments are to consist of 1500 each, a fund being setled for them.

Forreign letters say, a design was discovered to betray Leige, on which the garrison was reinforced, and it hath now 15,000 men.

This day the lords heard a cause, and agreed to reasons to be offered at a conference about the bill of accounts.

Talkt, sir George Treby will be first commissioner of the great seal and speaker of the commons, in the room of Trevor, who will be removed.

From Guernsey wrote, the Pembroke and another frigat fell in with 30 French victuallers and their 2 convoys, and fought them 5 hours, but no account of their successe.

The duke and dutchesses witnesses confronted one another, especially 2 women, one of which said she saw the lovers in the action, and had money given her by Germain to be quiet: they came to foul language, almost to fighting. The lords came to noe conclusion, but allowed the dutchesse till Satturday to produce her other witnesses to invalidate the dukes.

Certain the lord Sidney goes lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Savoy letters say, the duke of Savoy had disgraced 2 of his nobles for having received a letter from France in favour of a peace, and had confined a 3d for corresponding with the governour of Pigneroll to endeavour a neutrality between the French and the Vaudois, his highnesse being resolved to have no peace without his allies. And they say further, that the king of Spain is making the duke of Savoy hereditary governor of Millain, as the duke of Bavaria is in Flanders.....

Satturday, 6th February.—The project to secure linnen and woollen cloth and hatts, &c. from taking rain, is now perfected, and a patent obtained for the same: and 2 offices are erecting for putting it [in] execution.

On Monday next gen. Ginkle, earle of Athlone, comes to the house of lords to take the oaths in order to his naturalization.

Lord Sidneys patent for lord lieutenant of Ireland is now drawing up.

Dutch letters say, a great concourse of people begins to be there from the confederate countries, and yet provisions are cheap at the Hague.

French horses die daily of the murrain.

Thursday last a quarrell was between sir Bouchier Wray and Mr. Bulkley, which begat a duell the next morning in Hide Parke: captain Hancock and sir Wm. Williams were sir Bouchier Wrays seconds, and Foster and Price Devereux Bulkleys: all but Hancock were members of parliament: sir Wm. Williams and Foster were wounded lightly.

Barons gave their opinions this day in the bankers case, for them against the king, that their interest be paid.

The jury gave a verdict against the king, that the lord Powis estate was not forfeited; the barons told the jury, which consisted of 5 knights and esquires, that the defendants councill would not have given such a verdict: thought will be a new tryall.

Duke of Bavaria's envoy here posted downe to Falmouth to embarque for Spain, to compliment and thank his catholick majestie for the honour done his master in preferring him to the government of the Netherlands.

Robert Woolsley, esq. is to goe resident to Hamburgh, in sir Paul Rycots roome.

One Ant (*sic*) a noted scrivener, shot himselfe yesterday.

A Dutch man of war come in there has taken 2 French prizes from the Streights, richly laden: the prisoners say a French man of war of 50 guns sunk coming out of the port of Brest, and all her men drowned.

Frequent councells are held at Kensington and Whitehall on the operations of the next campagne.

Said, 17 batallions of foot are to be employed on board the fleet this summer to make a descent; that the 86 cannon, 30 mortars, and 16,000 bombs and carcasses, are not to be sent to Flanders as said, but designed for secret enterprize; all the gunners and (*sic*) are to appear on Blackheath the 20th instant, where a draught will be made out of them; 164 Dutch flyboats are hired for transportation.

Polish letters say, Te Deum was sung there (the king and queen assisting) for taking the great convoy goeing to Camineic. That severall of the bishops there had addrest to the king to banish those of the reformed religion out of his kingdome, and confiscate their estates: but he had refused it.

House of lords examined the dutchesses witnesses, and on

Tewsday next more of the dukes are to be examined to recriminate them.

His majesties servant[s] that attend him to Holland have notice to be in readinesse at a dayes warning, his majestie intending to goe as soon as the weather breaks.

An extraordinary councill yesterday at Kensington, on the matter of the next campagne.

All the gunners and bombardeers are ordered the 20th to appear at Blackheath to perform the service of throwing bombs, carcasses, &c.

A great train of artillery, consisting of about 80 peices of cannon, the least 18 pounders, 30 mortars, 16,000 bombs and carcasses, are almost ready in the Tower to be put on shipboard, and orders are given to take up 164 flyboats for transport vessells, for kings service.

Mr. Henry Killigrew goes his majesties resident to Hamburgh.

Mr. (*sic*) minister of Midhurst, in Sussex, having a living of 300*l.* per annum, and took the oaths to this government, is bound over to the next assizes for drinking king James and prince of Wales health, and calling his present majestie Usurper.

Lord cheife baron gave his opinion this day in the court of exchequer, against the king for the bankers, so they have judgment.

This day the lords declared the priviledge in favour of the lord Gray, who was about being sued by lord Rochester for part of his estate given him by king James after Monmouths rebellion.

Tewsday, 9th February.—Yesterday 7 Scotch officers, who have layn long in Newgate, viz. Levingston, Dean, Cunningham, Laud, Harrison, and 2 others, pleaded their pardons at kings bench barr, and have leave to transport themselves to any place except France.

Two of the persons concerned in the Limrick wagers, who had a tryall last week at nisi prius, are to have another tryall at barr on Thursday next, where it's said earle of Athlone, lieutenant generall Talmach and others, officers in Ireland, will be present.

Queen dowager goes not to Portugall till 3 or 4 of March next.

Wrote from Swanzey, a French privateer landed some men there for fresh provisions, and after seized on 3 colliers and carried them off.

The removalls at court are not yet certain; sir Joseph Williamson, 'tis said, will be privy seal, and sir Edward Seymour secretary of state.

Sunday last, 17 French merchants were taken up on suspition of transporting lead, gunpowder, and other goods to France, and some of them yet continue in custody of the messengers.

Severall disaffected persons mett together on Saturday last and drank king James health, and the prince of Wales, being the day on which he was proclaimed.

The same day, a gunner was tryed at the Tower for imbezilling some of the kings powder, and was found guilty and sentenc'd to dye on Tower hill.

Mounsieur Rovigny is establishing a French colony in Ireland, to carry on a manufacture to trade there with England and Holland.

The king hath ordered a wett dock to be made at Kingsale.

Orders are given for 9 or 10 great merchant ships to be made into men of warr, to carry 50 and 60 guns each.

His majesties late proclamation hath brought in many seamen already.

By reason of the hard weather forreign mails are wanting, the last left Flanders in a quiet condition; many of their rivers were frozen up, yet the French made no excursions; and some letters mention the surrender of Great Waradin.

Merchants letters from Constantinople say, things were in commotion there again, and severall great officers had been strangled: and that nothing would satisfie the people but peace.

A letter lately from France, from father Poultney and directed to one Wood, a joyner, to the effect that there seeming a prospect of his old and young masters returning to England in a short time, then he would not fail to clear the 150*l.* debt for work done in the Savoy.

Wrote from Scotland, the kirk assembly there are very obstinate, and will not comply with any of his majesties demands in reference to the conforming episcopal clergy, and refuse to mix with them; and whereas he ordered the keeping the 30th of January, the kirk would take no notice of it, nor was there

any preaching but in the episcopall meeting houses; and we hear an expresse is gone downe to dissolve the kirk assembly there.

Four of the Irish officers in the Tower are to be exchanged for others in France.

Severall citizens will be prosecuted for engrossing of coales, and refusing to sell them this hard times at moderate rates.

Private letter from France sayes, a protestant divine had converted many in Picardy, and one night 300 of them mett to receive the sacrament, but got off with danger and difficulty.

Mr. Booth, a member for Malmsbury, in room of sir James Lond, deceased.

The lords this day considered the commons reasons delivered at the conference yesterday, and voted to insist upon their own amendments; and then heard some of the duke of Norfolks witnesses, and adjourned it further till Thursday.

Sir William Trumball goes secretary to Ireland.

Yesterday admirall Russell was with the lords of the admiralty, to consult about the best methods to equip the fleet this hard weather, which obstructs the same: and goeing on with the men of war on the stocks, and divers tarpawlin masters of ships recommended by the Trinity house, have passed examination in order to be received into the kings service: and 10 great merchant ships are ordered to be taken up, and turned into men of war: beleived to be for a reinforcement to the West Indies.

Sunday last, 2 church conventicles were discovered in London where the nonjuring parsons preached to their Jacobite auditory; and tho' they disguised their discourse in praying for the rightfull king and queen, yet some of them were seized and tendred the oaths, but refusing the same they paid their 40*s*. apeice as required.

The French merchants taken up are said to be secured till some prisoners of ours detained in France are delivered, according to articles some time since.

The lords divided on the bill for the publick accounts; 33 were for adhering, and 24 not; which in all probability will lose the bill.

Sir Edmund Androsse, late governour of New England, is nominated governour of Virginia.

Last night a great ball at Kensington on the princesses birth day, which being on the Satturday, the day of king Charles death, and Sunday ev'e, was put off till last night.

Thursday, 11th February.—Last letters from France say, 3 English gentlemen, Mr. Vanbrook, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. North, were clapt up in the Bastile, suspected to be spyes.

They say a treaty was on foot between the French king and the king of Denmark, about a marriage between the dauphine and the eldest princesse of Denmarke.

The Dragon frigat unfortunately broke her back, goeing into the dock at Woolwich.

Sir William Trumball goes secretary with lord Sidney to Ireland, and is to have an allowance of 1000*l.* per annum.

The princesse of Denmarke is gone 4 months with child.

Their majesties came yesterday to Whitehall, and heard the bishop of London; the king dined at the lord Portlands: earle of Westmorland carried the sword.

Colonell Langstons regiment of horse will keep guard at Whitehall during his majesties absence in Flanders.

Letters from the country say, many persons and cattle have perished in the snow; Mr. Biddolph, of good estate in the north, was lost: several frozen to death.

This day the lord Russells commission for the lieutenancy of Middlesex past the privy seals.

Colonell Byerleys regiment of horse is given to coll. Windham, and not to coll. Mayne.

Dr. Wichart and Mr. Willis, of All Souls, Oxford, are the 2 chaplains that attend the king into Holland this campagne.

Lord Nottingham beleived will be left the only secretary of state in the kings absence.

Merchants letters from Smirna, by a ship lately thence, confirm the tumults at Constantinople, the strangling of divers great officers, and that nothing would satisfye the people but a peace with the emperor, which the divan had promised should be speedily effected.

This day a tryall at kings bench barr, Glover plaintiffe, and Molineaux defendant, about the Limrick wagers, where were present Ginkle, prince of Wirtembergh, Hesse, lord Cutts, Tolmach, sir David Colliers, and other officers, where, after a full hearing, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, that the deliver-

ing of St. John's gate of the Irish towne and returning back the hostages, and noe acts of hostility after the 3d of October, was declared a good surrender of both townes, and the whole in the king's hands that day: and the lord Cutts said, the same was done beyond seas; the delivery of one gate of Clausenburgh to the emperor gave him the possession of the whole town that day.

A person from Dover, who had lately been in Flanders, sayes the snowes have been so great, being 10 foot deep, that the communication of one garison with another is thereby prevented.

His majestie hath been pleased to grant a pardon to collonel Grahme, brother to the lord Preston, and proscribed by act of parliament.

Collonel Copley, governour of Maryland is (*sic*) with a writt of ne exeat regnum.

The French have brought the articles with us about the exchange of prisoners.

French privateers have lately taken 3 Chester vessells laden with cheese, one of 10 guns.

An extraordinary councill has been held at Kensington in relation to the several merchants taken into custody: some will be proceeded against by way of information for corresponding with the kings enemies. Letters of the said corresponding were found in a ship pretending for Portugar, but really for Morlaix in France: and some of [them] cleared themselves, and were discharged: others detained by way of reprizall for the brother of sir Dudly North and another gentleman, taken into custody for travelling thro' France.

Two parsons, accused for treason, and had absconded, were yesterday apprehended as they were goeing to visit the Jacobite parsons of Suffolk, in the kings bench.

The exchequer have granted the king a new tryall in the case of the lord Powis, and have alter'd the venue: thought the deeds are fraudulent.

The lords have clos'd up the evidence in the case of the duke of Norfolk and his dutchesse, and have appointed councill to morrow to summ up the evidence: when 'twill be known whither the bill shall be read a 2d time.

Satturday, 13th February.—This day the great frost broke, which had lasted about 3 weeks, very severe and, bitter weather:

the Thames was froze over, and severall persons went over in different places; great snows also fell during that time, which made the roades unpassable; the northern post came not in in a post or two, and the western mail, beyond Exeter, came not in for above a week together, the snows were soe deep.

Yesterday collonel Mackellicot, major Macarty, and 2 other Irish officers, were brought from the Tower to the kings bench bar, and delivered to the custody of a messenger, to be exchanged for English prisoners in France.

The queen made a visit to queen dowager last night, who is ill of a cold.

Countesse of Suffolk succeeds countesse of Marlborough as groom of the stool to the princesse and governesse of the household.

Seaventeen persons lately pressed and carrying downe the river, 11 of them were found dead in the boat the next morning, by the severity of the weather.

Mr. Johnson, envoy to the court of Brandenburgh, on his return to England, will be made secretary of state for Scotland, with sir James Dalrymple.

Mr. Blathwayte, secretary of warr, will goe also secretary of state to his majestie during the campagne in Flanders.

Two granadeers quarrelled by Grays Inn on Tewsday last, and fought: one was killed, the other stood still till taken and carried before the justice, and thence sent to Newgate.

The king has given 1000*l.* to the poor of St. Martins and the adjacent parishes.

East India company have presented a petition to his majestie to continue to them their charter, and they will advance him 200,000*l.* as a loan for 3 years without interest.

Yesterday the lords were on the duke of Norfolks case, the councill summed up the evidence and made speeches which held till 7 at night, and then they adjourned the determination thereof till Monday next.

The barons of the exchequer have granted a new tryall in the kings case against the lord Powis.

The Swallow frigat is said to be missing; she went on the coast of France, and 'tis feared is fallen into their hands.

Sir Thomas Cook is chosen alderman of London in room of Sir John Lawrence, deceased.

Sir Ralph Delaval, in his voyage to Cales, mett and took 13 French vessells.

Yesterday his majestie had an expresse that Mr. Harbord was arrived at Vienna, thro' difficult wayes, and found that court inclined to continue the war in regard the Turks had rejected the late offers.

This week 4000 barrells of powder were tryed at the Tower, with some new invented bombs and mortars; his majestie goes thither next week to view the stores.

The grand jury for Middlesex have found a bill against one Smith, a person, for a highway man.

Wrote from Yarmouth, a Danish ship was drove on shore near there, laden with deal and stockfish: had but one man on board, and he dead and frozen to the deck; and the men in severall ships on the coast are in great danger without speedy releife.

Captain Young has sent into Dover peer 4 Danish vessells bound for France with naval stores.

All the French merchants except 5, who are not naturalized, are discharged.

Last night an expresse from Holland, that count Walderick is very sick; and 2 incendiaries were seized for designing to burn some ships in harbour.

Instructions are come from the emperor and other catholick princes to their envoys here, to joyn with the Spanish ambassador, and intercede with the king to restore the Irish to their estates.

A commission is under the seals to impower 2 persons to make inquiry of those who carry on a trade and correspondence with France by the way of Guernsey and Jersey.

The son of the earle of Kent, collonel Billingsly, and other officers, got on board a small vessell at Helvoet Sluyce with great difficulty because of the ice, and made for England; but could hardly finde landing, but made into the Medway, and soe for Rochester, and arrived here yesterday: they left Holland on Monday last, and say there is no stirring of the French troops, the snow being never deeper in the memory of man.

That 2 French incendiaries were seized at Amsterdam: 'tis believed they had a designe to burn the fleet, and will be putt to the torture.

Heer Odyke is preparing to come for England as envoy extraordinary, in the room of the Heer Van Zitters, who goes to the court of Spain.

Yesterday being the last day of the term, the earle of Clancarty, collonel Mackellicot, &c., were brought from the Tower to the kings bench barr, and admitted to bail; and will speedily be sent for to France, to be exchanged for some of ours there. One Tempest was also bailed, giving security to appear at assizes in Kent, to be tryed for sending the kings subjects out of England to be educated in popish seminaries abroad.

The king, before he leaves England, intends to visit all the maritime yards, and goe on board all the ships, to encourage the seamen, and see what officers are in, and that the ships be provided with all things necessary.

The king next week views the great train of artillery in the Tower, with all the stores, when 'tis expected orders will be given where designed; 4000 barrells of powder have been tryed in order to the shipping with new invented mortars, which each ship is to carry to throw bombs into the enemies ships in a close fight.

The prince of Hessey the other day was arrested for 1000*l.*, and the king ordered the lord Sydney and Mr. Bridgman to be his bail.

Sir Clement Clark has got a patent for coyning copper farthings from an oar he has found in England.

Sir Humfrey Edwyn tryed this afternoon, before the lord cheife justice Holt at nisi prius, on an information for perjury, and was acquitted.

Tewsday, 16th February.—On Satturday his majestie declared his resolution to goe for Flanders by the 10th of March, and ordered all things to be ready against that time, and his servants too.

On Sunday last the lord Sunderland attended the king to chappell, and staid there all the time of Divine service: which was taken notice off, he goeing to masse in king James time.

Our merchants have advice that 2 Dutch men of men [war], with 18 merchants ships bound for Bilboa, mett 4 French men of war of 70 guns each, and after a running fight of 7 hours the Dutch were sunk, but the merchant ships got safe into the Spanish ports.

The prince and princesse of Denmark are goeing to reside at Sion house for some time, which occasions various discourse; she will not part with the countess of Marlborough, but takes her downe with her.

Severall forreigne mails are arrived, which say the count de Breslaw, generall of Batallia, goeing out of Namur to view the avenues, fell into an ambuscade of the French, and was taken prisoner.

The French have burnt downe the towne of Manheim on the Upper Rhine, plundered the inhabitants, and committed great cruelties and barbarities on them.

Prince Waldeck is thought to be past recovery.

From Mons, that the French have brought thither 300 waggons laden with bombs, carcasses, &c., 4 cannon, and 14 mortars: and they expect the French king there the middle of March.

That the French king had published an ordinance requiring all persons within his new conquests to pay 3 crowns for all the children they baptize, and 9 crowns for every couple that marry.

French envoy at Copenhagen hath declared, that if that king permits his troops which served in Ireland to be transported into Flanders, the king his master will seize all the Danish ships that are in his ports, and declare them prize.

Polish letters say, their troops had intercepted a great summ of money goeing to Camineck to pay that garrison their arrears for one year and ½, and that thereon they began to mutiny.

A forreign mail this afternoon confirms the losse of the 2 Dutch men of warr and one of the merchant men in the Bay of Biscay; and that the French king had deferred his journey to Flanders till the beginning of Aprill; and that the king of Denmark had promised to assist the emperor with 4000 men.

Wrote from Maidstone, in Kent, that the schoolmaster, a Scotchman there, stab'd one of serjeant Wiats sons as he lay a sleep, of which he presently died.

Plymouth letters say, 61 exchanged prisoners were arrived there from St. Maloes: they say the privateers of that [port] were called in to serve on board the fleet, the French giving out they will fight the English; that they will have 7 more capital ships at sea this year then the last; and that 9 or 10 new ones were ready to be lanched at Thoulon.

The lords were this day on the duke of Norfolks bill.

On the 13th, 2 Dutch men of warr brought 3 French prizes into Milford Haven.

Forreigne letters say, a lighted match was found within 2 inches of the magizine of powder in the citty of Mentz, and another in a mine, which if not just discovered at that instant had sett the whole citty in a flame: and search being made, 7 French were seized, supposed to be the incendiaries.

From Heidelbergh, that a letter was accidentally found in the street, directed to the governour, which being carried to him and open'd, it discovered the enemy designed the 7th to surprize that place, thro' the favour of a mine to be sprung near the gate of Philipville: on which 3 French men were imediately seized.

A captain of the garrison of Charleroy has caused 1500 load of hay to be burnt at Chimay, a French garison in dutchy of Luxemburgh.

The duke of Bavaria is expected there with 1200 curiassiers, 800 horse, and 800 dragoons, by the 29th instant.

The young duke of Richmond, son of the dutchesse of Portsmouth, having taken away his mothers jewells, is escaped from Paris to Switzerland, and thence intended for Germany, and soe, as beleiv'd, to come for England.

A Frenchman having undertaken to draw the duke of Savoy into an ambuscade of a French party, was taken, and was ordered to be boiled in hot scalding oyl.

It's privately said, the duke of Savoy has made his peace with the French king, occasioned, as beleiv'd, the report is from the French drawing forces from those parts to Flanders.

The lords this day resolved, no proxy should be allowed in any cause that comes judicially before them, or any otherwise then by bill, which will make against the duke of Nolfolk, the determination of whose cause is put off till Thursday next.

Thursday, 18*th February*.—The lords, upon the receit of the poll bill immediately ordered it to be read to morrow, and that all the peers be summoned to attend.

Wrote from Edingburgh, that 18,000*l.* sterling is offered for the farm of the customes there; and that the men of war and transport vessells were arrived in Leith road to transport the regiments of Leven, Lowther, and Beveredge into Flanders.

Last night the countesse of Bath was interred in St. Clements church.

Yesterday the house of peers reassumed the debate of the duke and dutchesse of Norfolke, which continued till 8 in the evening, when the question was put for a 2d reading, and carried in the negative by 5. Contents 35, not contents 40.

Wrote from Paris, that that king, finding a want of money to defray his extraordinary charges and the expence of the war, has resolved to send commissioners thro' his kingdome and conquests, to take an exact account of the lands and revenue of the clergy, by which, 'tis beleived, he'le demand a 3d part of the same during the war; and commissioners are already appointed for Paris, and the whole account is to [be] given in by the 10th of May.

The king has received advice that the duke of Tuscany hath declared himselfe in favour of the duke of Savoy.

His majestie (*sic*) day received a letter from the lord Pagett, with an account that Mr. Harbord was not arrived at Vienna, but lied ill of the goutt at Linch.

One Stephens, a privateer of Jersey, mett 7 French loaden vessells: one being well mann'd made opposition, but sunk in the fight; four others he took, and the other 2 run ashore and were lost.

Satturday, 20th February.—Tewsday night last a lieutenant of a man of warr was found murdered in St. Pauls church, and his hatt and peruque taken away.

Yesterday the prince and princesse of Denmark, with their attendants, removed to Sion house: 'tis thought the duke of Glocester, now at Kensington, will also be removed thither. The princess has taken lady Marlborough with her.

Scotch letters say, the generall assembly of the kirk refused to submitt to the dissolution of the president, pretending the power of the church was lodged in them: on which the moderator adjourned them till August 12 months: many were displeased at their breaking up, and after went and preached in divers places, and were followed by their party; but things continue quiet there.

His majestie, in consideration of the great services of generall Ginkle, will settle on him 4000*l.* per annum out of the Irish estates.

Plymouth letters say, the great snows have cutt off their correspondence with Falmouth, having heard nothing from them since the 6th past; that many men lay ready there to goe on board the transport ships for Flanders: and that the Streights fleet with their convoy lay ready to sail.

Our fleet are in great forwardnesse, and will be ready to sail by the 10th of March.

Mr. Methwin, master in chancery, set hence for Falmouth to goe his majesties envoy to Portugall.

Next Thursday sir Mathew Andrews, president of the Artillery Company, sir Henry Fournace, and other cittizens, give a treat to generall Ginkle, lord Cutts, and other officers that served in Ireland, at Merchant Taylors hall: 'twill cost them 500*l.*

Generally thought a descent will be made this summer in France, and that the French regiments that serv'd in Ireland will be employed therein, as knowing the country well.

All the Irish officers who were prisoners in Chester are brought up to London in order to be exchanged, except collonel Bourk.

The king hath received letters from Thomas Baker, his consul and resident at Algiers, of 3d January, giving an account that the emperor of Morocco was advancing towards that citty with a great army of 64,000 Moors, to oblige them to pay their tribute, and demanding 100,000*l.* for his expedition; that the citty would oppose him, owning no superior; but the grand signior having drawn together 20,000 men, intending to give the emperor battle.

Letters from France say, the church revenues there amount to 36 millions per annum sterling; thought the French king will demand a 3d part thereof during the warr.

Yesterday the lords read the poll bill a 1st time: and this day they read it a 2d time, and were in a committee thereon; and after a long debate about the kackt clause, adjourned it further till Munday, and appointed a committee to search presidents as to the clause.

The lords justices have taken the oathes in Ireland according to the late act, and published a proclamation against buying the arrears due to the soldiers.

Last Paris letters say, all things were preparing for that

courts departure to Compeigne, and thence to Flanders, to instate the dauphin duke of Brabant; and have published a placeat, whatever town shall not own him they will destroy with fire and sword. And that the intendant of &c. (*sic*) having notice of a feild assembly of new converts held about that place, he planted 80 dragoons in an adjacent wood, who in the height of their devotion fired amongst them, killed 36, took 46 prisoners: some of them were condemned, and the rest sent to the gallies.

Wrote from Vienna, a Jew had lent his imperial majestie 200,000 dollars, to be repaid on the poll tax in the hereditary countries; that the emperor had taken this soe kindly, he had granted him a patent to live 12 years free of (*sic*) at Vienna.

Sir Robert Clayton is chosen president of St. Thomas hospitall, against sir Robert Jefferyes, in the room of sir John Lawrence, deceased.

Tewsday, 23d February.—Plymouth letters bring, that the James gally was arrived there from Kingsale, and brings an account of the losse of the Swallow, a 4th rate frigat, disabled in a late storm, and towed into Kingsale road, where she ran ashore: but all her men, rigging, and 30 of her guns were saved. They say also, a vessell came in there laden with wine and oranges from O Porto, which the French took coming home, and left 5 men on board to carry her to St. Maloes; but the English master and boy took an opportunity in the night, and rose against them, and after a sharp dispute got the mastery, and brought the ship into Plymouth with the 5 French on board.

A Holland mail yesterday brings, that the duke of Richmond and lord Stafford lay ready at Helvoet Sluys to embarque for England. They say also, the French cardinalls pressed the pope to grant a subsidy to those Irish that landed in France: but the pope replied, 'twas not on the score of religion, in regard soe many of them staid behind and enjoyed the liberty of a toleration; but if those in France would enter into the service of the emperor or Venetians against the Turks, he would allow them a maintenance.

Those from Paris say, the new converts were treated with great severity in most parts of the kingdome.

That the French king had given the famous privateer, cap-

tain Bart, of the Dunkirk squadron, 3000 livres, as a reward for his services.

That he had dismist the duke of Richmond from being captain of a troop, for his remisnesse in his excercise.

The dukes of Somerset and Ormond have been to pay a visit to the prince and princesse of Denmark, at Sion house.

Said, the king goes for Flanders on Friday 7night.

Said, a French squadron has been discovered of the Lands End consisting of 15 sail, which had a design to intercept the Danes from Ireland, or to meet with Delaval and the Plate fleet from Cales; the first, on information, putt into Scilly, and the others are not yet come from Spain.

The prince of Denmark was yesterday in the house of lords: 'twas observed he had no guards with him, nor did the drumms beat for him as he passed thro' the Park, as formerly us'd to doe.

Said, the earle of Mulgrave will be made lord privy seal.

Last Satturday a committee of the councill sat at Whitehall to examine the state of the East India company, and are to report it to his majestie before he return the commons an answer to their addresse.

A gentleman has found an invention to melt and make malleable a sort of oar found among the tinn mines, to make cannon: a great quantity is preparing for that purpose.

A bill of treason is found by the grand jury against one Yates, for sending lead and counterbond goods to France, for which he is to be tryed at next Kent assizes.

Fullers 2 witnesses are, James Hayes, who delivered to the convention the late king James declaration, and collonel Delaval, secretary to king James privy councill in Ireland.

A committee of the lords sat on (*sic*) to search presidents about tacking one bill to another: and yesterday they made no progresse on the poll bill, but this day it was long debated, and at last they came to a question, and carried it by 9 to pass the said bill, salvo jure cujuslibet, so beleived both houses will rise on Thursday next at farthest.

Divers of the Scotch nobility are come to town to represent the present affairs of that kingdome to his majestie, especially the dissolving the general assembly.

The prince of Denmark has been twice at the house of peers

without any guards since his goeing with the princesse to Sion house, no guards being ordered to attend them there.

A forreign mail yesterday sayes, the duke of Savoy is fortifying of Coni, 7000 men being at work to bring the river round it; that the king of Denmark is sending 20 men out of each company to recruit his troops in Flanders.

That the farmers of the duty on coffee, tea, &c. in France, had desired to be released from their bargain, but being denied, are broke; and they are now laying a duty on hatts.

That the electors of Brandenburgh and Saxony have made a strieter alliance then ever before.

Thursday, 25th February.—Plymouth letters advise, collonel Earls regiment are embark'd for Flanders; and that some of the Danes are landed from Ireland at Padstow, in Cornwall, the remainder of them, which are at Scilly, are about 4500 men.

Yesterday the elector of Saxony and the earl of Dorset were installed knights of the garter in St. Goerge's chappell at Windsor.

Paris letters say, a grand councill was held there on the maritime affairs, at which king James assisted; and that most of the Irish troops are sent to Rousillon, and the duke of Berwick made generall of them.

Wrote from Leige, the bishop of that place had published an edict requiring all his subjects that are in the service of France to quitt it imediately, on pain of having their estates confiscated and their wives banished out of that diocesse.

Brussells letters advise, the French are in perpetual motion on the frontiers, but have yet attempted nothing: all the confederate garisons being well stored with men and provisions, and are constantly on the guard to prevent their ravages and burnings.

Holland letters say, their fleet are in great forwardnesse, and that they expected the king of England there by the 6th of March, when their troops will form themselves into a body.

Wrote from Kingston upon Thames, that a quarrell hapned there between a regiment of Brandenburghers and the butchers of the town, both parties putting themselves in battle array; but by the prudence of the bailiffe the difference was composed: and the next day he received the thanks of the officers of the said regiment, who were absent when the quarrell began.

Wrote from Harwich, that a great fish was seen rolling in the sands near that place as big as a grampas, but painted like a mackrell: the seamen soon mastered him with their grapling irons and other instruments, and pulling him to shore cutt him open, and to the wonder of many found a man entire with his clothes on in his belly, and searching his pockets found severall papers and letters, which they opened, but found nothing materiall in them.

The king yesterday passed 10 publick bills, and 34 private ones, rejecting that of the (*sic.*)

The speaker of the commons made a short speech on presenting his majestie with the poll bill, and wished him a prosperous voyage and safe return: and dilated on the poll bill, and what supplies had been given this sessions.

The duke of Richmond since his arrival has had the honour to kisse the kings hand, and prayed he might make one of the number to attend his majestie to Flanders.

This morning a grand councill, where the lords of the great seal and the judges attended: the latter received some orders as to their circuits. Many officers and others fill the court daily to receive orders and dispatches for Flanders. His majestie holds his resolution of going for Flanders on Friday night. The regiments designed for Flanders are embarquing as fast as possible.

The sessions ended this night: 8 received sentence of death, Harrison, that killed Dr. Clench, is put off till next sessions.

One Giles Wilcox, a parson, and Mr. Daniel Brell, both nonjuring parsons, were both committed this afternoon to Newgate for high treason, by the secretary of state, for conspiring the death of the king, and will be suddenly brought to their tryalls.

Wrote from Madrid of 16th, that they have begun to unlade the 24 galleons, and work upon equipping their next fleet to the Indies, which is to goe in June; and that they had advice that greatest part of the money cast away in the 4 galleons was taken up.

The Paris Gazet sayes, that a Frenchs quadron had taken 4 Dutch rich merchant ships, and carried them to Bell Isle.

From Brussells, that most of the French horse, being 30,000, thro' sickness and ill weather, have been forced to retire to Tournay, Doway, &c.

A 2d letter is come from consul Baker, at Argeirs, giving an account that there had been a sharp dispute between the advanced guards of the emperor of Morocco and the forces of that towne, wherein the latter had the advantage, driving them to their main body; but at first the Moorish horse put the Turks in some disorder, till 800 dragoons advanced, who repulsed the enemy with the losse of 120, and 80 on the towne side; the emperor has fortifyed his camp, and resolves to fall upon the towne.

Six of our men of warr are equip'd and ordered to put to sea, on advice that some French men of war are on our coast.

Most of our capital men of warr have their compliment of men, and are falling downe to Blackstakes.

All the officers of the ordnance attend the king to morrow to receive their last instructions about the stores, there being a vast quantity ordered to be delivered out: his majestie resolving to carry an English train of artillery into Flanders.

The king hath returned no answer to the commons addresse about the East India company, which causes their actions to rise: and they are sending 8 ships to India, his majestie having sign'd commissions to all the commanders of them.

Satturday, 27th February.—Reported, the earles of Mulgrave, Rochester, and sir Edward Seymour will be sworn of the privy councill before the king goes for Flanders.

Yesterday Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Bret, both clergymen, were committed to Newgate for conspiring the death of the king.

Last night the Irish officers went hence for France, in order to be exchanged for like number of English prisoners there.

Wrote from Plymouth, 2000 Danes were arrived there on their way to Flanders, and the like number are daily expected from Scilly, where they put in by contrary winds.

Wrote from Naples, the magistrates thereof had sent a memorial to Madrid, praying his catholick majestie to send them no more prelates with title of inquisitors; but that all matters may be heard and adjusted by the ordinary courts of justice.

Wrote from the Hague, an English projector is arrived there, who undertakes to carry the packet to and from England and Holland every 70 hours, tho' the wind be contrary: and hath a sloop built on purpose, which carries 24 oars.

Mr. Rovigny is made lieutenant generall of all the forces in Ireland, independent of the lord Sidney.

The prince of Hesse is to command the 1400 Irish who are to serve the emperor in Hungary this next campagne.

Collonel Fowkes and Mr. Palmer are constituted commissioners to take and state the accounts of the army in Ireland.

'Tis said, the bullion which sir Ralph Delaval brings from Cales consists of 2 millions and a halfe sterling.

Yesterday the lord Scravemore and Zulesteyns regiments of horse, and a batallion of the Dutch blew guards, marched thro' this citty in order to embarque at Greenwich for Flanders; and all the officers to the army in Flanders have orders to depart forthwith to their commands.

300 new waggons and 2 trains of artillery are preparing to be put on board the fleet.

The coroners inquest have found the boy (who was some time since wounded at Kensington by the earl of Lincolns coachman and footman, and now dead) to be murdered; and they are committed till they give bail to stand a tryall.

This day the earle of Athlone, with many other persons of quality, dined with the lord mayor at Merchant Taylors hall, where was a splendid entertainment for them.

Yesterday sir John Lowther was dismist the treasury, and sir Henry Capell succeeds him therein.

The king hath ordered all his engineers to be ready to attend the train of artillery; and the emperors cheife engineer, who was at the taking of Buda, attend his majestie also into Flanders.

'Tis said, the forces on board the fleet and others from Flanders, are designed to attack Dunkirk on [or] some other place.

Mr. Johnson, his majesties late envoy to Brandenburgh, arrived here yesterday, [to] goe with his majestie into Flanders, and is made secretary of state to Scotland.

Wrote from Flanders, by the marques of Gastanaga to the duke of Bavaria, to hasten thither with all possible speed, and to the king of England that his presence is absolutely necessary there: for that the French threaten like a torrent to break into that country.

Reported the French have taken Huy on the Meuse, a place of consequence.

Said, the St. Tubes fleet, consisting of 14 sail, were lately discovered of Weymouth, and not a French squadron, as reported.

Mr. Fuller, since the adjournment of the parliament, is closely confined prisoner in the kings bench.

The commissioners of the revenue in Ireland will be removed, on the complaint against them to the commons by sir Charles Meredith, captain Fitzgerald, and Dr. Gorges.

Mr. Pelham and the commissioners of the treasury here will be removed, and lord Rochester made lord treasurer.

Duke of Richmond, since his arrival here, is turn'd protestant, as we hear.

Paris 28th. Last week was held at Versailles a great councill about marine affairs, where Mr. Tourville assisted: and they had a list before them just brought from England, of the number and forwardnesse of the English and Dutch fleets, which exceeds ours by 8 or 10, soe that if our whole fleet be not at sea before the enemy, to hinder the 2 fleets joyning, we shall, it's beleived, act only defensively. And the French king, on certain advice that a descent was intended on some part of their coast, has ordered the (*sic*) band to hold themselves in arms, and 20,000 of his veterane soldiers will be mixt with them to guard the sea coast; and Mr. Vauban, the cheife engineer, is posted away to visit the coasts, to repair the old and make such new fortifications as he think fitt.

50 transport ships are taken up in the river Thames.

The regiments are preparing with the utmost diligence to goe for Flanders.

His majestie designs for this summer expedition to have 17 regiments of foot, and 3 or 4 regiments of horse and dragoons, with a train of artillery, to goe on board the grand fleet, in order to make a descent in some parts of France. He takes also with him another train of artillery to Flanders, and goes on Monday 7night. The duke of Richmond and others attend him as volunteers: Mr. Blathwayte, secretary of war, carries with him the seales, and supplyes the place of secretary of state. Duke of Leinster is left secretary of state here, and major generall Rovigny in Ireland.

The earle of Lincoln having caused his man to beat a boy in November last, for gazing at him in the street, and the boy being since dead, the coroners inquest yesterday found it murder in

my lord and his servants; but 2 physitians, who opened the boy, are of opinion that he died of an imposthume: however, the servant is secured, and a tipstaffe attends my lord.

Yesterday at the petty sessions in Southwark, severall persons were summoned to take the oathes: and for their refusall a 2d time, some were fined 10*l.* others 5*l.* apeice, and bound to their good behaviour till next sessions.

Mr. Pelham, one of the lords of the treasury, has resign'd the same; beleived sir John Lowther will doe the like.

About 60 eminent cittizens having subscrib[ed] 10*l.* each towards treating generall Ginkle and other officers that served in Ireland this last summer, they were this day treated, together with the privy councill, most nobly at Merchant Taylors hall: where the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. were present.

The 24th, the sessions began at the Old Baily, and held the 25th, where severall criminalls were tryed: 6 received sentence of death, 4 were burnt in the hand, 8 ordered to be transported, and 3 to be whipt.

Tewsday, 1st March.—Sunday last the duke of Richmond carried the sword before the king and queen to chappell, and waited next the kings chair at dinner; his majestie was pleased to tell him he did not think it convenient he should goe with him in Flanders; his patent in king Charles 2d time for setling a revenue on him upon coales exported now takes place, and will amount to 4 or 5000*l.* per annum.

His majestie yesterday declared certainly his resolution of going to Harwich next Friday at 5 in the morning, and intended to embarque for Holland that evening.

Letters from Muscovy say, the frost in [is] soe excessive in those parts the like never knowne: birds fall dead out of the air 40 or 50 at [a] time, and about 500 persons have been frozen to death.

Wrote from Rome, the French had caused a pasquin to be fixt reflecting on the pope for conniving at the protestant alliance against his eldest son; but another was put next night in answer, that his holinesse eldest son need not take soe ill, since he himselfe had first entred into a Turkish alliance against the greatest part of Christendome.

Since Wednesday last 16 regiments of horse and foot embark'd in the river of Thames for Flanders, under a strong

convoy, and others are daily embarking: and to morrow the lord Colchester's 3 troop of guards doe the same, as also the lord Scarborough's 1st troop of guards on Monday or Tewsday next.

The feild train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders is already on board, and are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 demiculverins, under the command of captain Silver, with a draught of the gunners. The other train consists of 20 whole culverins, and 24 pounders, all battering peices, but will not be compleated till the middle of May; and will be attended by captain Leak, master gunner of England, with the rest of the gunners: but not known where designed.

Yesterday a new invented mortar drawn by one horse, throwing a shell of 30 pound weight, and may be discharged 40 times in an hour, was tryed at Maribone, and approved off by the officers of the ordnance to be the best that ever known for breaking a body of horse: severall of them are ordered to be new cast, to be us'd in the army.

Wrote from Plymouth, that the rest of the Danes are arrived there from Scilly, where they stay to take in fresh provisions.

Said, Mr. Poultney goes underseeretary to Ireland, and is to be clerk of the councill there.

Captain Bubb, gentleman usher in daily waiting, a member of parliament and governour of Carlisle, died on Sunday last; Wm. Thompson, also a member for Scarborough, is dead.

Mr. Fitzsymonds, a serjeant at mace to the king, died yesterday.

Said, the princesse of Denmark intends to lye in at Sion house, and after remove to Yorke, and continue there this summer.

Reported, the Jersey frigat engaged a French man of warr of like bignesse, and after a short dispute suffered her selfe to be boarded and taken by the French.

These alterations are made at court: lord Pembroke made lord privy seal, and lord Cornwallis succeeds him as first of the lords of the admiralty; sir Edward Seymour and Charles Mountague are made lords of the treasury, in the room of Lowther and Pelham. This morning a great councill at Whitehall, where lord Rochester, Cornwallis, lord Ranelagh, and sir Edward Seymour, were sworn of the privy councill. Mounsieur

Rovigny is created viscount Galloway, in Ireland; Mr. Ralph Gray, auditor of Wales; a warrant was ordered for creating sir Henry Capell baron of Teuksbury, in England; Mr. Dives, secretary to sir Robert Howard, succeeds Mountague as clerk of the councill. Lowther and Pelham, said, will be made peers; and that lord Dorsett will dispose of his office of lord chamberlain to the lord Mulgrave, for 8000*l.*

Forreign letters say, the French king labours very earnestly for a peace with the duke of Savoy, and that his ambassador at Rome sollicits the pope to mediate the same, declaring in case his holinesse refuse to accept of that office, he must have recourse to the protestant princes; the terms he offers are, to restore the duke of Savoy his country, make some compensation for the damage his town's have received, and charge of warr: to which the duke has answered, that the French king having invaded his country, laid wast great part thereof, violated all the treaties between them, that the emperor and his allies having espoused his cause, and with great expence furnished him with troops to rescue him from the oppression of France, he should never hearken to any terms or treaty of peace without the consent of his allies. And those letters add, that the emperor had declar'd the duke of Savoy generalissimo of all his forces in Piedmont and Savoy.

The king yesterday sent the duke of Ormond to the princesse of Denmark, with a peremptory message that she remove the countesse of Marlborough from her house; but the answer we hear not.

The same day, the young duke of Glocester was with the queen at Kensington, and this day, by desire of his mother, he was carried to Sion house.

On Sunday the earle of Essex was married to the lord Portlands daughter.

Ten men out of every troop in collonel Langston's regiment of horse are come to towne, to keep guard at Whitehall till the earl of Oxfords regiment are come up.

A ship come from Antego, in the West Indies, brings that 16 French men of warr were before that island, and that the island expected every hour to be attacked by them.

Sir John Lowther, and sir William Farmer, of Northamptonshire, will be created lords.

Thursday, 3d March.—Yesterday the lord mayor and aldermen with king at Kensington, to wish a good voyage and successe, and assure him of the loyalty and care of the peace of the citty.

King at Somerset house took leave of queen dowager, who goes for Portugall this day 7night.

On Sunday earle of Essex was married to lord Portlands daughter.

King wore a leek on Tewsday, and gave his hatt, clothes, and sword to that person who presented leek.

Glocester, duke, removed from Kensington to Sion house.

Sir Edward Seymour to be viscount Totnes, and Lowther viscount Lowther.

Musgrave Christopher, unde[r] governour of Carlisle, others say lord Morpeth more certain, in room of Bubb.

Confirmed the French have taken Jersey frigat of 48 guns in West Indies: and their privateers 3 more ships of Bristoll, of force, one of 30 guns another of 24.

3 colliers cast away of Weymouth.

Captain Mace ordered imediately to the West Indies, the French being strong there with 23 men of warr.

Judges opinion that the East India company have liberty for 3 years after their grant recalled.

A councill this morning at Kensington, where declared sir George Treby made lord cheife justice; Sir John Sommers, attorney; Trevor, sollicitor; Shoare, recorder.

Forreign letters say, Turks make great preparations; Great Waradin holds out, tho' spent all their provisions.

Lord Berkley and collonel Granvill [fought] a duel yesterday: the latter wounded in the arm slightly.

Princesses regiment will be disposed of in a day or two.

This evening the kings equipage went thro' the citty to embarque for Flanders; to morrow his majestie goes without leave of prince or princesse.

Lord Hyde, son to lord Rochester, to marry sir William Leveson's &c. daughter, with 16,000*l.*

Lord Dorset to morrow lord Allingtons daughter.

Portsmouth: 2 new wells digged there, which have good water.

If lord cheif baron layes downe, Sawyer will succeed.

Yesterday all the yatchs sailed to meet his majestie at Harwich.

Sir Clowdesly Shovell commands 10 men of warr, the convoy. The king goes in the Mary yatch to morrow hence by 3.

Vast preparations at Tower for descent into France: 80 peices of cannon, 25 mortars, near ready, and harnesse with men.

Commissioners of publick accounts satt yesterday.

The captain of the Jersey frigat mett a French of like force; the captain declined fighting; lieutenant cutt him over the face, and maintained the fight, but was killed: soe the ship surrendred.

Edinburgh, 25th last: collonel Cannon and others expected here to take passes for Holland, in order to France; collonel Hill sending a party to possesse lord Clancarty's castle in the highlandes.

Parson Periam, in Sussex, to be prosecuted for declaring their majesties Usurpers; Juskip and Roe, at Dover, for harbouring French spies; Young, of Sussex, for conveying parsons to France; Dr. Sommers, for obstructing the collecting last tax.

Queen goes with the king part of the way to Harwich.

Yesterday 2 persons were executed at Tyburn of those condemned at the sessions.

Satturday, 5th March.—His majestie, a little while before he went, took sir Edward Seymour by the hand, and carried him to the queen: recomending him as a person fitt for her majestie to take advice of in his absence.

All the regiments in Ireland are ordered forthwith to be compleated, and be in readinesse to embarque; the king intending to leave there only 4000 men; the remainder to joyne others in England to make a descent into France.

Queen dowager took leave of the princesse at Sion house yesterday, designing next week to goe for Portugall.

Divers gentlemen of Cornwall, by vertue of a grant of king Charles 1st, are building 2 ships of good burden to trade to the East Indies: the earl of Bath, earl of Radnor, Mr. Boscawen, sir John Carew, and others, have subscribed 70,000*l.* already to carry on that trade, and the king has given them leave to raise seamen after the fleet is furnished therewith.

On Sunday next the lord Berkley is to be married to Mrs. Temple, one of the maids of honour.

Yesterday morning the king sett forward for Holland; he was accompanied part of the way by the queen, the duke of Ormond, earle of Scarborough and Essex, who went thro': 'tis said his majestie will return for England the beginning of May.

A French privateer carried an English merchant ship to St. Maloes from the West Indies, who sayes the French squadron there had burnt above 100 English ships in Carlisle bay in Barbadoes, the Constant Warwick and Mary Rose being amongst that squadron, and carried English colours; but merchant letters are silent herein, so hoped to be a story.

Thursday last prince George kissed the kings hand and took his leave; 'twas observed the guards took noe notice of him when he went into the court, but at his coming out they run to their arms, and beat their drums as formerly.

Paris letters say, they had advice from Port Lovis that 3 Dutch West India ships were brought in there; and that the famous pyrate mounsieur Crossick had brought into Bayonne the St. Joseph, of Amsterdam, of 400 tunns and 24 guns, laden with ammunition for the Spanish armada; they maintained a sharp fight, and lost many men on both sides, but at last the pyrate overpowered them.

The lord cheife baron, 'tis said, will surrender his patent; he expected to be cheife justice, which Treby is: said, Sawyer will have it, others that baron Powell will: and his lordship on his surrender will have 1000*l.* per annum for his life.

Wrote from the Hague, that all things for the warr are forward, their fleet will take the sea next month. And Brussells letters say, they were throwing up works to cover their fortifications; that they expected the duke of Bavaria there in 8 dayes; and that great summs had been remitted thither from Spain for the army.

This evening the queen had an expresse from Harwich, the king went of thence under sail at 4 this morning; soe that the wind being since fair, 'tis hoped his majestie is arrived there.

Rumour'd this evening, the lord Peterborough and lord Preston are missing: some think they are gone for France.

The patent for sir William Farmer to be baron or earle of (*sic*) is stopt for the present.

Sir John Lowther, 'tis said, has excused himselfe from the honour intended him, to be a viscount of that name.

Merchant letters say the Persians are invading Turky with 100,000 men; that the French ambassador at Constantinople is frequently in councell with the divan: orders are give to raise several 1000 men, which will encrease their armies more then last year.

Letters from Adrianople of 9th January say, count Teckely's agent, who was sent to France a 12 months since, was returned, bringing letters to the sultan and grand vizier, with large returns of money to induce them to continue the warr, which, with the negotiation of the French ambassador since sir Wm. Husseys death, has prevailed on the Port to lay aside all thoughts of peace; to which end orders are sent to the severall provinces in Europe and Asia to raise a certain number of men, which the bassa's are to have compleat by such a time, on pain of being strangled. They add also, that great commotions are at Constantinople which daily increase, the people being impatient for a peace: and Mr. Harbord being on his way to Adrianople, his arrival may contribute to the same: but the French gold abounds there, and has so blinded the grand seignior, that he seems resolv'd to try the fortune of another campagne; and the rather, for that 18 French men of warr are to joyne his fleet against the Venetians. who are also making great preparations to oppose them.

Consul Baker at Algier writes over, that the French envoy with great sollicitations and good store of money had concluded a peace with that government, and offer'd them 50,000 pistolls to declare warr against England, but the dey rejected it, declaring as long as he continued in that government he would continue the peace with us. They say also, that they have declared warr with Muly Ismaell, king of Fez, and in lesse then 2 months the dey would [be] at the head of 125,000 foot and 25,000 Turkish and Moorish horse to beseige Marquenesse, where are 7 vaults filled with barrs and balls of the finest gold, each weighing 100 lb., which was discovered by that kings treasurer that fled to Algiers: the dey has promised also to deliver, ransom free, all English men that come to him from the Moorish camp.

The king, about 4 yesterday morning, (accompanied with the queen to Burntwood.) sett forwards towards Harwich, with design that night to sup on board the Mary yatch, that lay ready there to transport him for Holland; the queen returned in the

afternoon to Kensington, where she will continue till an express comes of the kings putting to sea, when she will return to Whitehall and take the government on her.

The lord Sidney has delivered the seals of his office to the king, who lockt them up: and 'tis beleived no other secretary will be appointed till his majesties return.

The mint last night was robbed of 70 lb. weight of silver.

The king before his goeing nominated commissioners for the Irish revenues: Mr. Vanhumery, Mr. Dickeson, Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Culliford, and Mr. Keytly.

Tewsday, 8th March.—On Sunday last the queen assumed the government, on notice of the kings being sail'd of at Harwich; the sword was carried before her to the chappell in the morning by the lord Westmorland, and in the afternoon by the lord Grand.

Our merchants have advice from Persia and from Muscovy that the Persian monarch is preparing to attack the grand seignior with 100,000 men, to regain those places the Turks took from him in Asia.

The West India merchants are about addressing to the queen for a squadron of men of war to goe to the West Indies, they fearing the French squadron sent thither may destroy their shipping, if not some of their plantations.

A patent is past the seals to constitute Nicholas Eyre, esq., governour of Harley castle in Merionethshire.

Plymouth letters say, yesterday the Centurion, with 3 other frigats, sailed thence for Flanders, with 40 transport ships under their convoy, with 4500 Danes on board.

Yesterday one batallion of the first regiment of guards, commanded by duke Schonbergh, and another batallion of the second regiment of guards, under the command of lieutenant generall Tolmash, marched thro' this citty to embarque for Flanders.

Brigadeer Churchill's regiment of foot, and the 2d troop of horse granadeers, are already embarqued.

From Chatham said, our fleet wants not above 3000 men to be compleatly manned, and that 7 of the new men of warr would be lanched by the middle of May.

Some of the Irish officers lately sent hence for France are said to be cast away.

His majestie, before his departure for Holland, made great alterations among the officers and states of Scotland, by removing diverse of the kirk party and putting in episcopall men; and 'tis said a parliament will be called there quickly.

Wrote from the Hague, envoys are expected there from Sueden and Denmark, and other princes of Germany, and that an apartment was preparing for the elector of Bavaria.

Many landmen are to be put on board the Dutch fleet, which are to joyn with ours, but where to make a descent not knowne.

Queen dowager has deferr'd her goeing till Tewsday next, after which she payes 50*l.* a day for the ships that attend her till she discharge them.

Paris letters give this account of their forces: their armies in Flanders are to consist of 40,120 horse and dragoons, and 44,300 foot; those on the Rhine, 10,000 horse and dragoons, and 20,000 foot; in Piedmont, 15,000 horse and dragoons, and 30,000 foot; in Catalonia, 4000 horse and dragoons, and 9000 foot: in all 172,420.

That their fleet would consist of 12 first rate ships, 18 second's, 48 thirds, 10 frigats, and 25 fireships; and that the French king had promised the mariners to encourage them that he would give them the full value of such ships they either take or sink.

620 horse are ordered to be bought up to form 2 regiments, one is to the lord Sidney's corps du gard in Ireland.

Yesterday was debark'd at the Tower 62 brasse cannon from Ireland, 10 of them were brought from Limrick, having the arms of the French king on them, and a cypher with Lewis le Grand.

From Weymouth an account that 2 French privateers had taken an English merchant man of 300 tunns; and from Lisborn, that 2 English merchant ships from O Porto, one was stranded and the other taken by the French.

Baron Gregory is taken very ill on the circuit.

Paris, the 3d. All the officers of the army are posted for Flanders, where the king will be by the end of next month; he said openly at table, that this campagne both by sea and land would turn the ballance of the warr, for he would act offensively against the confederates in Flanders with an army of 31,260 horse, 8400 dragoons, and 44,300 foot, being the flower of all his forces; that his fleet would consist of 12 first

rates, 22 seconds, and 48 thirds, besides 26 frigats and as many fireships. The letters say, they are greatly apprehensive of a descent on their coasts from England, on which the new converts are ordered up further into the country.

Vienna 28th. Prince Lovis of Baden arrived here yesterday, as did Mr. Harbord, the English ambassador, in his way to the Ottaman Port, ill of the gout.

Advice is just come, that the bassa of Bosnia, with 3000 Turks, made 2 assaults on Dubizza, in Croatia, but the Germans beat them off, killing 600: took their baggage and 34 prisoners.

Brigadeer Churchill's regiment of foot, with 2 troops of horse granadeers went yesterday, and this day the 3d troop of guards, the lord Colchester at the head of them, march'd thro' the citty to embarque; the remainder of what design'd for Flanders, except horse, will be ready to be shipt off on Munday 7night: the horse tarry till the forage be more forward.

A new train of artillery and bombs, intended for the French descent, are ordered to be carried to Blackheath, where all the gunners and engineers are to practice thereon, that they may know the better against they are actually in service.

The plantation merchants are in great pain for their effects and shipping in the West Indies, on the various accounts they have received, that the French were on that coast and had destroyed the Barbadoes fleet; but the advice which the Dane brought from France of that fleet being destroyed is not credited, for they could not by that time be come to them; 'tis confirmed they have taken the Jersey frigat, but we have taken one of theirs with 32 guns mounted and 26 brasse ones in the hold, and between 6 or 700 tunn, laden with ammunition and stores: the French offered to exchange the Jersey frigat for it, but we refused it.

To morrow we expect an account of the kings landing in Holland.

Captain Young has brought into Dover a rich French prize laden with naval stores from Brest to Dunkirk.

On Satturday sir William Farmer of Northamptonshire was married to the lady Obryan, a widow, and daughter to the lord Caermarthen: he gave with her 10,000*l.*, and sir William will be made an English baron.

Captain Walbank, a great agent for the Jacobites, is taken up for high treason.

Sea lord Berkley is to marry Mrs. Temple, a maid of honour.

Thursday, 10th March.—On Munday last Mr. Fuller was by order of councill committed close prisoner.

Major generall Talmach, with other officers, goes hence for Flanders next week with the earle of Dalkeith, son to the late duke of Monmouth, with other gentlemen who goe volunteers thither.

Our merchants yesterday had letters of the arrival of 7 West India ships, 4 from Barbadoes, 3 from Antego; and they mention nothing of the French squadron in those parts, any descent, &c. there.

The widdow of an Irish minister petitioned the queen yesterday for leave to prosecute the lord Clancarty (a prisoner in the Tower) for murder of her husband.

Tewsday last the lord Berkley was married to the maid of honour, Mrs. Temple.

To morrow the earle of Oxfords regiment comes from Barnet to perform duty at Whitehall during his majesties absence.

'Tis said, a stand of arms of 20,000 are to be laid up in Ireland.

Said, lord Sidney will be made an earle, and sir William Farmer a lord or viscount.

Paris letters say, the late queen looks to lye in in June next.

An order is sent to Scotland to disarm the western shire men, and lay up the arms in the magazine.

Divers persons on the late account against corresponding with France, will leave that kingdome and reside here.

Above 100 sail of ships took the advantage of the convoy that went with the king to Holland, who arrived there on Sunday last at 10 in the morning, and was joyfully received.

Thomas Coningsby, esq., one of the lords justices in Ireland, hath a warrant to be made viscount Lisburn; and coll. Smith, the lord Sidneys nephew, to be one of the privy councill there.

Our fleet will compose 92 men of warr in the line of battle.

Captain Leak, the fire master generall, has orders to exercise 1000 gunners, firemen, and bombarders for 6 weeks at Blackheath, to prepare them for service: and 4 companies of miners are to practice under the engineers, Richard's, Brown, &c.,

where booths are making for their use, and to put the things used thereabouts.

On the petition of the West India merchants the queen has ordered 7 or 8 frigats to be equipped for that service forthwith, and all the merchant ships in port have orders to be ready to goe under their convoy.

By the ships newly arrived from the West Indies we hear the French have only 6 men of warr in those parts; the rest of the squadron sailed only as far as Cape St. Vincent to convoy 20 of their merchant ships, and afterwards returned to Brest. They say the Mary, of 52 guns, fought and beat the French admirall under shelter of the castle Martineco; and that the Kempthorne, of 48 guns, meeting with a French ship of 700 tunns and 30 guns, with 30 more in hold, laden with masts and cordage, and other stores for their fleet in those parts, slackened and lay by for him, and suffered 100 French to board him: then fell to work, clear'd his deck, making most of them prisoners, and then soon took their ship: she was valued at 30,000*l.*: the French afterwards at Martineco offer'd to exchange the Jersey frigat for her, but 'twas refused.

A warrant is issued for apprehending 5 nonjuring parsons, who have private meetings, and pray the common prayer as formerly for late king and queen.

An embargo is laid on the 4 East India ships in the Down's, and the captain of one of them sent for, for refusing to strike sail to the admirall.

This day a great hearing at councill between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the linnen manufacture corporation, the former praying a patent to make cloth in those isles, but on hearing denied, for 'twould countenance them to bring in French cloth, and mark it with their mark.

The queen, by advice of the councill, has sent an order to queen dowager not to depart the kingdome without further order from the queen.

The queen returned yesterday to Whitehall, where she will reside during the kings absence.

Prince of Denmark came in the afternoon from Sion house, to pay a visit to the queen dowager, who has deferr'd her journey to Portugall till next week.

This morning, an account to the secretaryes office by a letter

from Shovell, that his majestie on Sunday, about 10 in the morning, safely landed at the Brill, but the queen would not appear in councill since she had no express from the king thereof.

This afternoon lord Scarboroughs troop of guards went of from doing duty at Whitehall, and were supplied by a troop of the earle of Oxfords regiment; and the 1st are to embarque for Flanders on Munday, when the duke of Ormond and the rest of the generall officers goe for Holland.

Last night was held a great councill at the admiralty board, when divers new commanders were sworn, and the fleet as soon as equipt, to fall downe to the buoy in the Nore, where they will be paid till October last. They ordered also captain Pickart, late commander of the Happy Return, taken by the French, to be tryed at Chattham for not doing his duty; they have also fixed the line of battle to consist of 92 men of warr.

Lord Sidney goes not for Ireland till 10th of next month, when collonel Smith, his nephew, goes with him, a privy councillor of that kingdome.

The queen has ordered 4 men of warr more to be equipt to sail for the West Indies, which with the other now allotted to goe make 10 sail.

Tewsday last lord Hyde was married to the daughter of sir William Leveson Gower.

From Guernsey wrote, a privateer there has taken 4 French prizes, value 16,000*l.*

The earle of Oxford lies dangerously ill.

20,000 stand of arms are got ready in the Tower, supposed to be for the French expedition.

Satturday, 12th March.—Queen dowager is indisposed at Somerset house, and the earle of Orford and lord Lucas continue ill.

Dutch letters say, the marques of Gastanaga had sent his guards to Guelderland to meet the duke of Bavaria, with many other persons of note, who were expected in Flanders on Satturday last; that the king of England was gone to Loe, where after a short stay he intended for Brussells, to be at the congresse for the ensuing campagne.

Letters from Rome say, the pope had applied all the money he had in the chamber of Naples for the emperors use to carry

on the war against the Turks, and was making further provision out of his own treasury.

Merchant letters from Smirna say, the grand seignior is making vast preparations by sea and land, intending to doe his utmost to regain some of his lost townes; and that the French promised him great assistance.

Plymouth letters say, that severall ships are arrived there from the West Indies, which left those plantations in perfect tranquillity, hearing nothing of the French; that they had 16 more ships in their company, but were seperated by bad weather; and that a great mortality had carried of severall in the plantations, particularly at Mevis.

The beginning of the next week the great train of artillery in the Tower will be embarqued, with draught horses, &c.

Wrote from Edinburgh, the earle of Argiles regiment in their march thither from the highlands kill'd about 60 of them who refused to submit to their majesties government.

Mr. Vernon, secretary to Mr. Harbord, is recalled, and is to meet the king at Brussells, and goe envoy to the court of Brandenburgh.

Earle of Pembroke has begun to act as privy seal; and the lord Cornwallis also as 1st commissioner of the admiralty.

Captain Mathews, brigadeer of the 3d troop of guards, riding thro' Southwark in order to embarque, was desired by an acquaintance to stay and drink a glass of wine, but he refusing, words arose, and the other drew and run the captain thro', mortally wounding him, and made his escape.

Two vessells are building for bombarding any maritime towne, which carry each four mortars; and divers small vessells, for sounding harbours, shoals, &c. are ordered to be got ready.

Exchanged prisoners at Morlaix say, the French work night and day on their fleet; and that the report of a descent from England began to terrific the inhabitants of those parts; and they say Mr. Nesmond was returned to Brest with 4 rich prizes, English and Dutch.

Flanders letters say, Newport has lett out the waters and drowned the country, to prevent the enemies designes. Some letters say, 2 French troops had deserted and gone over to the confederates in Flanders.

40 merchant ships are to be taken up for the kings service, to be made to carry 40 guns apeice: and 140 colliers to be made use for transporting.

This morning the lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder went to Whitehall, where the recorder complimented her majestic on the kings safe arrivall in Holland and assuming the government, assuring her of their loyalty: and desired it might be demonstrated by any command from her majestic.

Sir Edward Seymour has not yet satt in the treasury, because he will have the preference of Hambden: so that the new commission is stopt for the present.

This afternoon a Dutch mail brings, that the states of Genoa have lent the duke of Savoy 400,000 livres, and given him leave to raise 2 regiments in their territories: and promise to pay him 12,000 crowns per annum to quitt his pretensions to Savona.

That the king of Denmark assists the emperor in Hungary with 6000 men.

That a party of Vaudois mett a French party in the valley of Lucern, kill'd 100, and took a good booty.

The earle and countesse of Marlborough are both at Sion house, with the princesse.

Mounsieur Rovigny goes hence on Monday to command the army in Ireland.

John Thurston, esq., is made deputy secretary of warr, under Mr. Clark.

Captain Billop is to be tryed by a councill of warr, for disobeying his superior officers.

Rumoured as if the parliament would be prorogued or dissolved.

Basle, February 20th. The regency of Bern have caused publication to be made in the French protestant church, that all the French refugees depart their dominions in 3 weeks; but Mr. Cox, the English envoy, had presented a memoriall, representing that they were ready to obey their lordships order, but desired him to take compassion on their distresses before they execute this rigour, to write in their favour to some neighbouring prince of state, to grant liberty to retreat into their country, which 'tis hoped will incline their hearts like those of Zurick, to revoke this order. The letters add, that the 13 can-

tons are to be extraordinarily assembled the 15th of next month at Baden, on some grand affair, the French ambassador having demanded a positive answer, whither they will or not accept of the mediation to accommodate matters between his master and the duke of Savoy, which if they will undertake, he will demolish Montmelian to putt them out of fear of attacking Geneva; but amidst all those amusements they are raising men for the French king all over Switzerland.

The Paris Gazet of the 8th says, that king James was gone to the review of the troops of the household at Compeign; that 'twas beleived their forces would not beseige any place, but be kept in heart to fight the confederates: all their horse are ordered to have back, brest, and pot. That the duke of Savoy had rejected all the offers of peace, and had caused the French project of an accommodation to be printed at Millain. That the French king had an expresse from Pigneroll with advice that a detachment of the garrison marched and dispossessed the Vaudois from 2 of their posts, leading into the valleys of Lucern, and kill'd 50, with the losse of 10 of theirs.

This day a Dutch post sayes, his majestie landed on Sunday between 10 and 11 at Orange Polder, and that the states had sent to compliment him. The elector of Bavaria's baggage is come to Cologne. That the king of Spain had return'd an answer to the popes breif for a generall peace; that there was no peace to be made with France but by continuing the warr and reducing him to such a condition that he should not be able to disturbe the peace of Europe.

That the Vaudois have taken 12 waggons with provisions goeing to Pigneroll, killing severall of the convoy; that the states of Genoa have agreed to give the duke of Savoy 120,000 crowns a month towards the war with France.

The admiralty of Holland have ordered 120 flat bottom'd boats to be hired to debark horse and foot from the shipping, and 130 transport vessells are hired for 6 months.

All the captains of the earle of Oxfords regiment have had 300*l.* apeice to recruit their troops.

Advice from Cales say, that sir Ralph Delavall, on the 20th ult., was under sail with his squadron homewards.

Tewsday, 15th March.—On Sunday last, about 40 persons mett privately at a house in Magpye Yard, by Castle Yard, in

Holborn, where one Sheild, a Scotch minister, read the common prayer as in king James time, including the prince of Wales: and prayed that God would bless the fruit of the late queens womb, and make her a joyfull mother of children to sway the scepter of these 3 kingdomes; 2 messengers, with files of musqueteers, went and seized them by the secretaries warrant, but lett all depart except 12, and took the names and habitation of the rest.

French merchants were the other day sent to the Tower, to be used as Mr. North and Mr. Vanbroke are in the Bastile.

The French king has made Sarsfeild knight of the order of the Holy Ghost, and will give him a good post in the army.

Letters bring that the Danes are arrived at Ostend.

Last Satturday 2 bulletts were shott accidentally from a boat on the Thames into queen dowagers closet, as she was at prayers.

The lord Sidney's commission has past all the offices: he is stiled lord lieutenant of Ireland and lieutenant generall of the forces in that kingdome: and lord high admirall in that kingdome.

Sir Cyrill Wych and Mr. Francis Roberts are to be of the privy councill in Ireland.

Mr. Casteers, and another minister of the kirk in Scotland, went hence on Satturday for Flanders, to carry some compliments to his majestie from their representatives.

Since the late alterations in the privy councill in Scotland, 100 episcopal clergy have been put into livings by mandamus's.

Last Satturday the queen received an express from the king, ordering the lord Lexington and lord Falkland to be both sworn of the privy councill here.

We have from hence already transported to Flanders 21,000, including the Danes and the Scotch.

Reported, 15 merchants bound home from the West Indies, most Dutch, are taken and carried into St. Maloes.

Merchants have advice this day, by an express from Plymouth, of the safe arrival of the Streights and Cales fleets there under the convoy of sir Ralph Delaval, with 20 men of war their convoy, and about 100 sail of merchant ships; they are said to be very rich, and have on board 2 millions and halfe

sterling of gold and silver: a great part designed to pay the forces in Flanders on the king of Spains account.

The king of Spain has positively denied the pope to make a peace with France, till he is reduced to such a condition that it shall not be in his power to disturb the peace of Europe again.

The marques of Caermarthen has sent to his majestie to know whither William Bridgman, esq. on [or] John Dives shall be sworn clerk of the councill, both pretending to the place.

Exchanged prisoners from Brest say, 7 or 8000 of the French seamen and others have died of a raging distemper, since last summer: and that 70 sail of their merchant ships were cast away in bad weather.

The Jamaica ship called the Lyon, on board of which was the lady Inchiquen, is put into Lisbon, and not taken and carried into France, as was reported.

Flanders letters say, 8 or 9 noblemen in France have renounced their religion, and turn'd protestants; they confirm the desertion of 150 French horse, and are come over to the confederates. And that the towns and villages about Brussells are extreamly throng'd with soldiers.

Letters from Italy say, a person was seized at Turin who was corrupted by the French to sett fire to the magazine of powder in that citty, and divers fireballs and combustible matter taken about him. That the states of Genoa have given the duke of Savoy leave to raise a regiment in their territories, and have given him 12,000 crowns a month during the warr, and lent him 400,000 livres: in consideration whereof his highnesse quitts his pretensions to Savona.

From Switzerland wrote, the cantons of Berne, at the instance of Mr. Cox, the English envoy, had declared that the French refugees shall tarry within their state as long as he shall think fitt.

Cologne, March 14th. The Brandenburghers quartered at Aix to [la] Chappelle make great incursions into the dutchy of Luxemburgh, whence they draw great contributions.

Captains Henry Smith and Mortimer of the princes regiment of dragoons, quarrelling at Louvain in Flanders, the former was killed: and captain Holdgate, the deceased's friend,

endeavouring to revenge his death, was himselfe dangerously wounded.

Falmouth 10th. One of the transport ships that went from Ireland with the Irish to Brest, is returned hither with divers exchanged prisoners, who say the French work day and night on their grand fleet, but that there is a great scarcity of seamen, above 6000 being dead since last summer; that their privateers were come in, and their men put on board the men of warr; that about 60 sail of their small men of warr have been cast away on their coast in bad weather.

Wrote from Plymouth, that the Fountain, of that place, from the Canaries, and 15 merchant ships from the West Indies, are taken by the French and carried into St. Maloes.

The Jacobite conventiclers the next day were tendred the oaths, which refusing, they paid their 40*s*. apeice, and were discharged; but the parson was bound to the good behaviour.

Sir Francis Wheeler goes admiral of the squadron designed for the West Indies.

Admirall Russell's commission is past the seals, being fuller then before.

Edinburgh, 8th. On an expresse from England, 9 privy councellors of the kirk party were dismist, and others placed in their room.

Sir Henry Burton and the Fraziers who assisted in surprizing the basse, are sentenc'd to die.

Lord Stanhop, son to the earle of Chesterfeild, has married a daughter of lord Hallifax's.

This day a train of 36 peices of cannon were shipt of for Flanders.

The forces in Flanders that act under English pay, consist of 22 regiments of horse, and 40 of foot, and 3 of dragoons, one of which is Eppingers, consisting of above 900 men: making in all about 35,000 men.

Sir Cyril Wych is made secretary of Ireland.

Thursday, 17th March.—Falmouth letters advise, that the French have 30 men of warr in the Streights, and have already bombed and destroyed Alicant and Malaga, and were expected at Cales, which occasioned sir Ralph Delaval to hasten away. They say the French privateers are very thick in the bay of Biscay, and have taken severall prizes.

A letter arrived at Plymouth from the West Indies, brings

that there had been a great mortallity at Barbadoes, 90 masters of ships and severall sailers being dead of it.

A Dutch mail yesterday brings, that king James would be on board the French, thinking thereby to influence some of our commanders to come over to him with their ships.

That the Dutch fleet were in great readiness: 3 of their biggest ships, the Prince and Princesse of Orange, and duke of Brandenburgh, being already come over the Pampus.

The king of Spain has remitted 400,000 crowns to the duke of Savoy besides what sent before.

On Tewsday last the queen was pleased to send to Mr. John Howe, her vice chamberlayne, for his key, and dismist him any further attendance; and 'tis said Mr. Bertie, 3d son to the earle of Lindsey, will have it.

Forreign letters say, his majestie found the army in a much better condition then he expected, and feared not any attempt from the French.

Paris letters say, king James with his queen, prince of Wales, and all his attendants, are by the French kings command to remove to Nancy, in Lorrain, and reside there.

Some of the heralds are preparing to goe to the court of Saxony to invest that elector with the order of the garter; 'tis thought his highnesse will meet his majestie at Brussells.

530 flyboats, from 300 to 500 tunns, are taken up in Holland for our service.

All our ships at Chattham, but one with the Britannia, are sailed to Blackstakes, and will quickly rendevouse at the Buoy in the Nore.

Tallies are struck in the exchequer for great summs: 50,000*l.* for the use of our ambassadors abroad: 40,000*l.* for jewells and presents to foreign ambassadors here.

Reported, that the Scanderbeg, of Barnstaple, of 30 guns, is taken by the French and carried to St. Maloes.

The difference between sir Edward Seymour and Mr. Hambden about precedency is composed; and sir Edward Seymour is of the cabinet councill.

This day the lord Lexington and the lord Falkland were both sworn of the privy councill, by his majesties order.

Merchant letters from Alicant speak nothing of bombing that place and Malaga.

Some letters from France say, 5 or 6000 Hugonots are up in Languedock, and declare for the confederates.

This day a great councill at Whitehall, where the prince of Denmark was present in councill (the first time since the king went), and after led the queen back to her apartment and dined with her.

Monday next, sir Richard Reynall, chief justice of Ireland, goes hence for that kingdome, and the lord lieutenant will follow in a month or 6 weeks; severall of that kingdome stay to attend his lordship thither.

Brest, March 6. Mounsieur Tourville arrived here last week, and visited all the ships in the harbour: found only 18 that were equipped, the remainder will not be ready till the end of May; they are to rendevouze at Bell Isle, and want above 10,000 seamen, but expect a reinforcement from Sueden and Denmark; severall companies of veterane soldiers are ordered to encrease the garrisons on the coast, on the alarm of a descent from England.

Vienna, 9th. 'Tis certain the Turks make great preparations for the next campagne; the grand vizier summoned to Adrianople 60 officers that run at the battle of Salankem^t^, and of the head of one of them in sight of the others, and after put them in their places again, admonishing them they should have the same usage if they behaved themselves not better.

Mr. Sayers, vicechamberlain to queen dowager, Mr. Popham, member of parliament, and Mr. Phillip Bertie, are competitors for vicechamberlain to the queen.

Commissioners of the treasury have not yet satt since the king went, occasioned by a difference between sir Edward Seymour and Mr. Hambden about precedency: the former pretending to take place next the lords as a baronet, the other as chancellour of the exchequer: his majestie has decided it, that Mr. Hambden keep his place, and sir Edward Seymour to be of the cabinet councill: which, 'tis beleived, will satisfie both.

Parson Thurlow, of Suffolk, who lately stood in the pillory, is brought to towne on some new matter against him.

An expresse is arrived from the Cales fleet, outward bound at Falmouth, whither they shall pursue their voyage on advice sir Ralph Delaval brought that 30 French men of war were

in those parts, and threatened after bombing Alicant and Malaga to visit the other Spanish ports.

The train for Flanders is sailed, and that for the descent lies ready in the Tower.

Letters from France say, king James is goeing with 6000 men to take possession of the dutchy of Lorrain, where he is to continue till he be restored to his former kingdomes.

Satturday, 19th March.—Yesterday the marquis of Caermarthen, earle of Nottingham, lord Sidney, and lords of the treasury, went to Guildhall to borrow of the citty 200,000*l.* on the credit of the hereditary customes: which they readily granted, and considerable subscriptions were made in court by the aldermen then present to 50,000*l.* value: 30,000*l.* was paid that night into the chamber, and a common councill will be summoned thereon: they are to have 7*l.* per cent., and guineas to be paid at 22*s.* apeice; and will quickly raise the summe.

Thursday last in the afternoon, sir Ralph Delavall arrived in the Downes with his squadron, having left the merchant ships at Spithead; some of the men of war are sent to cruize on the French coast.

Our merchants have letters, that all the vessells that goe out of any port in Provence in France are obliged to give security to return with corn, a great dearth being in these parts; and 'tis said the inhabitants of Havre de Grace, finding themselves unable to pay the tax assessed on them, have shutt up the gates against the commissioners.

The duke of Bavaria is, we hear, come to Loo.

Beleived, the princesse will suddenly come to court.

From Plymouth wrote, 2 or 3 yatchs are gone out to presse men for our fleet.

An instrument is passing the seales to discharge the lord Sunderland from the obligation he lay under for 8000 ounces of silver, which his lordship had out of the jewell office in the 2 late reigns, which he carried beyond sea.

Yesterday orders were sent to all the officers whose regiments are in Ireland, to repair forthwith to their respective commands: and to have their regiments and companies compleat by the end of Aprill, on penalty of being casheered.

The gunners belonging to the train of artillery began to ex-

ercise on Thursday last at Blackheath, and are to continue it till their embarkation.

An order of councill past on Thursday last to be sent thro' England to take up all seafaring men, and absconding mariners, to be sent to the admiralty.

Some French protestant ministers have attended the queen, and returned their thanks for their majesties grace and favour towards [them], and as a mark of their gratitude, desired that 1000 of their party might be engaged in the enterprize upon France.

Forreign letters this day say, Great Waradin was capitulating when the letters came from Vienna.

From Paris, that the French king with his court had fixt their journey for Flanders on 21st Aprill.

This morning the first troop of guards marched thro' this citty to embarque for Flanders, under the command of the earle of Scarborough: and the lord Cutts regiment marched from Kingston, the transport ships lying ready for them.

This evening a proclamation was published, declaring the parliament on the 12th of Aprill prorogued to the 24th of May; as also another concerning passes, to prevent merchant ships from being seized by the Algerines and others for want of them.

People talk much of a rebellion at Havre de Grace and Bourdeaux, in France, and that the prince of Conde is at the head of them, but not credited.

Paris, 16th. The king, since his return from Compeigne, has held 2 grand councills, one to concert the operations of next campagne in Flanders, the other on the marine affairs; on the 1st Luxemburgh is ordered forthwith for Flanders, and new orders are sent after Tourville to Brest. His majestie is very busy in finding out methods to raise money, which is very scarce here: his army is 4 months in arrear, which has not been before all the warr.

Harwich, 16th. Divers persons on board the pacquet boate design'd for Holland were forc'd to come ashore, not having the secretaries passes; one of them was taken into custody of a messenger, and Mr. Gibbons is gone for Holland to endeavour to overtake some that are stole away incognito.

Deal, 17th. The Centurion, Plymouth and Chester convoy to the Danish forces to Holland, are returned into the Downs,

and sailed to the westward, and with them the outward bound East India ships, with 16 others; and this day the Sterling Castle, Lenox, Monk, Milford, and Portsmouth, sailed hence to the Buoy in the Nore: and in the evening Delaval, with part of his squadron and the merchant ships under his convoy, came into the Downs, and 5 of his squadron are gone to cruize on the French coast.

A duell was yesterday fought between captain Hoard of the Provo, and Williams the player: the former was killed.

One Berknet, who delivered the letters brought by the Dover carrier, long lookt for, is now taken into custody.

Lord Hyde, son to the lord Rochester, is made guidon to the 1st troop of guards.

Forreign letters this day say elector of Bavaria past by Ausburgh for Flanders the 16th, and was expected at Brussells yesterday was 7night, his baggage being already arrived.

Generall Veterani has taken that important passe or island on the Danube near Orsowa, and posted 5000 Germains therein, which will hinder the Turks from coming to Belgrade by water: on which the garrison of Great Waradin began to capitulate.

The French are marking out 3 camps in Flanders for their forces.

On Thursday last colonell Byerley was married to Mrs. Wharton, stole formerly by Campdell.

Mr. Sayer is to be vice chamberlain to the queen, in the place of Mr. How.

Tewsday, 22d March.—15 vessells laden with corne are ordered forthwith to sail for Limrick, on advice that the inhabitants are in great want thereof; which has raised the price in those parts to excessive rates.

Yesterday morning sir Richard Reynell, lord cheife justice of Ireland, sett forwards for Dublin.

25 shalloops are ordered to be built with oares, and wells for fresh water.

The lords of the admiralty have contracted for 1500 tinn boates or pontoons, on which above 100 men are now at work upon them: they are to be 21 foot long and 10 feet over: 500 of them are to be carried into the Tower by 1st Aprill, and the rest the beginning of June following; and divers carriages are making, to carry each 8 of them.

Last night the lord Lovelace acquainted the band of pensioners that it was the kings pleasure they should goe for Flanders: and are accordingly providing for their voyage.

Mr. Sayers made vicechamberlain to the queen, in Mr. How's place: Mr. Porter, queen dowagers gentleman usher, is made her vicechamberlain, and Mr. May the queens, and lately married a maid of honour, succeeds Mr. How as keeper of the Mall.

Earle of Scarborough, who went with the king into Holland, is expected back suddenly; some say he is made master of the ordnance, and comes to look after those concerns.

Yesterday by an expresse the queen received an account of the elector of Bavaria's arrivall at Brussells, where he had been magnificently entertained by the magistrates, and count Solmes has signified his arrivall to the king at the Hague; the electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh sent word by couriers that they would be there in a week or 10 dayes.

The expresse also sayes the Dutch fleet will be soon ready to joyn the English.

Sir Henry Goodrick, lieutenant of the ordnance, has perfected the train of artillery (for a descent) in the Tower; and 400 transport ships are getting ready in Holland for his majesties use.

Sir Ralph Delaval has waited on the queen, and gives an account that he has not soe much money on board as reported, by reason the indulto was taken of in Spain.

Sir Christopher Wren, their majesties surveyor generall, has ordered the house of commons at Westminster to be pulled down, and drawn a platform for a new one, to be built forthwith more comodious.

100,000*l.* is already brought into the exchequer, being a moyety of what the citty lends on security of the customes: sir Thomas Cook has sent in 15,000*l.* in guineas, and sir Francis Child and sir Stephen Evance 10,000*l.* apeice.

His majestie designes to return for England the beginning of May.

Scotch letters say, all things there are in quiet; but that the kirk party began to grumble at the kindnesses shewed to the episcopall clergy in restoring them to livings, many of whom had endured great hardships with their families.

Letters from Holland say, collonel Earles regiment was at-

taqu'd by a French party at their landing, who received them warmly, kill'd about 40, took as many prisoners, and forced the French to retire in disorder.

The queen (*sic*) an expresse from the admiralty in Holland, that 31 Dutch men of warr would be ready to sail and joyn the English fleet in 15 or 20 dayes, which with what already here will make 42 sail. That the flyboates are ready to sail for England and Ireland, to embarque the forces for the descent, and are to ship in England, Ireland, and Holland at same time, and rendevouze at a place appointed: their number will be about 2500 men.

Mr. Blathwayte, in his letter to the queen sayes, that collonel Earls regiment, commanded by lieutenant colonell Freke, landed at Ostend, and goeing thence to Bruges the French (on notice thereof) laid an ambuseade for them, of which the English having advice, laid another for them; the French consisted of 4000 horse besides foot, on which a sharp engagement happened, wherein the French had about 150 killed, with their cheife officer, and 50 taken, with many horses, &c., which were immediately sold and the money distributed among the soldiers.

Duke Schonberg in Savoy has orders to make up his refugees and Vaudois 6000 men.

The councill have sent to the East India company to regulate their charter much after the same restrictions as was agreed on in the house of commons: and 'tis beleived the company will make a noble present to the queen.

Lord Scarboroughs troop of guards sail'd yesterday from Blackwall.

From Sussex, 2 rich merchant shipps were by stresse of weather driven on that coast, and are secured.

Edinburgh, 15th. A flying packet is come from London with a further reform in the councill, and the lord Argyle is left out in this. On the 12th generall Buchan, collonel Graham, and brigadeer Cannon, came to Edinburgh and visited divers gentlemen, and then went to Leith to embark for France.

Thursday, 24th March.—42 flat bottom boates, sufficient to contain 70 men each, in order to debarque soldiers out of shipping, for the intended descent, are now makeing: each to carry 2 guns at the head; and are to be form'd in divers partitions, that in case a bullet peirce thro' one side and the water

come in, it shall come into but one apartment, and will in a great measure prevent their sinking.

The duke of Ormond is gone for Flanders, and in 3 or 4 dayes lieutenant generall Talmach and other cheife commanders follow.

The officers of the regiments that come out of Ireland and are gone and goeing for Flanders, have 4 months pay delivered them, and their subsistence money to the 1st of Aprill, and each soldier 20*s.* apeice.

A French spy was yesterday seized near Whitehall, and is in the custody of a messenger.

An extraordinary kettle drum is made and fram'd on a carriage in the Tower, which preads [precedes] the train of artillery; and a new standard of the imperiall crown of England is making, to be displayed in the feild.

Harwich, 22. Last Tewsday their majesties ship the York run aground on the sand by the Gunfleet, but flinging 26 of her guns overboard got of with little damage.

The governour, deputy, and assistants of the Turky company here have subscribed a letter to the grand vizier, representing riese effundi, one of his ministers at Constantinople, to have done many ill offices prejudiciall to the company: and therefore desired he might be removed from his employment.

Scotch letters say, divers in the troops remaining there are displaced, and an alteration made in the courts of justice; and that 2 persons were taken into custody at Aberdeen for speaking reproachful words of the king.

This day the queen was in councill, where the earle of Westmorland was sworn lord lieutenant of Kent, in conjunction with the lord Sidney; and the lord Lansdown was sworn lord lieutenant of Cornwall and Devon, in conjunction with his father, the earle of Bathe.

Merchants have advice that the Kendal, a rich Barbadoes ship of 20,000*l.* value, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into St. Maloes.

Colonell Scott is arrived at the Hague from Denmark, being sent for by the states to give an account of the French coast, he having good schemes that describe the same.

Admirall Russell yesterday went down to the fleet, and 30,000*l.* is sent to the Buoy in the Nore, to pay the shipping.

A French ship of considerable value is taken by one of sir Ralph Delavalls squadron on the coast of France.

1692.

Satturday, 26th March.—This day their majesties proclamation came out, appointing a publick fast throughout England, to be kept on Friday the 8th of Aprill: soe on the 2d Wensday in every month during the warr, for imploring the Divine protection in preservation of their majesties persons, and prosperity of their arms by sea and land.

Yesterday a private meeting of Jacobites in Miter Court in Fleet Street, where about 100 persons assembled: Dr. Bryan, a nonjuror, read prayers and preacht, praying for the late royall family by name.

Wrote from Plymouth, that the Canary fleet consisted of 30 sail, with 2 men of warr, their convoy, were arrived there.

Yesterday some of colonell Windhams regiment petitioned the queen for arrears due to them detained by collonel Byerley, their late colonell, who is ordered thereon to give an account thereof.

Mr. Kemp, alderman of Plymouth, is sent for up by a messenger, for telling divers persons that king James was coming over, and it was their duty to assist him.

Letters from France say, divers meetings of Hugonots are connived at; that one of their ministers gave the sacrament to 500 new converts the 1st week in Lent.

Orders are sent to the Edgar, a man of war that carried the king over, not to suffer any of her seamen to goe on shoar on pain of death: being intended, as thought, to sail back and fetch the king over, with divers Dutch men of warr, towards the close of next month.

2 new third rate men of war are to be launched in the west of England, one to be named the Devonshire, the other Cornwall; each of 80 guns and 450 men.

6 men of warr are gone to convoy home the Bilboa fleet, daily expected.

Said, the dutchesse of Portsmouth is coming for England.

Next Tewsday queen dowager goes for Portugal, leaves most of her servants behind, intending shortly to return for England again, having got passes from Holland as well as France.

A rich Hamburgh ship that rode at anchor in the Thames, foundred in the night and imediately sunk, but all the men were saved.

Earle of Scarborough suddenly returns to Holland again in 10 days or a fortnight.

Yesterday lieutenant general Talmach, with divers other officers, sett forwards for Flanders.

Collonel Smith is made deputy governour of Dover, in room of collonel Beaumont, who commands a regiment.

This day a forreign mail says, the duke of Bavaria had taken a view of the troops there at Brussells, and that the preparations for the campagne was very great, and would be very early; that the French had detached from their new conquests there severall batallions and squadrons for the Rhine and Piedmont, soe that beleived they will only act defensively in Flanders.

That king James was not gone to Nancy, as reported, but was to goe on board the French fleet.

That the court at Paris fear a descent from England is intended in earnest, and have ordered divers places they have jealousie of to be laid under water.

We talk of 500 woolpacks, 2000 pickaxes, and such things for a descent are provided.

Some justices of peace of Middlesex will be displaced.

All the Greenland shalloops to the number of 5 or 600 are taken up in Holland for the descent, to land men from the ships.

Mounsieur Scravenmore is made major generall of the Dutch horse.

His majestie is gone to Loo, and the Lunenburgh minister is following him; so that 'tis beleived those princes will come into the confederacy.

From Vienna wrote, that Great Waradin fired upon the interpreter that was sent to treat with them; that the garrison remained very obstinate, having provisions for a month longer.

From Hungary wrote, that an insurrection was in Moldavia against their prince, they being discontented for his cutting of severall of their nobility, whom he suspected held correspondence with the Poles.

From Turin, that the duke of Savoy causing all the forces thereabouts to be drawn together, at the head of them read the emperors mandate, constituting him generalissimo of all the German forces in Savoy; and then told them that he would

make an early and vigorous campagne, as well to recover his lost towns as to enter Dauphiny.

From Paris wrote, they were very apprehensive of a descent from England and Holland more then ever, and to prevent the same had caused redoubts to be built on several parts of the sea coasts.

King James goes not to Nancy as said, but on board the French fleet, who are to have English colours, thinking thereby to draw over some of our ships.

D'estrees squadron of 16 great men of war are arrived at Brest, and then Nesmond is to joyn him with some other ships, and then sail on some expedition.

Mr. Dives is sworn into the place of clerk of the councill, in the room of Mountague, who is now one of the lords commissioners of the treasury.

Plymouth, 22d. 30 of the Canary fleet are arrived here, the rest are gone to other ports, but one which foundred at sea.

40 privateers have obtained leave so soon as our fleet is at sea, to cruize on the French coast: and will have but 2 mariners in 20, whereby seamen will be much increas'd.

This day collonel Windham's regiment of horse went thro' the citty to embarque for Flanders.

The ship where the papers belonging to the office of secretary of state and of war, together with Mr. Blathwayt's equipage, &c., is supposed to be taken by the French, or lost, there being noe account thereof since she sailed for Holland.

Tewsday, 29th March.—Wrote from Plymouth, that on the 25th came in there 220 volunteer seamen, with drums and colours from Barnstaple; and 200 more are expected there out of Cornwall; and that a ketch was come in there from Falmouth, with 100 more volunteer seamen to serve on board the Duke.

Sunday morning about 3, a fire broke out at Chelsea colledge, which burnt down the bakehouse and laundry, with adjacent buildings, damage about 2000*l.*: occasioned by a peice of timber put too near the oven by the builder.

An account now come of taking Mr. Blathwaytes equipage and baggage, with his letters and papers about the army, with 27 fine horses and 20 servants for Holland; the vessell had a convoy, but lost it in bad weather; so that a Dunkirk pri-

vateer mett with them and took the vessell and carried it home.

The marques of Gastanaga, late governour of the Netherlands, is imprisoned by the elector of Bavaria for granting passes and sending horses out of Flanders: and 2 persons were drawn, hang'd and quartered at Brussells for buying horses and pretending to send them to the Germans, but really to the French on the Rhine.

Queen dowager goes away tomorrow; 100 coaches of nobility and gentry went this day to kisse her hand, and wish her a good voyage: she lies the 1st night at Rochester, the 2d at Dover.

A commission is under the seal's to constitute marques of Caermarthen lord lieutenant of the East, West, and North Ridings of York.

The queen has given to 6 Scotch officers lately pardon'd in Newgate their estates: of which they are soe sensible, that they have promised to return home, and live peaceably under this government.

Letters from the Hague say, the army in Flanders under the English establishment consists of 29 regiments of horse, about 8000, and 44 regiments of foot, about 28,000 more.

The merchants at Amsterdam undertake to furnish the king with 70,000*l.* per mens. for use of the army there, and they to have it hence as they have occasion to draw it away.

From the Hague, 800 Newfoundland vessells and 700 fly-boates are taken up there for our kings service.

This morning 200 gunners and matrostes were shipt off here for Flanders.

On Friday next the persons belonging to the train for the descent enter into travailling pay.

Sir Edward Seymour's 2d son is taken by the French privateer and carried to Dunkirk.

The countesse of Tyrconnel, sister to the lady Marlborough, has desired a passe to come for England, but denied.

This day a forreign mail brings the emperors answer to the popes letter for a generall peace, that 'tis not to be had with any security, for the French king never keeps his word when he hath an opportunity to break it: and setts forth all the ravages, devastations, and burnings committed on the Rhine, in the palatinate, and other places.

Merchant letters confirm the taking the Kendal of 28 guns, from Barbadoes, laden with indico, sugars, and gold dust, &c., and carried into St. Maloes.

French letters say, their troops march towards the sea coast, fearing an invasion: the sluces are to be opened, the meadows ploughed up in suspected places, and the countries to be in arms at an hours warning.

Paris, 28th. The intendants of Provence have orders to remitt their rigorous proceedings against the dragoon converts, and to wink at their assembling for the present.

That the baron de Bressy, late Spanish generall taken at Namur, has given this king great assurances of his fidelity, and has been thrice examined in councill on the affairs of Flanders: but he will be imployed in Germany.

There is a project, 4000 gentlemen each to pay 4000 livres.

All the commanders of our horse in Flanders are to have armour pistoll proofe 27 foot distance.

That the French king would not goe into Flanders, but stay in his own kingdome, because of an invasion.

1000 of our troops are already arrived near Calice to line the coasts.

From Rome, the Spanish and emperors ministers there told the pope if he sent any nuncio to Germany or Spain, in order to a peace, they would not be received. Spain has remitted to Savoy 560,000 crowns.

King of Denmark has forbad any of his ministers to correspond with any forreign ministers about a peace, saying if any thing were offered he would hear it himselfe.

From Turin, a French party of 200 granadeers and 100 dragoons, fell on a party of Vaudois, but many of them were killed and 32 taken prisoners.

Sarsfeild commands the Irish in Italy, and Macarty in Catalonia.

From Brussells wrote, the elector of Bavaria had sett one day of the week apart to receive petitions from persons of all ranks.

The troops are ordered to be paid off the 5th of Aprill: his highnesse, being under some suspicion of a design on his person, has ordered a guard to attend his meat as brought in.

Marques of Gastanaga being askt the reason why the garri-

son of Mons came to want powder when taken by the French, as also why he licenced 70,000 tun of French wine for soe many pistolls to be brought into the Low Countries, and he having obtained a passe to goe thro' France into Spain from Luxemburgh, 'tis beleived he may be stopt before he leaves Flanders.

Orders are sent to change the garrison of Namur, to move the magazine, and make new mines, that the French may reap no benefitt from the baron de Bresseys discovery.

2000 Bavarian horse are arrived on the frontiers.

Colonell Eppingers regiment of dragoons is embarkt for Flanders.

Letters from Dunkirk, that the ship with Mr. Blathwayts equipage is brought into Dunkirk.

Thursday, 31 *March*.—The Canary fleet lies wind bound at Plymouth: the seamen are most prest for their majesties service.

The queen and queen dowager both wept at parting: several of the nobility and gentry attended her majestie part of her way; said, she will passe part of the summer at Avignion in France: before she went she dismist the countesse of Arlington from being groom of the stoole, and conferred it on the countesse of Fingall, who went with her.

Major generall Hamilton is sending to Calice to be exchanged for the lord Mountjoy.

There is to be a call of new serjeants next term: 3 of Middle Temple, 4 of the Inner, 2 of Lincolns Inn, and 3 of Graies Inn.

Dr. Barebone hath undertaken to pull down the 6 clerks office in Chancery Lane, and build a new one on arches in the new square adjoyning to Lincolns Inn.

Lord Fairfax's steward, with some others, were cast away in their longboates as they were landing in Holland.

The duke of Gourdon succeeds lord Dunbarton in bedchamber to king James.

50,000*l.* is sent to the Buoy in the Nore to pay of the 3d rate men of warr.

Duke of Bavaria has setled his court at Brussells.

French intend to act defensively in Savoy with 18,000 next campagne, and 10,000 are to march towards Calais and Bologn to line the coasts.

The Samaritan, of Yarmouth, 300 tunns and 36 guns, and 21 men, bound for Virginia, mett of the western islands 2 French privateers, who poured in their broad sides upon her, and after some hours fight killed the master and 13 of her men; then the mate held out to the last; and when he could no longer, he turn'd again into the hold and shott through her, and made a hole in the ship, and she sunk soon after the French had taken out the men.

Orders are given for buying up 60,000 ells of canvas for sacks of sand, 6000 woolpacks, and 13,000 baggs of biscuit: a report is made to the admiralty by persons imployed in viewing the shoals and coasts of France, and say a descent may be made from Kunkirk even to Brest Ushant.

The new serjeants are: of Middle Temple, sir George Treby to be cheif justice of common pleas, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gold, and Mr. Rowe; of Inner Temple, Mr. Edward Ward and Mr. Johnson; of Lincolns Inn, Mr. Samuel Eyre, Mr. Littleton Powis, and Mr. Coward; and of Graies Inn, Mr. Buck and Mr. Prisket.

Sir William Booth, who goes convoy to queen dowager to Calais, has orders not to land any of his men on pain of death.

Said, on the exchange, that the king of Denmark has declared for the confederates.

Dutch merchants have drawn bills on sir Thomas Cook for 100,000*l.*, which he has accepted, and other bills for lesser summs are drawn on other merchants and accepted.

Some letters bring, that 150 French deserters are come in a small vessell to Dartmouth, some of them seamen and other inhabitants on the French coasts.

A hearing yesterday before the councill, on the complaint of sir Rowland Gwyn and others against lord Sidney for bribery in places, but his lordship clear'd himselfe.

On Satturday and Sunday last, collonel Windham's (late Byerleys) regiment of horse, and Eppingers dragoons, embarked for Flanders.

The kings letter to the queen from Loo sayes he was goeing to Breda to meet the elector of Bavaria there, and he sent some orders about the descent to the ordnance, that 40 of the new intended engines to throw 60 bombs in an hour be made up forthwith, are of excellent use to force a passe or break any body of horse, and are soe light that one horse can remove

them to any place; and this day the people belonging to the train received their cloaths, advance money, and feild warrants.

The queen yesterday took her leave of queen dowager at Somersethouse, who about 9 or 10 sett out for Portugall; 'tis said she'le return in a year: none of her furniture is ordered to be taken down, and continues her servants in pay; she will have only 25,000*l.* remitted hence to Portugall, and that in the manufacture of the nation.

By a ship from the West Indies, we hear the French squadron there have yet made no attempt, being disappointed by taking that ship with the ammunition, by means whereof our men of warr are got together: and some merchant men are converted into men of warr, and will be able to oppose them.

Admirall Russell is returned from the fleet, having left it in great forwardnesse: they want some seamen, on which new presse warrants are given out by the lords of the admiralty without distinction.

A councill this day at Whitehall about Ireland, and orders are sent to severall ports to carry over corn thither, it being very scarce and dear.

The king has ordered the 200,000*l.* borrowed of the citty to be kept entire for some extraordinary occasion.

Advice from Weymouth, that one of our men of warr had brought in thither a Danish ship, which she took bound for France; the master reports he was seperated from a fleet of 100 sail of Swedes, Danes, and French, goeing with provisions for the use of the French army.

Satturday, 2d Aprill.—Dr. Huntingdon, provost of Dublin, is made bishop of Kilmore, Dr. Sheridan, the late bishop, refusing to take the oathes.

Dean Bourk is made bishop of Ardagh, which before was united to Kilmore, and Mr. Ash to be provost of Dublin.

The congresse of the confederate princes is to be at Loo, where great preparations are making for their reception.

This following is given as a character of king William: great without pride, true to his word, wise in his deliberation, secret in his councills, generous in his attempts, undaunted in dangers, valiant without cruelty, and unchanged under all events; loves justice with moderation, government without tyranny, religion without persecution, and devotion without hypocrisy.

Plymouth letters say, that on the 29th the Nonsuch frigat sailed thence for New England, with sir William Phipps, governour thereof: and severall other ships under her convoy.

Paris letters say, the lord Dunbarton was interr'd in great state at Versailles, where the nobility and gentry of king James's court assisted in deep mourning.

Letters from the Hague say, the French are under great consternation on the arrivall of the king of England and duke of Bavaria: and that the French officers found it difficult to compleat their troops, dismissing some of the new raised men as uncapable to bear arms.

Letters from Vienna of the 23d ult. say, Mr. Harbord, his majesties ambassador, had private audience of the emperor, and continues there for a pasport to proceed towards Constantinople, all thoughts of a peace being laid aside: the Turks brag to take Esseck, Buda, &c., and will have three great armies in the feild.

Mr. Bake, the kings consull at Algiers, writes of 20th of February, that government will continue in amity with the English; that the French had redeemed their slaves upon exchange of 365 Turks, which rowed in their gallies, and are to furnish them with 200 barrells of powder, 2 mortars, and 4000 small arms.

Discours'd, the king has ordered the earle of Bathes and 6 other regiments in Flanders, to embarque forthwith on some design.

Wrote from Portsmouth, that collonel Trelawney's regiment was drawn up there in a body, and received halfe a guinea a man, and then chearfully embarqued for Flanders, under the convoy of 2 men of warr.

This morning sir William Booth, who goes convoy to queen dowager, went with his passe to Dover, where the queen stays for his coming.

Dartmouth letters confirm the arrival there of some French protestants, who made their escape from Charante, near Rochell, with wines and brandy on board, pretending to sail for Dunkirk with provisions for the French army.

21 captains and other officers of the fleet, attended the lords of the admiralty, praying their mulcts might be taken (*sic*), which were laid on them for some omissions and defects in their book

of accounts, and they are now petitioning the queen; their lordships standing by their former order.

Wrote from Edinburgh, that collonel Canon and Buchanon, with other officers, were embarqued for France: so that now they are free of their fears.

On Munday next the clerks of the stores and other officers embarque for Flanders: the train of artillery is divided into 3 parts.

2 men of warr are sailed to Leith, in Scotland, to take on board the seamen raised in that kingdome for our navy; the forces to continue there are, 2 regiments of dragoons, 1 troop of horse, and some foot.

Some of the new intended serjeants have made their excuse.

By a ship lately come from New England the [we] hear the natives, by instigation of the French, were become very troublesome, and had in the night made severall incursions, burnt some houses and plantations, and carried away divers of the inhabitants, demanding a great ransome for their release.

Consul Bakers letter sayes, the king of Fez declares he'le hazard his whole army, but will bring them to terms; on which that government have sent to the grand seignior to excuse their finding him any shipping, and desired some land forces from him; they have call'd in all their shipping, and will employ the men in their army, which will be very numerous.

Sir Rowland Gwyn having told the queen the lord Sidney sold severall places under him, his lordship has desired leave of her majestie to clear himselfe in councill: and sir Rowland is ordered to make good his charge.

150 French protestants have brought in a ship to Dartmouth from Bourdeaux, laden with wine and brandy, and say the country is almost impoverished for want of commerce, and the people, both protestants and papists, groan under the French slavery, and expect with great impatience releife from England and Holland.

Falmouth, 24. A Dutch man of warr has brought in here a French prize; and an English vessell was forced on shore near Penzance by 2 French privateers.

This day from the Downs, that collonel Trelawney's regiment is arrived there in their way to Holland.

Sir William Booth convoys queen dowager to Calais, and to

suffer none to goe on shore on pain of death, but her own retinue; she will continue at Avignion this summer, and in the winter goes for Portugall.

Tewsday, 5th Aprill.—Dover letters say, queen dowager continues still there, and will not sail till the weather is more favourable: one of her cheife Portugeeze women is sick.

Advice is come of the arrival of the duke of Ormond and the 1st troop of guards at Helvoet Sluyce.

Sunday last a duell was fought between sir Francis Head and Mr. King, behind Southampton house, the former disarmed the latter, and gave him his life.

Queen has given leave to the French to dispose of their wines and brandy they brought over to Dartmouth for their own use.

Yesterday was shipt at the Tower 40 small feild peices, and some mortars of the smallest size, for Flanders.

The charge of the navy for this year is computed at 1,855,054*l.*, and that of the army at 2,255,674*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Hague letters say, our king will command in Flanders an army of 90,000 men: and the elector of Bavaria 35,000 men.

Wrote from Paris, that on Maunday Thursday the French king washt the feet of 13 poor men, and afterwards waited at table all dinner: and the dishes were brought up by 12 of his cheifest nobles.

Discourst this morning, that 7 third and fourth rate men of war are to be double mann'd, to goe on some secret design; said, some Dutch soldiers are to come hither and supply the place of the English, who goe on board the ships.

Some of the kings yatchs are gone for Holland: the Dutch fleet will be here by the end of this month.

Wrote from Madrid, that the Moors are advancing with a great army to beseige Oran, whereon fresh forces and supplies are sending thither.

The duke of Glocester is ill at Sion house with a chincough and convulsions.

Said, the East India company will be dissolved, or some regulations made therein: and new members taken in.

Thursday next the transport ships are ordered to come up the river to take on board all the remainder of the forces and artillery designed for Flanders.

Yesterday a new commission was read at Westminster, the quarter sessions, of the justices of the peace, and one left out; the earle of Bedford, as custos rotulorum, would have removed Simon Harcourt from clerk of the peace, and put in Mr. Fox: but the justices refused it, 21 for Fox, and 36 for Harcourt; 'twill be tryed in Westminster hall.

Last night, a duell fought in Hide Park between Mr. Shernicroft and one Cambdell, related to the earle of Argile, who was found dead in the place this morning: it was occasioned by play, about a brasse shilling.

Discourst, a letter of Gastanaga's to the present pope is copyed out at Rome and transmitted to the duke of Bavaria, wherein he insinuates that king William had a design to introduce heresie into those countries, with other reflections on his majestie: he is ordered to be shipt of at Ostend for Spain, and not to goe by land.

Dutch mail this day sayes, the king is at Loo; that some little skirmishes had hapned on the frontiers, but not considerable.

The duke of Bavaria is reforming his court, and new modelling matters.

The queen has sign'd a warrant to the lords of the treasury for 30,000*l.* to pay the army in Ireland.

A proclamation is issued at Dublin, that whereas many Danish deserters are in that kingdome, they are required to repair to their colours by a fixt day, and shall be pardoned: otherwise to be seized and sent over to be punished, and they that discover them shall have 40*s.* a head.

From France we hear, the inhabitants of Picardy and Normandy, &c. are much alarm'd at the intended descent, and are setting up beacons in divers places.

Said, 30 French privateers are fitting out at St. Maloes with 15 gallies, with bombs, mortars, &c., as if they had a design or [on] Guernsey or Jersey.

Sir John Oldfeild, a justice of peace of Lincolnshire, was heard this day before the councill, on a complaint by the press masters that he had opposed them; but he clear'd himselfe, and they are ordered to be proceeded against.

Talkt, lord Faulconbergh is retiring from publick businesse.

The report of the marquesse of Gastanaga's being under re-

straint was occasioned by this: the marques conceiving king William had influenced the court of Spain to make the present alteration there, wrote a letter to the pope, intimating that soe long as king William was head of the confederacy, he would rather endeavour to establish heresy then procure a peace, and advised that court to take suitable measures; but the letter was so ill resented, that instead of returning an answer, a copy was sent to the king, which was imediately dispatcht to the duke of Bavaria, who examined the marques thereon, and ordered him to embarque for Spain at Ostend, and not to goe thro' France.

Letters from Paris say, the apprehension of the descent from England has alter'd the French kings measures, made him recall severall of his troops out of Flanders to guard Normandy, Gu (*sic*), &c.: and has sent orders to the intendant of Cain, &c. to enlarge the highwayes there about, that their forces may the better march; and [to] encourage the people they give out they intend to invade England.

Letters from Savoy say, Mr. Mallett, who had done considerable service for the Vaudois, had been prevailed on by a Switz colonell to enter into the French service; and that the duke of Savoy, in consideration of the fidelity of the Piedmontois in refusing the offers of the French emissaries for a neutrality, had issued a proclamation to confirm to them their antient honours and priviledges: and that a party of Vaudois went within ½ a mile of Pigneroll, and burnt a mill and some hay belonging to that garrison.

The French have demolished Furnes and Dixmude, and are goeing to doe the like at Courtray.

The Rhinegraves regiment, with 7 regiments more, are ordered to imbarque to joyn the English design'd for the descent in France.

A great congresse of princes will be speedily held at the Hague; an apartment is preparing for the elector palatin and his lady.

400 scaling [ladders] were this day brought into the Tower to be put on board the fleet.

Admirall Russell is to goe on board the 20th of this month, and the whole fleet to rendevouze on the 6th of the next month in the Downs.

Generally said, the East India company will be dissolved

forthwith, and 3 years allowed to call in their effects: and a new company setled, with some alterations.

Thursday, 7th Aprill.—Yesterday a lieutenant of the marine regiment quarrelling with a coachman in the stand, and a beadle with others coming to part them, the lieutenant run the beadle thro', of which he dropt down dead: and being carried before a justice of peace, was sent to Newgate, and will be tryed this sessions.

Mr. Harison, who killed Dr. Clench, was tryed yesterday at Old Baily, and found guilty; the evidence was plain; his landlords daughter testified that the handkercheif with which the doctor was strangled was his: another saw him in the coach at Leaden hall to buy the pulletts, and knew him by his voice.

Merchants here have advice that the Jamaica fleet outward bound was arrived in the north part of Barbadoes island; the French lay with some men of war and privateers on the south part, expecting them that way as usuall.

A Lisbon merchant ship is arrived, and brings tha[t] the whole fleet homeward bound thence are under sail, and daily expected; and the Lyon, from Jamaica, captain Hewson commander, long wanting, is with them.

A captain of the Monmouth yatch is turn'd out for drinking king James health.

1000 scaling ladders are making in Southwark, to close together as one entire peice of wood.

An indictment of treason is found against parson Bret; and Dr. Harborough, a physitian, has given bail to appear next term in kings bench court for drinking king James health, and saying he was lawfull king.

Wrote from Scotland, that the councill are adjourned to the 19th. and the parliament put of to the 17th of August next.

Queen dowager sett sail for Calais yesterday morning at 4 of the clock.

Some persons in the west are ordered to be prosecuted for selling by unlawfull measures.

Lord Sidney goes for Ireland on 18th instant.

Holland letters confirm that severall regiments are ready to embarque on board the Dutch fleet; that the councills there are very private, not known whether the king will command the confederate army on [or] goe on board the Dutch fleet.

An edict is published in France to prohibit the inhabitants of Normandy, Bretaigny, &c. to desert their habitations; and 'tis said king James goes with the French king into Flanders, if the queen lies not in at the same time.

An embargo is laid on all shipping in Holland.

Affair of the East India company not yet finally resolved on.

Yesterday a hearing before the lords of the treasury between collonel Fitzgerald and sir Charles Meredith, against Mr. Culliford, about the revenue and customes in Ireland: beleiv'd Culliford will not goe over any more in that post.

This evening, a hearing in councill between lord Sidney and sir Rowland Gwynn: and the accusation of the latter declared to be false, frivolous, and scandalous.

This morning a foot race in St. James's Park, captain John Davis run 100 yards with collonel Leighton in his mouth, against sir (*sic*) Titchburn: and the former outrun the latter, and won 20 guineas.

Madrid, 19. The deputies of Catalonia are still here, and his majestie has given a very favourable answer to their demands: they have offered to entertain 5000 men against France if his majestie will annull an old tax collected in that province: an edict is published here commanding all officers except the generalls to repair to Catalonia imediately after they have received their advance money: the French have made an attack on Gyrone, but were beaten off: the king has sent 6000 new troops to Oran in Africa; the Moores are near it with a great army.

Paris, 14. The king has sent some new orders to the intendants of provinces to hasten the arrereband, which will be joyned by severall detachments of regular troops.

Poland: wrote that king was making all possible preparations to bring a good army into the feild to oppose the Tartars; 'tis feared he will not be able to bring above 15,000 men into the feild, by reason of the great losses the last campagne in his marches.

Some circumstances in Harison's tryall was: a woman that saw a coach stay at Dr. Clenches, beleiving the persons therein would bilk the coachman, lookt therein, saw Harison sitting in a cloak, and after, Dr. Clench goe therein: a sempstresse, that the hankercheife which strangled the doctor she sold but a little before to Harison: others, that he often threatened the

doctor. He could give no account where he was between 9 and 11, the time the doctor was murdered.

The captain of the Monmouth yatch is turn'd out for drinking king James health.

The East India company are to attend her majestie to receive what instructions the king has sent on that affair.

Wrote from Dover, that one of our frigats has brought in there a French prize of 180 tunns, laden with ammunitions from Brest to Dunkirk.

The queen has ordered circular letters to all the lord lieutenants to have the militia ready on all occasions.

A vessell from the Barbadoes confirms the arrival of our fleet to that island; that one of our frigats had taken 2 French tenders belonging to that squadron in those parts, laden with necessaries goeing to them at Martineco.

Satturday, 9th Aprill.—On Thursday evening last, one captain Baker, formerly of the lord Craven's regiment, landing at Whitehall staires, being in drink, affronted 2 ladies in the court, which a gentleman was leading: on which words arose: they both drew, and the gentleman ran the captain through, (of which he imediately died,) and then made his escape.

Yesterday the bishop of Ely preached before her majestie at Whitehall, the earle of Bathe carried the sword.

A (*sic*) of all the French coasts have been (*sic*) the queen, with observations thereon by ingineers and mariners, demonstrating the facility of landing forces thereon: and that the towns on the sea coasts are not fortifyed, but may be easily taken, their ships burnt, and their harbours choakt up.

Lords of the admiralty have ordered 6 fourth and fifth rate frigats to scour and clear the northern channell of 8 or 9 small French privateers, commanded by the famous captain Bart, of Dunkirk, which disturb our trade that way.

By order of the queen, the lord chamberlain has sent an order to the playhouse prohibiting the acting Mr. Drydens play called the tragedy of Cleomenes, reflecting much on the government.

There is a report from Northamptonshire the [that] the drum continues beating in the well there, which is lookt on as ominous.

Orders are sent to the Tower to prepare feild tents for 12

regiments of horse and foot to encamp near Portsmouth, to be in a readinesse.

Mr. Blathwayte, secretary of warr, is coming over hither to prepare a 2d equipage.

Flanders letters say, the French deserters come over daily, and that the armies will encamp as soon as the forage is grown up.

Leghorn letters say, the grand duke of Tuscany with his whole family, is arrived there: and has given orders for the fortifying that place.

And those letters say, the French give shelter to the corsairs of Barbary in Villa Franca and other their port towns in Savoy.

Sir Roger Lestrange was seized yesterday with an apoplectick fitt, and is since despaired of.

Mr. Harrison, condemned for murther of Dr. Clench, has since, 'tis said, confessed the murther.

Foreign letters say, an English lady put her selfe into mens cloaths, and listed her selfe a trooper under mounsieur Catinat; and doeing great service at the seige of Carmanogle, was taken notice of and advanced, and afterwards made gentleman of the horse; but being discovered, notice was given thereof to the French king, who sent for her to St. Germains, and has setled on her a sufficient maintenance for life.

Nothern letters say, great snows had fallen in those parts; and that the duke of Boltons regiment, when they marched to embarque, forced some to goe along with them to make up their compliment of men.

Forreign letters say, about 5 or 6000 Turks stormed and took the palank of Illock, near Esseek, putting the garison therein (about 50 Germans) to the sword; and that they intended to attempt the releife of Great Waradin.

That the French having plundered the country about Heidelbergh, a party of that garison surprized them and recovered the booty, and kill'd some of the enemy.

400*l.* per annum is setled on Mr. Poultney, as secretary to the lord Sidney.

Severall put in for sir Rowland Gwynns place, as treasurer of the chamber (if turn'd out), particularly Mr. Russell, a son to the earle of Bedford.

This afternoon the lieutenant that kill'd the beadle the

other day in the Strand, was tryed and found guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. Colt, collector of the customes at the port of Bristoll, is turn'd out for some misdemeanour.

Yesterday letters from Genoa say, the emperial feudatories in Italy have received a fresh summons to pay their assign'd taxes in 8 days, otherwise they will be deprived by the imperial chamber of their respective fifths.

From Maltha wrote, that 40 Turkish galliots were overtaken with a violent storm in the Black sea, and cast away.

Paris, 7th. The guards depart the 10th for the frontiers, and yesterday mounsieurs Sepeville and Alfini, mareschalls de camp, departed thence to get the arrere band and troops ready to guard the coasts.

A courier is dispatcht to the French ambassador at Copenhagen, to make another offer to divert the king of Denmark from assisting the allies; and the abbot D'estree is sent to Portugal to press that crowne to accept of a mediatorship for a general peace.

That the resident of Hanover has left this court, but first declared to the king, his master would not assist the emperor with his forces against his majestie either in Germany or Flanders; but in Hungary against the Turks.

That mareshall Belfonds has 17,000 men in Normandy to guard the coasts.

Hague, 15th. The deputies of the admiralty are gone to Helvoet Sluyce to visit their ships, and review their troops that are to embarque for the descent. That the king goes to morrow from Loo to Breda, where the elector of Bavaria will meet his majestie to conferr together.

There is advice from France, that some persons have privately distributed printed papers, intimating that the king of England would make a descent upon them to reestablish the parliament to their ancient authority and the people to their fundamentall rights and priviledges, and to deliver them from the excessive imposts they groan under: and that those of St. Maloes refused to receive the kings troops into the towne, pretending the burghers only ought to guard the same.

Vienna, 3d. We have the unwelcome news of 100 saigyes

loaden with provisions and a reinforcement of 2800 Janizaries coming to Belgrade, and that mustapha Bassa had passed the Save with 6000 Turks and Tartars, and had surprized the palank of Illock, putting all to the sword: and then sett fire to the place, and threaten to beseige before the Germans can be in [the] feild.

The lords of the admiralty have ordered a squadron of ships to sail forthwith, and continue about the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, to observe the French: and cannon is sending thither with orders to fortifie and putt those islands in a posture of defence.

Captain Silver, master gunner at Whitehall, embarques to morrow for Flanders, and on Monday the lord Scarborough goes for Holland.

We hear queen dowager will return from Dover, and not goe yet for Portugall.

Mr. Brett, the nonjuring parson, his tryall for high treason is putt of till next sessions, on affidavits that his 2 most material witnesses are out of town.

Lord Lincolns servants, committed for killing a boy, were tryed and acquitted.

Teusday, 12th Aprill.—On Sunday last the queen was indisposed with a cold, and did not goe to chappell; but was well yesterday, and received the congratulations of the nobility and the gentry on the coronation day, and the guns were discharged at the Tower.

Sir William Booth came yesterday to towne for a yatch to transport queen dowager to Deep, the French having refused her landing at Calais.

Mr. Harison, condemned for murthering Dr. Clench, is repreived for 9 dayes, to prepare for death; will be hang'd in chaines.

Mr. Thornicroft, who lately kill'd Mr. Cambdel in a duell and fled, has his cursitors office seized into the kings hands, worth 1200*l.*

Sunday last 2 highwaymen were taken near Highgate, one said to be a broken mercer, and another a fishmonger.

Admirall Russell has given notice to all the officers to be on board the fleet by 26th of this month.

It is said in one of the French slips, that they design to land some 1000 men in Scotland in May, and will block up our fleet and hinder the Dutch from joyning us.

Wrote from Genova, 3 vessells are arrived there from Cadiz, under a strong convoy, having on board 3 millions of crowns, which the king of Spain sends to the duke of Savoy and to the government of Millain.

Dutch letters say, the king was gone from Loo with the plenipotentionary's to Bredah, where the duke of Bavaria is daily expected; and that several regiments were gone to embarque on board the fleet with fire arms, bombs, carcasses, and other provisions of war; and that the Dutch fleet have weighed anchor and are under sail for the Downs.

A quarrell lately hapned in Flanders between major Spicer and captain Loyd, of lord Fitzhardings regiment of dragoons, and one was mortally wounded: and another was between 3 English and 3 Dutch officers, and the 3 latter said to be killed on the place: it hapned on a dispute of the honour and courage of each countrey.

Brussells letters say, marques of Gastanaga is under confinement by order from the king of Spain, who sent a courier to that end on the complaints against him, that Mons was lost thro' him in not timely furnishing it with provisions; that he was very remisse in his proceedings, which occasioned no successe in those countries since his government; and that he held private correspondence with Luxemburgh duke.

Discourses of a new plot carrying on by the Jacobites and nonjurors, but noe particulars.

Said, king James has given notice to the forreign ministers at St. Germains, that his queen would be brought to bed in May: and he has ordered all the English nobility and gentry to be present at her crying out.

To morrow will be lanched 2 new 3d rate men of warr at Woolwich, called the Devonshire and the Breda.

A French privateer, with English colours and an English captain on board, went into Torbay, and took thence 2 English merchant ships homeward bound from Port O Port, and carried them away, under pretence to convoy them home.

The train of artillery prepared for the descent into France, are most of them to be drawn by men, and yesterday 30 men

drew one of the largest mortars very easily up the little Tower hill.

Commissioners of victualling office have orders to prepare provisions for 16,000 men, to be put on board there; and the Irish are to be ready at Cork and Kingsale.

Mr. Edward Russell will succeed sir Rowland Gwynn.

From Francfort wrote, the French are draining all the garisons down the Rhine, as if they intended to leave them naked: 'tis beleived the confederates will make some attempt upon them, they having an army there of 40,000 men.

The French endeavour to insinuate to the Switz cantons that the confederates have a design on Geneva, to prevent which they'l destroy all the country round it; but 'tis beleived the cantons of Berne will oppose the same.

From Coblents, 75 hussars went out from Mentz towards the French coast, and they detached 12 to fall on a party of the French, and the French sent out 150 horse to attack them, who retreating to a wood where the rest were placed, fell on them so furiously, and kill'd 30, and took several officers, &c.

Wrote from Vienna, that the pope has remitted thither 100,000 crowns to repair the fortifications of Buda, Esseck, &c., with a promise of a greater summe for carrying on the warr against the Turks.

The king still at Loo, but is going to meet the elector of Bavaria at West Wesell.

The elector palatine is arrived at Amsterdam, and the landgrave of Hesse is daily expected at the Hague, where the 2 princes of Saxe Gotha are already arrived.

An Ostender has brought in a French prize laden with pitch, tarr, &c., which she took near Dunkirk.

The French king has ordered the intendants of the several provinces to suffer the Hugonots to exercise their religion and enjoy their estates.

Mr. Culliford, a commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, having been heard before the councill about some miscarriages, will lose his employ.

6 fourth and fifth rate ships are to cruize on the north of England.

Admirall Russell, with the other flag officers, on Sunday last took the sacrament at St. Martins church.

Queen dowager remains still at Dover, the French king sending her word she must not land at Calais, but Deepe: so must have a new passe.

The sessions began at Old Baily the 6th, and held the 7th and 9th, where 16 persons were burnt in the hand, 6 received sentence of death, 1 ordered to be transported, and 4 to be whipt, and several were fined.

Thursday, 14th April.—Vice admirall Carter, with divers frigats, is sailed for Guernsey and Jersey to have an eye on the French, who, 'tis thought, have a design on those islands: and some of the inhabitants, with the apprehensions thereof, are withdrawn for England.

On Teusday last lord Lincoln entred into a recognizance of 4000*l.* in the house of lords, to appear at next meeting of the parliament to answer what shall be objected against him by Mr. Webb, of Kensington, for the death of his son.

Yesterday, being the 1st day of the term, severall persons appeared there according to their recognizances.

Lord viscount Sidney and lord Cornwallis took the oaths in court.

King James has sent 8 letters under the privy signet by the way of Holland to the general post office for soe many privy counsellors, signifying his queen expected to lye downe about latter end of May; and it being customary for some of his privy councill to be present at the birth of the royall issue, had obtained leave of his brother the most Christian king for safe pasports for them to passe and repasse, &c.: dated at St. Germains, and signed J. Rex. The letters were delivered to their lordships, and they sent them after to the secretaries office.

One Mr. Davis goeing into the north with an heiress, with a design to marry her, accidentally shot her in an inn as he was trying his pistolls, not thinking them loaded; then shot his man for charging them; and afterwards himselfe.

Letters from Canterbury say, queen dowager was expected there last night; beleiv'd she will return for London; but a yatch is sent down under sir John Bury to transport her to Deepe.

Lord Lansdown, lord lieutenant of Devonshire and Cornwall, is going into those parts to putt the country in a posture of defence.

The queen has declared she will pardon no one for murther during her administration.

Mr. Culliford is turn'd out from his place of commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, and will be succeeded by Mr. Traveis.

From Dover wrote, the mob were very rude towards queen dowager, and would have searched her cloathes for money and jewells, but were hindred by the guards.

The earle of Monmouth is goeing to head his regiment in Guernsey and Jersey, and to putt them in a posture of defence; and the lord Jermin and the lord Hatton, governours of those islands, are hastening thither.

Letters from Naples say, a great earthquake had been there, which had thrown down divers houses and churches, and buried many people in the ruines; and that the plague was broken out in divers parts of this kingdome.

Said, divers Hugonot ministers are gone hence for France, where they insinuate to their congregations a deliverance from their bondage and hardships, suddenly design'd from the northern parts; and divers blank commissions will be sent them, not doubting of their readinesse to give all the assistance they can for accomplishing so glorious a work.

A pattent is past for the invention of a varnish to preserve guns, &c. from rust, which is much approved of.

The Rotterdam squadron of men of warr are arrived in the Downs, and others are daily expected.

7 light frigats are goeing northward to secure those parts against the privateers that infest them.

A French prize of 120 tuns brought to Guernsey: the master and prisoners thereof say the French have taken up many flat bottomb'd boats, intending to make a descent on those islands or Scotland.

Irish letters sayes, the country lies wast in many places for wantof corn and cattle.

Wrote from Warsaw, that 'tis confirmed the people of Moldavia have made a general defection against the hospodar, declaring they will not lay downe their arms till they have advanced their son to the government.

Said, vice admirall Carter, with a squadron of men of warr, is sailed from the Buoy in the Nore in pursuit of 10 Dunkirk privateers commanded by captain Bart, who design'd to intercept a fleet of English and Dutch from Hamburgh.

Paris, 14th. The ships commanded by captain Bart are ready to sail, and are designed convoy to some secret enterprize; several transport ships are getting ready at Havre de Grace, with design, as said, to make a descent on Scotland, many cannon and small arms being getting ready to putt on board them; and from Capenegar, near Tunis, 'tis wrote, that the lightning set fire to one of the kings fleets [ships] in the river Vanes, and consumed it, with 2000 quintalls of pork and other provisions on board, going to Brest for the fleet.

From Basle of the 7th wrote, the French ambassador had received at (*sic*) from France 3 wagon load of money to pay their arrears; and with it some conditions for them to make a peace with the duke of Savoy, and a letter under his own hand to influence the same.

The commissioners of the victualling office have orders to victuall the fleet for 16,000 men more then their usuall complement.

Mr. Harison, who kill'd Dr. Clench, is ordered to be executed to morrow, at Brookstreet end in Holborn; endeavours are used to make him confesse, but as yet he remains obstinate.

Satturday, 16th Aprill.—Yesterday was executed at Tyburn 2 men and 1 woman, of those lately condemned at the Old Baily; and the same in Holborn, at Brookstreet end, on a gibbet erected for that purpose, was executed Mr. Harison, for the murther of Dr. Clench; and he denied the fact to the last.

Sir Robert Holmes is come to towne, and 'tis said has given the queen an account that he hears the French are shipping 10,000 foot and 4,000 horse at Brest, &c., with all warlike provisions, in order to making a descent on the Isle of Weight, Guernsey, or Jersey, or Scotland; but these are lookt on [as] amusements, and nothing of reality.

Brussells letters say, a great disorder hapned lately at Mons among the garrison there, occasioned by one of the Swisse guards being condemned by a court martiall to be executed for killing a French man on a quarrell about the valour and bravery of the duke of Bavaria, whom the French man vilified and the Swisse vindicated; but at the place of execution a body of Swisse came and rescued their countryman, which drew together greater numbers of French to attack them, in which scuffle 3 or 400 were killed on both sides before the quarrell could be ended.

Mr. Drydens play has been acted with applause, the reflecting passages upon this government being left out.

The earle of Scarborough, having prepared a splendid equipage, goes for Flanders on Monday next.

All the remainder of men, ammunition, &c. design'd for Flanders will be embarqued the next week.

The merchants begin to be in pain for a fleet of 25 ships from Lisbon, English and Dutch, onely one being arrived, who was seperated from them in bad weather.

Some officers have got leave of the queen to carry over some convicted criminalls to fill up the regiments.

Our fleet within 10 dayes will sail to the generall rendevouze at the Buoy in the Nore, which consists of 90 capitall ships, which will be joyned by 7 new men of warr.

Colonell Brewers regiment goes for Guernsey on Monday next.

The new serjeants will come up this term, and walk to Westminster on Wednesday 7night: the motto of their rings are, Lex domi, arma foris.

Next week the Royall Prince is to be lanch'd at Chattham, carrying 100 guns, and will be commanded by sir Clowdesly Shovell.

Flanders letters say, the king was expected at the Hague on Friday last, and that the duke of Sax Eysenach and other persons of quality were arriv'd; and on coming in of the fine weather the army has orders to prepare for an encampment in the feild; and that the French are in motion likewise.

From Paris, that 'twas uncertain whether king James would goe on board the fleet or goe with the French king into Flanders next month.

A quo warranto is brought against Mr. Harcourt, clerk of the peace for Middlesex, who pretends to it for life: and a mandamus is granted to swear in Mr. Fox.

Letters from Breda sayes, the French king was about sending 2 ambassadors to Brussells to treat for a peace with the duke of Bavaria, offering to deliver severall frontier towns, and surrender up Savoy, Casal, and divers other places.

Parson Richard Smith, of Chelsey, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for being a confederate with highwaymen, and helping them to horses, and in sharing their booty, and was committed.

A forreign mail this afternoon brings no news, but that the army would encamp the 1st of May.

8000*l.* is sent to Portsmouth to pay of the St. Albans.

Collonel Earl and collonel Godfrey, with other officers designed for the descent, goe for Flanders on Monday next.

Admirall Russell is gone down to the fleet to hasten the great ships to fall down to the Buoy in the Nore.

Smyrna, 4th March. Wrote from Constantinople, that the grand vizier, after he had struck of the heads of several great officers, summoned a divan, and exacted a great summe of money from the people to carry on the warr, the French ambassador assisting thereat; and prest that the English and Dutch effects might be seized and appropriated to the warr, which was not agreed, in relation to the ill consequence in [it] might have in relation to their trade, the French not being able to supply them.

A French man of war coming into this port, and discovering 2 English ships at anchor, boarded and took them; and as he was carrying them off, the castle fired on him and killed 18 of their men, and forced him to quitt them and stand of to sea.

Algier, 12 March. All our rovers except 2 are laid up, and the men employed in the army, which have taken the feild already, the dey at the head of them, above 40,000; and are resolved to fight the king of Fez, who is retired 30 miles from this place. The grand seignior has denied us any assistance, having occasion for the men himselfe.

From Vienna, the grand vizier has ordered count Marsiglio, secretary of the English ambassy, to depart from Adrionople, being resolved not to hearken to any terms of peace; the Polish ambassador, who was sent on the same errand, is also returned to Warsaw.

From Mentz, that a ship coming thither from Francfort was attack'd by 60 French, but a party of hussars came in opportuncly and killed the French, and took prisoners all but 20, who fled.

Weymouth 14th. 8 or 10 privateers are cruizing of this place, beleiv'd to be the Dunkirk squadron waiting for the Lisbon squadron.

Portsmouth, 14. We have discovered 14 men of warr to sail

to the westward, supposed to be vice admiral Carters squadron goeing for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Sir William Booth has hired a Danish vessell to transport queen dowager to France, the French refusing to permit her to land in any English vessell.

Sir John Laneers, colonell Langstons, and the earl of Portlands regiments of horse, are preparing to embarque for Flanders.

The princesse of Denmark has taken Berkley house, near Hide Park, to be near London.

Some persons lately escaped from France say they want above 8000 seamen of their compliment; and some letters mention their drawing together 30,000 men in Normandy to make a descent upon England.

Teusday, 19th Aprill.—Dr. Chamberlain had the honour to lay the princesse on Sunday last of a son, which immediately dyed; he had a hundred guineas for his pains: the queen visited her on Sunday, and yesterday again: she hath taken Berkley house for 3 years at 600*l.* per annum, and removes thither as soon as up.

Yesterday sir John Laneers regiment march'd to embarque for Flanders: sir John was with them, accompanied with 12 feild officers, 2 captains, and many led horses.

The same day a party of French were listed in the Meus, and horst and went for Portsmouth: colonell Purcells regiment is ordered to follow, and to embarque there for Guernsey.

Captain Parker, who was seized at Dover from bringing over the packett from king James, and putting it into the post office, was since seized in Southwark, but hath again made his escape.

Merchants hear that the Canary fleet is under sail with a convoy from Plymouth to the Downs.

Wrote from Dartmouth, 14 sail are discovered of there, supposed to be French: a privateer had seized 3 coasters belonging to that towne.

Forreign letters say, k. James was goeing for Flanders, and said thence he would goe for Normandy; and that the French king had put of his journey to Mons till May; 200 Croats are making a guard du corps for king James; and that they discourse there of making a descent on Scotland.

From Dublin, a preist was seized there pretending to be almoner to the dauphinesse, and that he left the French court thro' discontent, but on searching his cabinet there were found some pistolls and severall letters: so secured as a spy.

Marques of Winchester is made superintendent of all the sea coasts.

Many seamen are arrived from Scotland to goe on board our fleet, which will sail in few dayes.

This day many recruits were shipt of at the Tower for Flanders.

Sir David Colliers regiment is ordered to march to Southampton, where the encampment will be next month.

Letters from Venice say, captain generall Morenigo was putting to sea with intent to attack the island of Cyprus.

Leyden Gazett this day sayes, the Irish regiment, consisting of 1800 men, being on their march to joyn mareschall Bellefonds, ravaged the country, plundered divers houses, and kill'd severall of the inhabitants, in revenge for the ill usage they had mett with from the French since they came into France, contrary to that kings promise, and for want of their pay; that 40 French merchant ships coming from Bourdeaux and Rochfort were cast away in a storm, their Thoulon fleet much shattered, and must be refitted before [it] can put to sea.

King James has sent hither for Dr. Chamberlain, to assist at his queens delivery; but a passe is denied the doctor, as also to the lord Peterborough.

Lord Sidney goes not to Ireland this week.

This day a great hearing in chancery between dutchesse of Albemarle and earle of Bath, which lasted severall houres.

A French privateer of 14 guns and 80 men run on the Goodwyn sands, and was made prize: they had some English on board, and came as spyes to see in what forwardnesse our fleet was, and were then to sail to Brest.

Scotch letters say, a small man of war of 18 guns, having part of duke of Boltons regiment on board, and divers Scotch seamen, were attaqued by a French privateer on the coast of Ireland.

This day's forreign mail sayes, the Spanish ambassador at Rome is made viceroy of Naples.

That the duke of Tuscany has already paid 40,000 crowns for the feifs he holds of the emperor.

The Switz cantons have writt to the French king desiring him to release the protestants from the gallies, at which he's much concerned; but thinking it for his interest at this time, has complyed.

A French lord has been in Switzerland to acquaint the refugees if they'l return home they shall enjoy their religion and estates; but those that depart the cantons dare not rely thereon, but goe to the vallies, and many of them are expected in Holland, and beleived they are designed for Ireland.

That it is agreed by the duke of Savoy and governour of Millain to beseige Susa: tis said the duke will have in the feild 38,000 foot, and that the Switzers have granted passage to the Germans recruits into Savoy.

From Paris wrote, the French king had given king James 25,000 crowns for his equipage this campagne, and allows him 7000 crowns per mens. for his table; that king James will comand in cheife in Normandy, and under him mareschall Belfonds; that they will make a descent on Guernsey and Jersey: the Irish compose his guards, and 800 new coats are making for him.

That it is resolved in councill to act defensively in Flanders and offensively with the fleet if they can gett out before the English and Dutch joyn.

From Brest, that they were embarquing 40 feild peices, with many small arms; flat bottom boates and transport ships were getting ready, and 3500 seamen were expected there from Provence.

The Hanover and Zell forces march for Hungary the 2d of May.

From Brussells, the French forces in Flanders are reckoned to be but 60,000.

And that the states of Brabant have agreed to the subsidies, and Antwerp also, which never did in Gastanaga's time.

60 men being placed at the out guards at Mons, while the officer was drinking 52 of them ran away, which when the captain perceived cryed out, What shall I doe? I shall be hang'd; therefore all that love me follow me: and soe marched of with the rest.

Wrote from Holland, that the Dutch squadron from the Maese is sailed.

The king was expected on Satturday at the Hague, and in 2 dayes to Breda.

Earle of Portlands and collonel Langstons regiments are embarquing for Flanders.

A yatch in which the lord Colchester was coming from Rotterdam is missing, and 'tis feared is snapt up by some French privateer.

Thursday, 21 *Aprill.*—Wrote from Brussells, that sir Charles Haro fought a duell with collonel Hedges, of the kings regiment of foot guards, and that the former was killed on the place; but contradicted this evening.

A proclamation will be published for apprehending 5 persons that landed in a shalloop at New Rumney Marsh from France, who made their escape after being in custody.

A complaint is made to the admiralty against a captain of a man of warr for suffering a French privateer to take a merchant ship within sight without firing a gun.

Lord William Pawlet and severall other volunteers are gone yesterday for Flanders, with the earle of Scarborough, collonel Godfry, Langston's, &c.

Plymouth letters say, the Thoulon fleet are come into Brest very much shattered.

King William has published an order inviting all deserters to come on board, on condition of being received into imediate pay, and put into the same posts they are now.

Lord Colchester (who was supposed to be taken by the French) narrowly escaped, and came to town last night; and brought letters from king to the queen, which say our army are in a healthfull condition, and that the Spaniards are paid of their arrears.

Yesterday the councill had before them the maritim affairs: our fleet, 'tis said, will put to sea the beginning of next week.

Some regiments will be shipt of for Guernsey, fearing the French may attack them.

The writts sent to the new serjeants are, of the Middle Temple, Mr. attorney generall, Mr. Rowe, sick and past recovery, Mr. Darnell, Mr. Gold, and Mr. Smith; of the Inner Temple, Mr. Purley, Mr. Girdler, and Mr. Wright; of Lincolns Inn, Littleton Powis, Mr. Eyres, and Mr. Coward; and of Graies

Inn, Mr. Prickett, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Bretland, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Burton.

A ship from Jamaica brings that the earle of Inchiquen, governor there, died of the distemper reigning in those parts and in the Leeward Islands, which has depopulated those plantations, great numbers dying.

Dr. Wood, bishop of Coventry and Litchfeild, aged 86, died on Munday last at Astrop Wells.

A new ship this day lanched at Blackwall, of 60 guns, and the Royall Prince of 106 guns, being new built, will be lanched at Chattham on Satturday next, and to be called the William and Mary.

The Canary fleet are coming up the river.

The kings lodgings at Kensington are, 'tis said, fitting up against his return from Flanders.

The French have 15 or 16,000 men at Havre de Grace design'd to ship of, and that king James will embarque with them.

Sir Robert Holmes is gone post for the Isle of Weight, to take care of that place.

Reported that 4 or 5 of our men of warr had fought and taken 12 French privateers under the command of captain Bart, in the northern seas, but doubted.

Yesterday and this day was a great presse in the out parts of the citty, and many people are taken and sent to the fleet.

Said, king James before he went from St. Germains gave a garter to the prince of Wales, and that the French king put it on him.

Mr. Vernon, secretary to Mr. Harbord at Vienna, is arrived with an expresse from the emperor to the king at Loo.

The states generall have appointed the 7th of May for a fast to implore a blessing on their army and navy.

The Dunkirk squadron have taken the Colchester, captain Saunders commander, in her way home from Holland.

Paris, 18th. The king has ordered the building of stables and guard houses in this citty, with design to lodge more forces therein during his absence this campagne.

That admirall Tourville has assured his majestie their grand fleet will be ready to sail the 10th of next month.

Our merchants have advice that the Arcana gally (thought to be lost) is safe in the Streights.

The news from France still is, that king James, with a strong body of men from Normandy, designs speedily for England.

The lords Hatton and Jermin, governours of Guernsey and Jersey, are gone to their commands; and 3 or 4 regiments are ordered to reinforce those islands, of which collonel Purcells is one.

Satturday come 7night the serjeants walk to Westminster.

The lord mayor has declared no coffee men in London shall receive guests on Sunday into their houses; and to prevent it they shall enter into recognizances of 40*l.* to that end, or they shall have no licences; and if they sell without, they forfeit 5*l.* a month by the statute.

The bishop of Coventry has left 20,000*l.* to build an hospitall for old men, and 14,000*l.* to the university of Oxford.

Lady dowager Mohun is dead.

Colonell Parke, Mr. Stow, and another, were apprehended at Rumney Marsh, soon after their landing from France: immediately after, the 1st rode away, the 2d made his escape in Southwark, and the 3d was this day committed to Newgate.

Satturday, 23d Aprill.—The councill sate till 12 yesterday about maritim affaires; and that afternoon most of the fleet sailed to the Downs, and the rest have orders to follow, and money is sent down to pay them: they have 6 months provision on board, and admirall Russell goes down on Munday next.

The militia of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire are to be mustered, that their arms be in readinesse if there be occasion, the lord lieutenants being gone downe for that occasion.

Sir John Laneers regiment, with the others goeing for Flanders, are countermanded.

Wrote from Plymouth, the Dauphin frigat had brought in a Danish prize laden with French wines and salt, and the men most French: she sayes, 25 third rate men of warr, and 15 fourth and fifth rate ships, with divers transport vessells, were getting ready at Brest for some secret design, but that seamen were much wanted.

The bishop of St. Asaph stands fair for the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfeild.

Mr. Waite of the Temple was lately kill'd at Maribone in a duell by captain Stafford.

The African company have advice that some of their ships on the coast of Guinea have taken a French ship of 18 guns, having on board 150 negroes with 12 tunn of elephants teeth; and after, with the assistance of 50 men, took a French fort and destroyed it.

A proclamation will speedily issue for mustering the militia on the sea coasts and neighbouring coasts.

Wrote from Lisbon, that severall Jamaica ships were arrived there, and among them the Lyon, captain Hewson commander, who was confined there by order, on suspition of his intention to carry over his ship to the French.

The corps of the earle of Inchiquen is brought hither in a ship lately arrived.

The Barbadoes merchants have petitioned the queen for a supply of men and provisions for the western plantations, which are much depopulated because of the malignant distemper, which has destroyed many of the inhabitants.

One captain Bellingham, who formerly deserted king William, and went over to king James, and lately landed in England with captain Stow, captain Parker and Harcourt, is committed to Newgate: diligent search is ordered after the others, who come on some dangerous accounts.

6 messengers are sent into the country with warrants to take up disaffected persons.

Thursday evening, 'tis said, a letter was read in councill, signifying king James intended to land in England this summer.

9 persons were yesterday brought up from the fleet, 5 English and 4 French, supposed to be spyes, and kept close prisoners.

A proclamation is expected for all justices of the peace to administer the oaths to all suspected persons; and such as refuse, to be disarm'd immediately, and their horses seized, and to give security for their good behaviour.

Some licencers of some late pamphlets have been summoned before the cheife justice.

Commissioners of the great seal sent to the fleet one Ford, a sollicitor in chancery, for reflecting on that court, and have suspended him his practice.

Last night seditious papers, in nature of a declaration, were thrown about the streets.

The earle of Monmouth is to command the forces at Guernsey and Jersey, regular troops and militia too.

Duke of Leinster is lieutenant generall of the forces in England.

Wrote from Hamborough, that the young count de Guldenlieu, naturall son to the present king of Denmark, to whom the French king has given a regiment, is with collonel Biecke on his way to Paris, to make their campagne in the French army.

Mr. Skell is appointed by king of Denmark to goe his ambassador to England.

From Ratisbon, that the bishop of Munsters minister is past by there in his way to Vienna, to desire passage on the Danube for 3000 foot and 700 horse to Hungary.

The troops of the elector of Saxony have received orders to march to Hailbron.

Directions are sent to the lord lieutenants on the sea coasts to have the militia forthwith ready.

Lord Portlands and collonel Langstons regiments, who were just sailing, are countermanded.

There are now in England 8 regiments of horse, 2 of dragoons, and 12 of foot.

All our 3d rate ships are fallen down to the Gunfleet, the 2d rates follow next week, and the whole fleet will be ready by 6th of May.

A proclamation is in the presse commanding all papists to depart London, Westminster, and 10 m. round.

Lord Sidneys journey for Ireland is deferred for some time.

The marques of Winchester is made vice admiral of Southampton and Isle of Weight, and the lord Irwin of Yorkshire.

Their majesties have granted to collonel Purcell and Baldarick Odonnel each 1500*l.* per annum for their good services to the crowne.

Thursday last was launched at Woolwich a ship of 70 guns, as also the Royall Prince of 106 guns, now named William and Mary.

Teusday, 26th Aprill.—On Sunday night 2 French men and a Dutch man were guarded by a file of musqueteers to the councill, where they were examined, and afterwards committed to a messenger: they are thought to be spyes.

That evening also king James letter or declaration was scat-

ter'd about the court and in the street, and was read in council: it pardons all but 4 persons: to free the nation from taxes for 7 years: liberty of conscience: and the 5 deprived bishops to act in ecclesiasticall affairs. Few give any credit to it but that party, and some look on it as a designe to amuse the people. And the story of the French descent begins to dwindle: the kings letters to the queen mention nothing of it.

The earle of Carlisle dyed on Friday last.

A vessell is come into Barnstaple which sayes she came from Barbadoes with a fleet of merchants ships, under convoy of 3 men of warr, and were mett by 10 French men of warr, on which 4 of the biggest merchants ships were double mann'd, and brought all their guns to bear, and then engaged the French, but gives no account of the issue thereof.

Our merchants had yesterday an account of the safe arrival of the Cadiz fleet.

The Spanish packet boat is safely arrived at Falmouth, and brought in a prize laden with wine and cloathes.

Yesterday the queen went to Hide Park to take a view of sir John Laneers regiment of horse; and this day she was there again to see sir David Colliers regiment of foot, all new cloathed; and to morrow both of them embarque for Flanders, the transport ships being return'd, and have brought over some deserters and suspitious persons to be sent to castles and garrisons.

Merchants had letters yesterday from Falmouth, which say the Lyon frigat was arrived there from Jamaica, having left the countesse of Inchiquen at Lisbon; and that the fleet arrived consists of 80 English and Dutch ships.

Admirall Russell and the rest of the flag officers are goeing on board the fleet in 2 or 3 dayes: the admiral commands the Britannia, vice admiral Delaval the Soveraign, and rere admirall Shovell the new lanched ship the Wm. and Mary, which compose the red squadron: and in the blew squadron, sir John Ashby admirall in the Royall Charles, vice admirall Rook in the Victory, and rear admirall Carter in the Vanguard; and the Dutch squadron is hourly expected to joyn them.

Our fleet wants but 1500 men to make up their compliment; they are now above 60 men of warr, most capitall ships in the

Downs, and the rest are falling downe, and then all stand for Spithead.

Last Friday 32 persons in Surrey were committed by the justices to prison for refusing the oaths.

A proclamation will come out to banish papists 10 miles from London.

Last Satturday a Canary ship running up the river run athwart another, and sunk torights.

Orders are sent to the East India Company to prepare to withdraw their effects in 3 years, according to their charter: that a new one may be erected, in which none shall have above 1000*l.* stock nor 5 votes.

Wrote from France, an embargo is laid on all shipping in their ports; and that a vessell was arrived at Dunkirk from England with exchanged prisoners.

Last night was committed to Newgate captain Milford, a Scotchman, commander of the French privateer taken on the Goodwin Sands: he will be tryed for high treason.

2 of the gentlemen that landed lately in Kent are committed.

From Plymouth, a merchant ship arrived from Cadiz, which came out with 80 sail of English and Dutch, convoy'd by a Hamborough man of warr; the Dutch are gone about to the North, and the English, being 20 sail, are gone up the channel for the Downs.

A vessell putt into Barnstaple advises that she came from Barbadoes with a fleet of merchant ships, and as she came away left 10 French men of war engaged with 7 English men of warr, 4 of which were made soe out of merchant ships: but gives noe account what became of them.

Yesterday queen dowager design'd to embarque at Dover, her goods, coaches, horses, &c. being put on board.

Yesterday the lord Lansdown went for Devon and Cornwall to put things in order there, and to muster the militia, and to be in a readinesse.

This day the lord Lovelace fell down stairs and broke his arm.

The lord Hatton, by reason of his age, intends to resigne the government of Guernsey.

A ship arrived from Morlaix with exchang'd English pri-

soners: the master sayes they had advice from Havre de Grace that there were 4000 horse and 16,000 foot on that coast, which they intend to form a descent with upon England; but beleived they are only to guard their own coasts.

The ship that went to fetch the lord Montjoy from Bologne is detained there, under pretence of sending back the ships crew taken with Mr. Blathwaytes equipage.

6 messengers are gone down with warrants into several counties to take up persons; and the militia in most counties are ordered to be drawn out for a day or two, that they may be ready upon any occasion.

Two forreign mails wanting.

Thursday, 28th Aprill.—Merchants letters from Lisbon say, the Bonadventure frigat of 48 guns being in that harbour was challenged by 2 French privateers, 1 of 36 guns and th'other of 20, which she accepted, and fought them 2 hours, and then took the biggest of them, and brought it way as prize, but the other made the best of his way and gott off.

The lord mayor, on a letter received from court, has sent precepts to the aldermen and they to the common councill of the several wards, to return in the names of the severall papists and reputed papists within their parishes, that the oathes may be tendred them on the 30th; and on refusall to take them, that they be disarmed, and banished 10 miles from London.

Yesterday the queen ordered the lord chamberlain to give notice to her servants not to goe to Sion house during the princesses residence there.

Two messengers on Teusday were sent to search for Mr. Grahame, brother to lord Preston, in Norfolk street, and narrowly mist him: they carried severall chests of plate and money into an inner room: they sett a guard on his chamber: 'tis said a good quantity of plate and money is there, intended to be sent to king James.

This morning 2 Holland mails, which say king James is gone to Caen, in Normandy, to head the forces there: before he left St. Germains he made 3 knights of the garter, the prince of Wales,m arques of Powis, and earle of Melfort.

The lords of the admiralty sent yesterday an expresse to our fleet to hasten to the rendevouze at Spithead.

The talk of the French descent is at an end: what they

intended was beleived should be executed before our navy was (*sic*) ; but the French are backward in their naval matters; 'twill be end of May before their fleet will be out.

They are shipping of the great cannon from the Tower for the fleet, 3 or 4 of them load a vessell.

Deal letters say, captain Fitzpatrick in the St. Albans has retaken the Happy Return, which the French took from us some time since.

Dr. Kenn, late bishop of Bath and Wells, dyed last week in Berks.

All the bishops in town are hastening downe to their respective diocesses.

A rumour this evening that vice admirall Carter with 8 men of war ha[d] mett and fought 12 French men of warr of Guernsey, and had taken 2.

Lords of the treasury are ordred to pay lord Ranclagh 50,000*l.* for the army.

Sir Cyrill Wych is ordered to be sworn a privy counsellor of the kingdom of Ireland.

The difference is encreased between the queen and princesse, none of the privy councill or servants to the queen are to goe to Sion house, by particular order.

The prince and princesse in few weeks goe to the Bathe, to reside this summer.

Captain Melford, taken on board the French privateer on the Goodwin Sands, with other English, were examined yesterday before councill; he is charged for burning the lord Widdringtons house in Northumberland, and is thereon committed to Newgate, and will be speedily tryed.

On Monday will be acted a new opera, called the Fairy Queen: exceeds former playes: the clothes, scenes, and musick cost 3000*l.*

Lieutenancy of London have orders to tender the oathes to the officers and trainbands, and they that refuse to be turn'd out imediately, and disarmed.

Hague letters say the king is still at Loo; that there has been no action yet; that the severity of the weathers hinders the armies encamping.

That mareschall Bouflers is with 15,000 men in Picardy.

Bishop of St. Asaph has kist the queens hand for the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfeild.

Yarmouth, 25th. On 23d 100 laden colliers came to an anchor here, who say 4 colliers, 2 of Ipswich and 2 of the north, with a flyboat of 10 guns, were taken the day before of the shore by 2 French privateers, 1 of 26 guns, the other of 18.

Weymouth, 25th. 3 French privateers on the 23d stood in here to the westward and sail'd by to the eastward.

From Cowes, 14 French men of warr had been seen of Guernsey, but soon disappeared.

From Guernsey and Jersey, wrote that a large French flyboat was seen to hover of those islands under English colours, on which they mann'd out several boates and seized her, and brought her in there; they found all on board to be French but 2 English, who are bringing up hither: the captain confesses he was sent by Tourville to finde the strength of the place.

Sir Rowland Gwynn is suspended from his place of treasurer of the chambers (worth 2500*l.* per annum), and Mr. Chadwick, son in law to the archbishop of Canterbury, stands fair for it.

Last night the lord Montjoy arrived here from France, after 3 years imprisonment, being exchanged for major generall Hamilton.

The transport ships which had on board Portland and Langston's regiments, are ordered to lye ready in order to their embarquing.

4 English men of warr are arrived at St. Anthony's, on the coast of Spain, one of which, the Charles gally, has taken 2 French privateers, one of 26, and another of 16 guns.

French letters say, they continue to make great preparations on their coasts for the descent on England.

Hague letters say, the Maese and Amsterdam squadrons were ready to sail; and that the duke of Savoy was to open the campagne on the 5th of May.

Motto of the serjeants ring is, Lex domi, arma foras.

Satturday, 30th Aprill.—The last foreign pacquet brought, that a declaracion is preparing at Paris for liberty of conscience, and enjoyment of estate to the French refugees that will return home. That 8 peices of cannon and 200 scaling ladders,

together with bombs, &c. for some extraordinary (*sic*) is putt aboard the French fleet, whither king James is gone to imbarque, and count D'uzze attends him as ambassador; that the Irish continue to ravage the country, declaring they'l not serve without their pay, and conditions promised them: upon which 3 or 4 of them stragling were hang'd, and the provost goeing to execute more of them, was sett upon, beat, and hardly escaped: soe that Sarsfeild was posted away to appease the said disorders.

From Havre de Grace, that collonel Buchan Cannon, with some other of king James's officers, were arrived there in a small vessell from Scotland.

Yesterday the queen sent for the lords of the admiralty to Whitehall, and imparted to them some advices she had received relating to the motions of the French fleet; whereon they return'd to their office, and were extraordinary assembled to consider thereof.

Sir Ralph Delavall is sailed westward with a squadron to joyn admiral Carter at Plymouth, both will compose 36 sail, and with 18 of the Dutch (which are newly arrived, 7 of theirs also being here before): all will sail to Havre de Grace to doe what mischeife they can to the French fleet.

This being the queens birth day, a new ode was sung before her upon the occasion: the nobility and gentry, with the lord mayor and aldermen of this citty, attended to compliment thereon.

All the constables in the outparishes are ordered to goe from house to house and take the names of all inmates and others, to tender the oathes to all suspected persons.

A new commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex is ordered to be drawn, wherein above 20 of the present justices are left out.

Two troopers of the earle of Oxford's regiment are committed for drinking confusion to king William and queen Mary.

Fuller the evidence was on Thursday last brought to Whitehall and examined by the lord Caermarthen; but knows not the proceedings.

A new invented shot for cutting the rigging of ships was tryed this week, and well approved, and many ordered to be made.

The homeward bound Lisbon fleet is arrived, as also divers ships from Jamaica and Barbadoes.

The French, thinking they shan't avoid fighting this summer at sea, have provided doctors and conveniences on board the fleet more than they did formerly, and made severall hospitalls along the coasts.

Teusday, 3d May.—Yesterday sir George Treby was [made] cheife justice of the common pleas, sir John Sommers attorny generall, and Mr. Trevor sollicitor generall; and this day Treby went into the citty and surrendred his place of recorder.

Wrote from Plymouth, that the lord Lansdown was daily expected there to settle matters; care is taken to fix all things in the cittadell there, repairing the carriages, mounting the guns, and loading them, and 20 charges apeice by each gun; and that 16 large feild peices are to be placed on the land.

Last Sunday a Jacobite meeting was seized near St. James; 9 persons were apprehended, 2 of them clergymen; and being carried before a justice of peace, 6 paid down 40*s*. each, two took the oaths, and 1 escaped.

Said, a ship was seized goeing for France with a counterfeit passe, having on board barrells fill'd with swords and pistolls.

We hear, the prince of Denmark has asked leave of the queen in councill to goe for Denmark with his princesse for 2 or 3 years; and that the lord president told his highnesse he beleived the queen would return no answer till the king was acquainted therewith.

Reported, that the French king, on notice of the English fleets being ready to put to sea, has countermanded the embarquing his forces.

Sir Ralph Delaval is sailed for the Channell with 30 English men of warr and 18 Dutch, who lately joyned them, and 15 more are daily expected from Holland: and divers others are ready to follow them.

The queen received letters yesterday, advising that a great disorder had been at Constantinople, where the mob got together and forced the gates of the grand viziers palace, and drag'd him and the mufti thence, with some other great officers, and strangled them; on which the French ambassador fled; and they pressed towards the grand seigniors palace, complaining of want of trade, and that a speedy peace might be made with

the Christians; and answer was returned, it should be made as soon as could be, &c.

Last night the earle of Portland arrived here from Holland.

500 merchant ships are pressing here for his majesties service.

Last week 7 or 8 regiments marched hence for the Sussex coast.

This afternoon admirall Russell went hence to the fleet.

Three or four regiments are coming from Holland.

From the Hague wrote, the king had paid 3 months arrears to the English and Scotch forces in Flanders, and that the king was arrived there from the Hague.

A quarrell hapned between some soldiers and the burghers in a small village near Brussells: 1 was killed and 15 wounded, on both sides; on which orders are given by the generall, that noe soldier goe beyond the line on pain of death.

Western letters say, a French squadron was discovered of Scilly, thought to be part of their grand fleet.

This morning the councill mett, where the earle of Portland attended.

Satturday last the duke of Norfolk caused (*sic*) Germain to be arrested in an action of 2000*l.* about the dutchesse, and he gave in baile.

This morning the lord mayor and sheriffs attended the councill, where his lordship had directions to inquire into the lieutenancy, to inspect each ward, what lodgers, and to disarm all suspected persons.

Walter Vincent, esq, a member of parliament for Grampound in Cornwall, died lately suddenly at Exeter.

10 more Dutch men of warr are arrived in the Downs.

Wrote from Waterford, one Golding, master of a ship and a great trader there, is turned privateer, and having got a French commission, has seized on 2 ships in that port, and sent them to France.

The discourse of the French descent is now revived, and this evening 'tis said king James is embarked at Cherbourgh, 12 leagues from Guernsey: and that a fleet of 50 men of warr are coming from Brest to convoy them, and that they want some transport ships: the winds are very strong against them.

The train bands of this citty are ordered to be raised, and

the lord mayor and sheriffs ordered to day to seize on all suspected persons, horses, and armes.

Forreign letters by 2 mails yesterday say, that a party of the forces of Poland had seized on Jassi, the capitall citty of Moldavia, and putt most of the inhabitants to the sword.

From Vienna, that the duke of Hanover has offered the emperor 7000, and maintain them at his charge, besides the 4000 already in his service, if the emperor will create his son one of the electors.

That the imperialists who lately seized Orsowa on the Danube, had repulsed the Turkish (*sic*) that were goeing to Belgrade.

Paris, 2d. Letters from Cherbourgh say, king James had taken a review of his forces, and that they compose 5000 horse and 20,000 foot, of which all but 7000 are to embark (who are to be posted along the sea coast to assist the arrear band if any descent be made on them) for a descent on England; that some of them were on board the 30th past, but the transport vessells which are come into Cape de la Hague, the place of the rendevouze, were overtaken with a violent storm, some of them were cast away, and the rest seperated, which will much retard that expedition.

That mounsieur Tourville was expected with the grand fleet to convoy those vessells, being about 400, who sail'd out of Brest the 25th past, but by contrary winds was forced back; that on the 26th the count D'estree arrived with 12 ships of the Thoulon squadron at Brest, and received orders to joyn and sail with mounsieur Tourville, to carry on the descent. That the duke of Barwick, with the officers the French king has ordered for this service, have joyned king James in Normandy, but the duke is soe ill that little service can be expected from him; that our whole fleet will consist of 86 men of war, 30 fireships, and 40 privateers are called in to joyn them, and 5 or 6000 muskets are shipt from Brest to Dunkirk.

Yesterday admirall Russell, with the rest of the flag officers, went down to the fleet.

This morning the earles of Portland and Essex arrived here from Holland, with 6 more Dutch men of warr: on which a cabinet councill was called, and the kings letter read, which signifies that king James has already embarked part of his forces at Cherbourgh, 9 leagues from Jersey and Guernsey.

The duke of Leinster is ordered to mark out a camp near Southampton.

This morning Mr. Rouvigny's regiment of horse marched that way.

Thursday, 5th May.—In the fight between the 7 English men of warr and 16 French, in the West Indies, severall were killed on both sides: after which the French steer'd off.

Yesterday the earle of Huntington was examined before the councill, on the account of favouring the French descent and keeping 30 or 40 stable horses, &c., and was committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms: his lordship, as he went thither in the privy garden, pull'd a letter out of his pockett and tore it into peices, which was afterwards gathered up and putt together, and carried to the councill; but nothing to be made of it.

Warrants are out for the lord Griffin, earles of Scarsdale and Litchfeild, and collonel Oglethorp, with others, whom the messengers are looking for: and several others will be taken up of an inferiour quality.

Yesterday morning 2 outguards were placed at Charingcrosse, and the trainbands of the citty are in arms every night by turns.

Yesterday the earl of Marlborough was taken into custody of a messenger.

The 3 Scotch regiments arrived here are ordered to march to the camp on the heath near Southampton: the same will consist of 8 regiments of horse, 2 of dragoons, and 12 of foot.

Noe certain account of the French embarquing; tho' 'tis said they are shipping at Cherbourgh, in all, 14,000 men, 12,000 English, Scotch, and Irish, under mareschall Bellefonds, and king James is on board, with duke of Berwick, Sarsfeild, count D'uzze, and other great officers.

Last night one Waters was committed to the Gatehouse for killing captain Baker within Whitehall.

The Bredah broke her rudder as she was falling down; but will quickly follow the fleet again.

This day Mr. Ferguson was taken up by a warrant, and examined by a secretary about dangerous practices.

We hear the castle of Edinburgh was designed to be be-

trayed into the hands of the Jacobites; but the contrivance was timely discovered.

Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, is said to lye a dyeing.

This afternoon the lord Marlborough and collonel Mayn were ordered to attend the privy councill.

Last night some horses were seized at an inn in Holborn, noe person owning them; and divers small arms in 3 or 4 houses in Westminster.

Our fleet are now at the Gunfleet with admirall Russell, and will sail in a day or two; and will, with the Dutch, make above 80 sail.

Said, the French descent will now blow over; and 'tis reported strongly their troops are disembarquing.

This morning Mr. Aston, a minister, collonel Hastings, captain St. George, and one Ridley, were taken into custody.

Wrote from Holland, that the king had thoughts of returning for England.

Wrote from France, that an edict is published there requiring all their privateers to return by a day, on pain of death.

The trainbands of this citty are to muster in Hide park next week.

The lord Marlborough, 'tis said, is retired, and has not been before the councill yet.

An expresse from Delaval, that being on the French coast he had taken 3 fisher boates, who give an account that the French fleet were not yet at sea; and adds, that sir Ralph would endeavour the first spring tide (which was yesterday) to send some fire ships among their transport ships at Havre de Grace; and if the wind favour'd him, he hoped to give a good account of them.

Scotch letters of 28th say, the councill there having intelligence from France that a serjeant in Edinburgh castle had conspired with the Jacobite party to deliver up that castle to them as this week; he was taken into custody, and the councill are deliberateing how to putt that kingdome into a posture of defence, the standing forces left there being only 3 regiments of dragoons and one of foot.

The 3 regiments that embarked lately at Leith are come into Yarmouth Road.

On Teusday night the councill satt late at Whitehall on some fresh discovery, and messengers were sent to seize divers persons about 12 at night: 4 companies doubled the guards at Whitehall.

The earle of Huntington was that night seized, and yesterday morning was before the councill, who recommitted him to the custody of a messenger.

It's said, there was a designe to seize the guards; to prevent which, 2 outguards were sett at Charingcrosse.

Yesterday, major Knevett Hastings, Mr. Ryley, &c., were taken into custody. Ferguson and Oates have been also under examination: the latter for reflecting on the government and dispersing king James letter about his queen being with child.

Warrants are out for 80 persons of noe mean rank.

The trained bands of this citty have kept guard every night since Teusday; and all the 6 regiments are to be before the queen in Hide Park on Teusday next.

The guns at Whitehall that front Charingcrosse are all loaded.

The guns in St. James Park, with some more out of the Tower, are drawing out to form a train of artillery for the camp near Southampton, where most of the forces in England, with 7 regiments from Ireland, and the 3 from Scotland, will encamp, to be in a readinesse.

Satturday, 7th May.—Letters from Scotland say, that the councill in that kingdome were putting that kingdome in a posture of defence, by drawing a good body of men near Edinburgh, by furnishing the castles and forts with stores and provisions, and all necessaries, by seizing the persons, horses, and arms of suspected persons, and by ordering the fencible men and the heretors to be in a readinesse. The councill there have published two proclamations; one, enjoining a solemn fast to be kept in that kingdome on 25th of this month, soe the last Wensday in every month; and another, for turning out all disaffected ministers that pray not for king William and queen Mary.

Yesterday morning early, the earle of Huntington and Marlborough were committed to the Tower by warrant signed by 14 of the councill, and yesterday the lord Brudenell and lord Fanshaw were sent thither likewise; Ferguson is sent to Newgate for high treason, and major Knevett Hastings too.

Yesterday was published a proclamation for the meeting of the parliament the 24th of this month, at Westminster, to sitt for the dispatch of affairs requisite for the safety of the kingdome in a time when 'tis threatened with a powerfull invasion from abroad.

16 feild peices wer yesterday drawn out of the Tower to St. James Park, where 8 others are added to them, and they are all mounted close by the horse guard; and this day, 140 carriages and Tower waggons were drawn thro' the citty to St. James, and on Monday they goe with the feild peices to the camp near Southampton.

The design of seizing Edinburgh castle was carried on by ensign Creton and major Hume of that castle; the contrivance of esquire Payne, the lord Ballantine, who formerly killed the centinell, and the bishop of Glasco, who are all made prisoners of warr.

Notice being given of a summe of money brought to the Whitehorse, in Fleet Street, a warrant was granted for a search, where 2300*l.* was found: but it being brought up to lay out in a purchase, it was discharged.

Yesterday a tryall at exchequer barr for 600*l.* of the lord Powis estate, between the king and the lord Montgomery (Powis son) and his trustees, whether the deeds were fraudulent, near Oundle in Northamptonshire: after 5 hours, the jury, sir William Langham foreman, gave a verdict for the king. And next term will be another tryall for 1000*l.* per annum in London and Middlesex.

This morning the lord Salisbury was committed to the Tower; lieutenant collonel Brereton and captain Smith, with some others, are taken up; warrants are for the earle of Cardigan, earle of Aylisbury, captain Orde, &c.

Mr. Johnston, envoy at Brandenburgh court, and since secretary to Scotland, has discovered much of this plot, having held correspondence with one in France who gave him an account thereof: the queen, 'tis said, has given him 500 guineas.

An order of councill is sent to the southern and western coasts, for the inhabitants to drive away all their cattle, and to carry their corn, &c., 10 miles up the country, to prevent the enemy of a supply if they should land.

An embargo is laid on all shipping over England for 15 dayes.

This morning lieutenant collonel Powney, major Culliford, major Langston, captain Williamson, and captain Brereton, were taken up by messengers.

12 or 14 warrants are sent down to the fleet to take up suspected persons there; one is a flagg officer.

Lord Delamere, lord lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, is turned out, and lord Devonshire putt in his room.

The militia of Kent, Surry, Sussex, &c. are ordered all to the sea coasts.

No notice or account yet of their landing.

May 5th, Deal. All the Dutch men of warr, except the admirall, vice admirall, and 4 others, are sailed to Spithead.

The warrant for lord Marlboroughs commitment is for conspiring the death of the queen, and endeavouring to seduce the officers and soldiers of their majesties guards, and none suffered to come near him.

Sir Robert Thorold is also committed to the Tower; 6 officers in the army are taken up: collonel Hales; major Langston, of Langstons regiment; major Culliford, of Matthews regiment; lieutenant collonel Williams; captain Pownell; and captain Brereton, all of Levesons dragoons: and collonel Mayne, late of the guards, is ordered to be secured: and messengers are sent to the fleet to secure 5, if not 7, officers there. The discovery of this plott is generally said to be by means of a spy, imployed in France by Mr. Johnston. The design was not only for the French and Irish invasion, and creating a defection in the army and fleet, but also seizing the queens person, imediately on king James landing: who was to be privately here in town, and to be placed imediately on the throne.

The queen has received an account from the north that the best part of serviceable horses in those parts are bought up by persons disaffected to the government.

A train of 32 peices of cannon are now in St. James Park, with a proportionable number of waggons laden with ammunition, which are goeing to the camp near Southampton.

An express this day from the Downs, that admirall Russell, with 16 great men of warr, were entring the Downs yesterday; beleiv'd they will goe directly into the Channell.

Yesterday western letters say, 45 French men of warr were perceived of the Landsend.

The Court of Requests is fitting up for the house of commons to sitt in, their house being repairing.

No fresh news from sir Ralph Delaval.

The wind having been fair from France for 2 dayes, we expect an account of the motion of the French fleet.

Teusday, 10th May.—Sunday morning last the bishop of Rochester was taken up by a messenger, and the same afternoon examined before the councill: where his papers seized were read and returned him; he was sent to his own house under a guard, and yesterday was reexamined, and continues under confinement at his own house.

Sunday morning the lord Stourton, with his brother captain Henry Stourton, were seized in Vinestreet, Westminster, and after examination sent to the Tower.

Collonel Langston was last night examined before the councill, and is since committed to the Tower.

Sunday sir William Booth, who convoyed queen dowager to Deep, returned to Whitehall, and gives an account that the people on the shore were much surprized at their coming, fearing a descent: the French were not suffered to exchange a word with them, but some of the inhabitants, when the goods were brought on shore, shak'd the English heartily by the hand, expressing a desire of liberty, and freedome from the oppressions they lye under.

Collonel Hales, on Satturday last, was committed to the Tower: Mr. Rutter, of the Temple, was this morning taken up and committed to Newgate.

Letters from Plymouth say, that sir Ralph Delavall was returned, having endeavoured to burn the French transport ships, but they lay soe far up the river at Havre de Grace that they could not come at them.

Bishop of Durham is said to be sent for; Dr. Kenn, late bishop of Bath and Wells; and Dr. White, late bishop of Peterborough.

The late archbishop of Canterbury is very ill at his house in Suffolk.

Last night collonel Ingram, taken in Kent, and landed there lately from France, was this day examined before the councill, and committed.

Three regiments are arrived here from Holland, and 8 sail

of men of warr of the Zealand squadron; the remainder are gone by to joyn our fleet.

The lord mayor has a commission to be generall of the citty forces during the kings absence both of train'd bands and auxiliaries.

Forreign mail last night confirms the accounts of the commotions at Constantinople; but mention nothing of strangling the great officers, but that they were discarded and banished.

Wrote from France, that their troops in Normandy continue on the coast, but were not embarked, expecting the arrivall of D'estree; that at Roven was a great disorder, occasioned by the cryes of the poor for bread, which is very scarce and dear; and they say, the severall courts of parliament by their deputies took their leave of the king at Versailles on his goeing to Flanders.

From the Hague, that the king of England was gone thence to Malines, to the rendevouze of the army.

The 6 regiments of the train'd bands of this citty marched of Hide Park, where the queen was pleased to take a view of them, and complimented the lord mayor at the head of his regiment.

The queen [received] an expresse this day, that the French fleet of about 120 sail were seen off the Start point, and that ours of 140 sail were seen sailing along the Sussex coast yesterday.

Said, the lady Marlborough is taken up and committed.

Some Flanders letters say the French are in disorder in divers places, and fear a descent from England; that they raise their ban and arriere ban, and clap persons up in prison, as here.

Some letters from Exon. brought yesterday of treasonable import directed to the lord Clifford; a warrant is issued.

Forreign letters yesterday, that from Vienna say that the grand vizier is not strangled as reported, but his estate confiscated, his place disposed of to the bassa of Mesopotamia, and [he] banished to the Dardanells, being accused to the sultan for endangering the empire in cutting of the aga of the janizaries and others well experienced in warr, and too much adhering to the French interests.

From Paris wrote, that mareschall Crequi, with collonel Cannon, Buchan, and severall Scotch lords, lay ready at Dunkirk with 4000 men to make a descent upon Scotland, 80 transport

ships lying ready for that purpose, and that king James was expected to embarque the 7th instant, our stile, when [with] the forces designed to invade England.

From Holland, the king is at Breda, and that the Maese and Zealand squadron were ready to sail to joyn the English fleet.

A generall embargo is laid on all shipping for 15 dayes.

Captain Ingram, with king James commission in his pockett, was taken in Sussex, just after his landing from France, and is bringing to towne.

Warrants are said to be out for the bishop of St. Davids, and for late bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Kenn.

Advice from rear admirall Carter, that he sett 2 men on shore in France, who took 4 peasants: they say there were great numbers of landmen ready to embarque; and on their appearing the people on the coast withdrew into the country in great consternation; and an expresse yesterday from Delaval, that on his appearance on the French coast, the enemy in great confusion ran up their transport ships as far as the river Seine, but not without considerable damage.

This day began the quarter sessions at Hicks hall: Mr. Fox, steward to the earle of Bedford, was by the justices of peace (the majority by 6) chose clerk of the peace in the room of Mr. Harcourt, and sworn in.

Yesterday the militia of Middlesex and Westminster muster'd in Hide Park: her majestie took a view of them.

Sir Richard Beach, one of the commissioners of the navy, is dead.

This morning an expresse from the west, that the French fleet, to the number of 84, was seen of the Start: which if true we may quickly hear of an action; for the wind having been fair since Sunday, 'tis beleived Russell, Carter, and Delaval are joyned, and gone towards them.

An expresse from king James to Tourville, at Brest, was taken by Delaval, and this day brought to councill.

This evening came out their majesties proclamation for the discovering, seizing, and apprehending the earls of Scarsdale and Litchfeild, lord Griffin, earles of Newburgh, Middleton and Dunmore, lord Forbes, sir John Fenwick, sir Theophilus Oglethorp, sir Andrew Forester, collonel Slingsby, James Grahme, esq., collonel Sackvill, Mr. Orby, Oliver St. George, esq., major

Soaper, Charles Adderley, esq., David Loyd, George Porter, and Edward Stafford, esqrs., who have fled: and to commit them for high treason.

Thursday, 12th May.—Owen, a preist, seized yesterday passing thro' the horse guards, being known.

Bernard Howard taken by a messenger; collonel Sackvill was taken yesterday, examined and committed.

Teusday last a train of 12 cannon and 30 waggons marched for the northern coasts, and another of 15 cannon and 40 waggons for the Sussex coast.

French advice boat, with letters for Tourville to act in this juncture, intercepted by Delaval.

The Malaga fleet, taken by the Thoulon squadron, saved their men and goods, and their guns; that squadron have taken also 2 Turky ships homebound richly laden.

The princesse has sent to the queen she wait on her majestie as soon as she comes abroad; and the lodgings at the Cockpitt will be fitted up again for her.

Severall bundles of cloaths, with match and powder, seized at a packers in Coleman Street, but on examination were for Venners regiment.

Sir William Williams made the queens sollicitor.

Hague letters say, the French will beseige Namur.

Orders are sent into the north for the militia to be in arms.

Duke Leinster is to command the militia at Southampton, as the regular forces, and has a commission for that end.

38 gallies lye in Marsailles road full of men to sail, but say not whither.

Russell has joyned Delaval, and they are sail'd to the west; the French lye in Torbay, and have taken 2 or 3 small vessells.

Lord Lucas has committed 2 Jacobite ministers, praying for king James, to Newgate.

2 persons more, in late proclamation, taken at Hithe, in Kent.

An Ostend privateer brings, he sail'd by the French fleet, consisting of 70 men of warr, besides fireships and tenders, of the Start, making up the Channel; she came soe near, they shott and kill'd her lieutenant.

Countesse Marlborough has leave to see her husband, and tarry with him in Tower.

Some persons were yesterday seized by some files of mus-

queteers in painting chamber, dancing with musick, in contempt of this fast.

One Kelly, a priest, taken: and captain Radne, of Mathews regiment of dragoons, [and] sir Solomon Swale.

Russell has orders to secure all officers he has reason to suspect on board the fleet.

Zealand squadron are sailed to joyn our fleet, except 3 great ones, which are also come out.

4 expresses come to Exeter that the French lye 5 leagues of Torbay.

The robes for the queen are making, to meet the parliament at time prefixed.

3 French regiments are arrived from Ireland, and others daily expected.

The auxiliaries of London are listing, will make 6 regiments, and will appear before the queen in Hide Park very quickly.

Noe news lately from the fleet; admirall Russell sailed yesterday out of Rye bay to joyn Delavall and Carter, and the wind being fair we suddenly expect action.

The lord Lansdown has given out new commissions for the lieutenancy of Devon.

Satturday, 14th May.—Last night 2 messengers, with a file of musqueteers, went to sir Fenwicks lodgings to search for him, but he got away, leaving his breeches with some guineas in them behind him.

4 persons are seized at Harlston, in Kent, going on board a small vessell: 2 of them persons of note.

The earle of Clancarty and other Irish prisoners are to be removed to the Savoy from the Tower, for conveniency of new comers.

Talmash came to town yesterday from Harwich, and brought with him 3 regiments of foot from Holland, convoy'd by the Zealand squadron, viz. collonel Selwins, Beveredges, and Loyds, who are ordered to the camp.

The Freezland squadron are arrived, and gone to joyn our fleet; and now confirm'd that Russell and Delaval are join'd.

The French fleet, we hear, are gone home, the wind not suffering them to come up the Channell.

Major Norton is taken into custody.

An embargo is laid on all shipping in Holland, till 24 more

men of warr be fitted up with seamen, to be kept for a reserve in case of an occasion.

Last night a rancouter in Lincolns Inn Feilds, betwixt the earle of Clare and Thanet, who married the 2 daughters of duke of Newcastle; the first was run thro' the hand, th'other thro' the arm; the difference was about the late duke's will, upon some words arising at a hearing yesterday before the commissioners about the same; on which they went into the feilds and drew, and made severall passes: but coming in prevented further mischeife. (*sic.*)

3 nonjuring persons are taken into custody: Mr. Coke, Mr. Newton, and Mr. Collier.

Last night the messengers were searching for horses and arms in divers suspected places and stables, and seized horses.

9 regiments more are coming from Holland, which, with 6 from Ireland, will make up the army here 30,000 men.

The bishop of Rochester is now at liberty.

A guard is put upon sir Robert Holmes house.

A patent is passing the seals for speedy building St. Pauls, and empowering the archbishop of Canterbury to give directions therein.

King James has published a declaration or proclamation, which he intended to have spread at his landing in England, offering a generall (*sic*) to all but 32 persons, which he excepts from pardon.

A commission of oyer and terminer will speedily be issued for the tryall of severall of the conspirators.

Captain Churchill, we hear, is sent for from the fleet.

Wrote from Plymouth, that 5 great French men of warr lately pass'd by that port.

Paris letters say, the French king took with him into Flanders 3 millions of lovis d'ors, and designs to enter Mons and other places in triumph, and a very rich coach is prepared for that purpose; that he is already arrived on the frontiers of Flanders, and the magistrates of Mons are ordered to cloth themselves in purple to receive him.

Wrote from Savoy, the French have taken Mirebone, scituate in the valley of Lucern, which will incommode the comunication between Pignerol and Dauphine.

Western letters this day confirm that the French fleet are

gone off, and that our fleets are joyn'd and make 92 sail in the line of battle, and theirs 3 more.

Earle of Yarmouth last night sent to the Tower.

The French admirall, called the Royall Sun, commanded by Tourville, having 104 brasse guns, foundred at sea and broke her back near Torbay: some say she is sunk, others that they were forced to desert her: the guns will be retreived by us, and brought to Torbay.

Sir Thomas Windebank and collonel Legg are taken into custody.

Wrote from Holland, the French had possess'd themselves of a small passe in Flanders, and that the lord Berkleys regiment of horse, and the lord (*sic*) regiment of dragoons marched thither and soon dislodged them: kill'd 3 or 400 on the place, and took 150 prisoners, with a great booty.

Wrote, that the confederate army are now in motion, and are going to encamp in Flanders.

Wrote from Vienna, the imperiall troops are on their march; some of them are arrived before Great Waradin.

Paris, 14th. We have advice from the camp in Normandy, that Sarsfeild has signified to the Irish cavalry, that the kings orders were to leave their horses behind them, they having not vessells fitt to transport them, assuring them they will be supplyed in England by king James friends with good horses to remount them; the embarkation has been hindred by contrary winds and tempests; 2 vessells, having on board a train of artillery, were cast away in sight of Havre de Grace, but the guns are like to be recovered; above 20 vessells with necessaries for the camp were seperated by a tempest, and halfe of them lost: and that the French king has sent positive orders for the forces for the invasion to embarque by the 20th instant.

The French admiral, the Sun, coming out of Brest road, sprung a leak, broke her back, and sunk.

Wrote from Holland, that king William is gone from Breda to Duffee.

Wrote from Hamburgh, that the king of Sueden, influenced by the French, had taken a small fort in Saxen Lawenburgh, called Attrendroft, which, 'tis feared, will oblige the princes of Lunenburgh to deferr the march of their troops to Hungary.

Six Suedish ships with naval stores are arrived on the coasts of Normandy for the use of the French fleet.

Our fleet, together with the whole quota of the Dutch, yesterday about 11, joyn'd near St. Hellens, making 140 sail; 92 are men of warr, the rest fireships and tenders.

The Dutch are fitting out another squadron of men of warr.

The French fleet still continues hovering about the Start point.

Earle of Yarmouth, his brother Mr. Robert Paston, major Norton, formerly of lord Oxfords regiment, sir Richard White, brother to the lord Albeville, are taken into custody: sir John Fenwick narrowly escaped.

Teusday, 17th May.—This day came out their majesties proclamation, declaring the parliament that was intended to sitt on the 24th instant, upon occasion of the dangers threatned by the French invasion, should now be further prorogued to the 14th of next month, our fleet being now at sea and joyn'd with the Dutch.

The 12th began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 13th, where severall criminalls were tryed: 7 received sentence of death, 7 were burnt in the hand, 5 ordered to be transported, and 5 to be whipt.

Yesterday the prince of Denmark made a visit to the queen, and the princesse will doe the like when she comes abroad.

Yesterday the earle of Middleton, lord Dumore, and sir Andrew Forester, in the late proclamation, were apprehended at a quakers in Goodman Feilds, beyond the Tower, all in disguise; and after examination by the councill were committed to the Tower.

Mr. Owen, of Graies Inn, was taken up for suspition of treason on Sunday, but was sett at liberty again without fees that evening, on a warrant from lord Nottingham.

Western letters say the French fleet, upwards of 70 sail, are sailed homeward; their Thoulon squadron has not joyn'd them.

Our fleet still at St. Hellens, but will quickly sail west.

The discourse now is of a descent intended by us upon France; our forces are encamp'd on [a] great heath called Postdown, near Portsmouth.

The French descent is now at an end; they intended to come with 4000 horse, 10,000 foot, and 6000 Irish, but wanted provisions, transport ships, and convoys.

French Gazet says, king James had sent a courier to the pope that a design was form'd to invade England, praying his holynesse's benediction and a supply of money.

Forreign letters say, duke of Hanover, in consideration the emperor has agreed to make him one of the electors, his [has] quitted his neutrality and is come into the confederacy; having ordered 6000 of his men to march to Hungary and joyn the imperialists, and others of his troops to march to the Upper Rhine: and had recalled his ambassador from France, and ordered the French ambassador to depart his court.

On Satturday the queen signed a commission constituting Mr. Roberts, Mr. Keightley, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Vanhomery, and Mr. Evelyn, commissioners of the Irish revenue.

Sir Soloman Swale is committed to Newgate for high treason; and sir Richard White, brother to the marques of Abbeville, is taken up for the like crime.

The justices of Middlesex yesterday attended the queen, and gave an account they had seized in Middlesex and London 1000 horse; and the queen gave them orders to take care to prevent robberies and burglaries, which had been many of late.

Foreign letters say, the divan at Adrianople had resolved to enter into a treaty of peace, soe [soon] as ambassador Harbord was arrived, who was on his way thither.

French letters say, the troops on the coast of Normandy design'd for the descent were withdrawn further into the country, for conveniency of provisions; that king James was gone post to Deepe to meet queen dowager there, and that she would tarry in France till late queen is brought to bed.

Reported the French would beseige Charleroy.

Exeter letters say, the lord Clifford was seized there and committed for high treason: a packet of letters was taken in characters, mentioning the day of rising, the watch word, and peice of ribbon to wear in their hatts as a signall; and they say the militia being raised, not likeing their muster-master, threw down their arms, but at last matters were composed.

An addresse last night to the queen from the fleet, sign'd by all the cheife officers on board the Britannia, that they would chearfully venture their lives and estates against the common enemy the French, and desire nothing more then to engage

them, and will venture the last drop of their blood to maintain their majesties in their right to their dominions.

Letters last night from Holland say, the grand vizier is strangled at Constantinople.

Some lately taken into custody will be lett out on bail.

The French king, at taking leave of his parliament at Paris told them, he went into Flanders to make such an effort upon the enemy that he questioned not but to putt an end to the warr this campagne; he arrived the 9 at Mons, and was received by the magistrates with discharge of cannon.

The French army lye encamp'd between Havre and Binch, and talk of beseiged[ing] Charleroy or Namur; Aeth was to have been delivered them by treachery, but by timely discovery prevented.

Our fleet sailed on Sunday evening towards the French coasts.

The king of England, after the enterview with the elector of Bavaria, went to Brussells, and thence to the castle of Roeleckbergh: the confederate army lie encamp'd between Anderleck and Dielperk, where the army is already 30,000, and in few dayes will be 100,000: besides another body to cover Antwerp.

The Saxons, on some disgust taken at the emperor, were marching home, but are now return'd to their post; but not known who will command on the Rhine, whether elector of Saxony or grand master of the Teutonick order.

Lord is made a major generall, and lord Cutts a brigadeer.

Exeter, 14th. The French fleet on Thursday morning were seen on the Cornish coast steering S.W., and beleiv'd to be sailing off.

The lord Clifford, a papist, seized there on a warrant from the bishop, and warrants were out there for others; packetts were intercepted to and from the lord Clifford, some in obscure terms, others plain, with day of rising, watchword, and ribbons enclosed to wear in their hatts.

One Miller, a papist, is committed to Newgate, 2 persons swearing that he declared he had listed himselfe in colonell Parkers regiment for king James, and that 15,000 others had done the like.

Thursday, 19th May.—Plymouth letters say, the French fleet were seen off Falmouth last Friday morning steering S.W.;

before they sett sail, 9 of their flag ships made signs to the land by hanging white flags with a red crosse in the middle on the mizen peak, but no boat was observed to goe of to them; soon after, they sent 2 or three men on shore, who marched up the country undiscovered.

Yesterday and this day was shipt of at Tower great quantities of warlike preparations, as palisadoes, bombs, pickaxes, shovells, crow spikes, &c., which, 'tis said, are for the descent: and the new invented mortars and guns which have been tryed at Blackheath are ordered to be putt on board.

A new 3d rate m[a]n of warr of 80 guns is to [be] launched on Satturday at Deptford, and to be called the Boyne; and another at Woolwich of 70 guns.

Most of the marine officers are posted down to Portsmouth, to goe on board the fleet.

The justices of peace of Middlesex satt yesterday at St. Clements church, to tender the oathes to suspected persons, but few refused.

A letter from Antwerp sayes, 10,000 English are ordered to be drawn out and to march to the sea coasts, to embarque on the Dutch flat bottom'd boats: but not known whither design'd.

Captain Palmer and captain Gossuch, of lord Sidneys regiment in Flanders, fought a duell, the former kill'd.

A messenger is sent to fetch up the lord Clifford from Exeter.

Last night Mr. Newton and Mr. Collier, 2 nonjuring parsons lately brought out of Kent, examined before councill, and were committed to the Gatehouse for hightreason.

This morning the earles of Portland, Essex, Doncaster, duke of Richmond, lord Hyde, with other volunteers, went hence for Flanders, to make the campagne.

Earle of Scarborough is made major generall of the army, and lord Cutts brigadeer generall.

Portsmouth letters say, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Shaw, were apprehended and brought prisoners thither.

Edinburgh letters say, the militia of that citty were formed into 3 regiments; and that a proclamation was in the presse requiring all from 16 to 60 to bear arms on the 31st instant, except the north.

Our camp is to remove towards Chichester, with the artillery.

The duke of Leinster came to towne last night to confer with Talmash and other officers about the descent.

Langston's and Hales regiments (they being both in custody), 'tis said, will be given to lord Colchester and sir Francis Compton.

The crowns of Sweden and Denmark are fitting out 40 men of warr to protect their merchant ships.

Brussells letters say, the duke of Bavaria had notice that Aeth was to be betrayed to the French: on which he changed the garison imediately, and seized the conspirators.

This morning at 3, the clerk of the parish of Weymouth brought an expresse to the lord Nottinghams office, he came out at 11 yesterday, 106 miles riding; the contents were, that the French fleet, upwards of 100 sail, were discovered of that place stretching to Portland nook, about 60 leagues from St. Hellens; and at the same time, the mayor of Weymouth sent another expresse to Portsmouth, to give an account thereof, on which our fleet weighed anchor this morning at 9, shifting for the wind.

Another expresse this morning from Falmouth, that the Thoulon squadron had joyn'd the French fleet off the Lands End and immediately tack't about for the Channell.

Another expresse this afternoon from the Isle of Weight, that both fleets were within 6 leagues of each other, and plying for the weather gage in order to a fight.

'Tis said the French fleet are but 86 in the line of battle, and our[s] with the Dutch 94.

Beleived the confusions at Ottaman court, and strangling severall officers there that were for the French interest and obstructed the peace, have influenc'd the French king to hazard a battle at sea; as also to obstruct our descent, thought to influence him thereto.

All the officers and persons belonging to the train of artillery design'd for the French descent are to meet to morrow on Blackheath; the transport ships for that service in few dayes fall down towards Gravesend; the pontons, mortars, cannon, &c. being shipping at the Tower: soe that if the French don't speedily come we shall make a descent on them.

Great intercession having been made to the queen for captain

Webb, convicted for murther in killing the beadle in the Strand, the queen has given him a repreive.

The 4 persons who broke Mr. Smiths house at Clerkenwell are to be executed to morrow.

The Centurion frigat is return'd to Portsmouth from the French coast, and has brought in 3 French prizes, who say all the French transport ships are not yet ready to carry king James to England.

From Rye, in Sussex, advice that a person on horseback was seen to swim to a French sloop that lay a little off at sea, into which he went, and then turned his horse back to shore.

Earle of Portland and Talmash goe for Holland to morrow in the Henrietta yatch.

The London packett was robbed on the English side by some Scotch Jacobites near Scotland.

This morning the queen had 3 expresses that the French fleet were discovered off Weymouth sailing eastward.

Mr. Cardinel, of the secretaries office, came this morning to towne, sayes he saw our fleet yesterday morning at breake of day from St. Hellens sailing westward; soe that by this time 'tis beleived the fleets are in sight of each other, and the next may bring account of some action.

The French fleet consist of 18 ships from 80 to 104 guns, 40 from 60 to 78, 20 from 50 to 56, and 7 from 32 to 46; in all 85. And ours with the Dutch are, 19 from 86 to 106, 38 from 70 to 80, 24 from 50 to 68, besides the 13 Dutch lately come in; in all 94.

The lord Portland and Talmach have deferr'd their journey to Holland till the issue hereof is seen.

Satturday, 21 *May*.—Our fleet are said to have on board, with the Dutch, above 40,000 men and 800 guns: our ships bigger and more in number.

We have 99 men of warr in the fleet, and 8 or 9 more lye ready in the river, and will sail for the Downs next Teusday.

The prisoners in the Tower for this plott are: the earles of Middleton, Marlborough, Salisbury, Huntington, and Yarmouth; the lords Fanshaw, Brudenell, Dunmore, and Stourton; Bernard Howard, sir Robert Thorold, sir Andrew Forester, and collonel Langston.

In Newgate: collonel Hales, major Langston, lieutenant col-

lonel Brereton, lieutenant collonel Williams, major Cullivert, collonell Saikvill, major Hastings, Robert Ferguson, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Ingram, captain Milford, Mr. Bret, and Mr. Wilcox, nonjuring parsons.

In the Gatehouse: Robert Paston, esq., sir Richard White, and captain Rodevi.

Besides others bringing up to towne, collonel Slingsby, in the proclamation, taken, and sir Simon Leach in the west.

An expresse from admirall Russell this morning at 4, with 4 letters: 1 to the queen, 1 to his lady, a 3d to the earle of Bedford, and 4th to the earle of Nottingham: to the effect as printed.

Another expresse at 12 this day, which sayes the Streights and Bilboa fleet are safely arrived, with 10 men of warr their convoy, who heard a great shooting at sea, and putting the merchants into port took out of them the ablest seamen, and so sail'd with a brisk wind to share in the action.

Another expresse sayes, the fight began between Cherbourgh and Barfleur; that admiral Tourvilles 2 seconds sunk by his side; that for 2 leagues round great quantity of broken masts, boards, wrecks of ships were; that Russell was in pursuit of them towards (*sic*) Road, between Guernsey and Cherbourgh, which is full of islands and rocks: and they say a squadron of the enemy are gone into a little bay, and cannot come out without being sunk or taken.

Sir Robert Guilfords house in Kent is pull'd down by the mob, on resistance made in searching his house for arms; 1 of the militia being shot by the butler.

This afternoon another express from captain Fowkes in the Mountague, from Portsmouth, who came in there disabled, and sayes before he came away he saw 8 or 9 of the French capitall ships sink; that Russell, in the Britannia, sail'd up to Tourville within pistoll shot, and pour'd in a broad side upon him, and sunk him to rights. He sayes we have noe other ships disabled; that we were in pursuit of the enemy, the wind keeping them from goeing home; that rear admiral Carter was kill'd, and beleived, if the weather cleared up, we should destroy most of their fleet; that abundance of French men swam to our boates and were taken up, and complain of the false accounts given of the English fleet.

40 surgeons sent down to Portsmouth.

Another expresse at 9 this evening, but know not the contents.

A new ship of 80 guns is lanched, and called the Boyne: and will be ready to sail in 3 weeks.

Lord Monmouth is returned from Guernsey; he saies those places are sufficiently provided against any attempt of the enemy.

Ringing of bells all day, and bonefires at night.

All the ships and vessells in the river are taken up, and the broad arrow sett upon them, to be used in the descent.

Yesterday 3 persons were executed at Tyburn of those lately condemned at the Old Baily.

Teusday, 24th May.—By letters from Portsmouth yesterday, 4 of their majesties ships came in there disabled, and one Dutch: the Sandwich, captain Hastings commander, who was killed; the Barwick, captain Graydon, who was wounded; and the Hampton Court, captain Churchill comander; and the 7 Provinces, a Dutch ship of 90 guns, belonging to the Zealand squadron: the Mountague, captain Foulk comander, wanted only a main mast, which was imediately putt up, and she quickly saild to the fleet again; admiral Carter and captain Hastings are killed, captain Graydon wounded.

50 surgeons are sent down to Portsmouth; and the hospitals here are all ordered to make way for them.

On Sunday the queen had an expresse from Flanders, giving an account the French king had actually invested Namur on the 14th s. n., with an army of 40,000 men, and Luxemburgh covered it with 60,000 men; that the king began his march thither on 16th with 70,000 men to raise the seige, and had ordered 20,000 more to follow.

They add, 2 French men were taken, one a lieutenant belonging to Catinats army, who came thither on purpose to assassinate the king before opening the campagne; said 4 more were in the conspiracy, marquesse Granville, the said lieutenant, one Drummond, and a Dutch officer: they were to have 2 millions of livres. It was discovered by the said Dutch man, who abhorred the fact: and 2 or 3 of them were taken.

This day an expresse to lord Portland from admirall Allemond, that the French fleet on Sunday were reduced to 50

sail, the rest being destroyed: that they divided into 2 squadrons, 1 making eastward and Russell after them, the other westward pursued by Ashby and the Dutch squadron: that 6 were run on the rocks at Jersey; that their squadron has sunk 12 and burnt 6, and were in pursuit of the rest. That Delaval had burnt the Royall Sun, of 110 guns, commanded by Tourville; the Admirable, his 2d, of 102 guns; and the Fort, of 80 guns; 2 frigats, and 3 of lesser rank: that Russell was pursuing 8 or 9 more into a creek; and that during that days fight the prisoners say 4 or 5 more were destroyed.

A report this evening, but not credited, that Russell has taken 13: burnt 6, that were disabled at the Isle of Weight; burnt 5, disabled at St. Maloes; 6 taken and sunk by Allimond and Ashby, 14; split on Jersey 6: in all 56. (*sic.*)

An expresse hourly expected from Russell, who has not sent any since his first letter.

This day parliament prorogued by commission till 14th June.

The Thoulon fleet join'd the French fleet on Satturday last.

The standarts at Tower displayed this day.

Wrote from Bristoll that 4 regiments are arrived there from Ireland.

Tolmash is gone with the expresse to the king about the fleet, and to take directions about the descent.

'Tis said we have lost the Bonadventure frigat; and that sir Francis Wheeler and captain Graydon are both dead of their wounds.

The bankers at Paris have lent king James 360,000 crowns for his descent at 7*l.* per cent.; 200,000 crowns have been lent him by private persons and religious houses; pope sent him his blessing, but no money.

Next Flanders letters will give an account, or beleiv'd, of action in Flanders.

Foreign letters say, the Poles at a passe have defeated 3000 Tartars, putting most to the sword; took 300 waggons with provisions carrying to Carmineek.

The Turkish forces marching to Hungary are stopt to appease the intestine disorders in Asia and elsewhere, the Ottamans demanding a peace with the emperor.

The Catinat officer and plotter was a week with the French king, and to induce him to it told him the queen was to be

seized in England and killed, king James to land at same time with a strong army, and his fleet to engage the English: and he was morally assured of successe.

This evening the lord Colchester and other officers sett forwards for Flanders.

The captain of the 7 Provinces, when he left the fleet, sayes the French were reduced to 48, and making towards the bay of La Hague, within 2 leagues of shore, and ours within 2 cannon shott of them, in order to a further attack.

5 Dutch ships and 2 more English are sail'd out of the Downs to joyn the fleet; and captain Mees, who was 4 hours before the fight detacht with 18 of the lesser ships to Havre de Grace, are, 'tis beleiv'd, joyn'd the fleet.

Captain Mees came this night expresse from the fleet, and sayes we have in all burnt and sunk 7 or 8 of the great French ships, 15 more are got into a creque at Cape La Hogue, where Russell attends them, and Allemond and Delavall are gone to his assistance, so that 'twill be impossible for them to escape: but 22 of the smallest are gott to St. Maloes.

This dayes Holland mail was taken by a French privateer, but retaken and the packet thrown over board, soe noe news thence.

Thursday, 26th May.—On Teusday last the duke of Richmond, earles of Essex and Doncaster, lords Hide and Cavendish, sett forwards for the camp in Flanders, to passe the campagne as volunteers.

The messengers have searched for sir Theophilus Oglethorp, but could not find him.

The queen has received an account that Namur is invested by the marques de Boufflers, with 8000 horse and dragoons; that the French king with his whole court and 40,000 men were advanced to form the seige, leaving Luxemburgh and the rest of the army to cover it; the prince of Barbancon is governour, has 14 regiments of foot and 300 horse in it; king William has assured the governour of speedy releife, and that he would give Luxemburgh battle in 7 dayes, having an army of 26,000 horse and dragoons, 50,000 foot: and 40,000 more in a body for a reserve.

The French fleet were assured that the English fleet would come over to them on the 1st broad side, and to that end when

they were attaqued by our blew squadron, they open'd and suffered admirall Carter to shoot thro' their line, and was the 1st that putt them into confusion; he was afterwards killed by a peice of his own main arm yard. Mounsieur Pontchartin, intendent of marine affairs in France, was the occasion of this fight, having held intelligence with the English.

The 6 ships burnt at La Hogue were upwards of 90 guns, the rest above 60; the admiral has divided his fleet, 8 are ordered to Dunkirk, 8 to St. Maloes, 8 to Havre de Grace to scour the seas and pick up what French ships they could; that he himselfe was goeing for Brest with 50 men of war, to intercept such as should make for that harbour: and to endeavour the burning what he could there.

The Sally Rose coming by Cowes, mett between Portland Road and the Start 4 disabled French men of warr tiding gently downe the stream, but were too bigg for him to deal with: 2 of them are 3 deck ships of 90 guns, the other 2 above 60; some of our men of warr 'tis beleived may pick them up.

The lord Caermarthen, Sidney, Nottingham, Pembroke, and some of the lords of the councill, were with the lord mayor and aldermen, the common councill sitting, desiring the loan of 100,000*l.* on the land tax of the citty: which they readily complyed with.

'Tis said the French army have with them 12,000 waggons and carriages, 15,000 pioneers, 15 mortars, and 150 cannon.

The regiments lately landed at Bristoll from Ireland, and the 3 at Gravesend from Scotland, are ordered all to march to Portsmouth; and the transport ships are near ready.

The queen has ordered gold chains and medalls to be prepared for the captains of the fireships that burnt the French ships.

5 or 6 French men of warr of their fleet are said to be sailed eastward, and intend to putt into Norway for protection.

A medall is come from Holland: on one side the French lillies withered, and a motto, Non semper lillia florent.

To morrow is expected a post from Holland, with an account of a battle, the winds being easterly, and the king resolved to attempt the releife of Namur.

Captain Mees brings, the Thoulon had not joyn'd the French fleet, and that they were but 52 in the line of battle: and that

our admirall fear'd some treachery when he saw they came to attack him with soe small a number; the prisoners say the French king depended on his advice from England, that only Delaval and Carters squadrons were at sea, and sent positive orders for Tourville to fight; but when he came into the Channell and heard the English and Dutch were joyn'd, he sent for fresh instructions: which not coming so soon as he expected, he pursued his first orders, and found the English not to be poltroons and cowards, as they had been represented in a letter intercepted from the French king to his admirall. There was on board the Royall Sun, which we burnt, 700 seamen and 300 volunteers, two 3ds of which are killed and drowned.

Earle of Darby has given the living of Wemick in Lancashire to Mr. Henry Fench, vacant by the death of Mr. Bennet: worth 1100*l.* per annum.

The militia of Kent and other sea coasts are ordered home.

This evening the prince and princesse of Denmark paid a visit to the queen at Whitehall.

Our admiralty have resolved to reduce the grand fleet to 50 or 60 under Russell, to lye towards Brest, of the biggest ships, to see what mischeife may be done there; that another squadron is to goe eastward to look after 6 French ships gone that way: and a squadron of the least are to cruize between England and Dunkirk.

Satturday, 28th May.—Mr. Hoil, of the Temple, on Thursday night was at a tavern with other gentlemen, and quarrelling with Mr. Pitts eldest son, a gentleman, about drinking a health, as they came out Mr. Hoile was stab'd in the belly, and fell down dead, and thereon Pitts fled; and the next morning was taken in a disguise, and is committed to Newgate.

Queen hath expresse from Russell of burning 62 transport ships lyeing in a creek near La Hogue, by a fire ship he sent in; and that after, he had sent some ships under Delaval to Havre de Grace, to burn the transport ships that lye there; and intended with the great ships to come for St. Hellens.

The queen has ordered 30,000*l.* to be distributed among the seamen in the fleet; 100 guinea's and a gold medall to captain Meese, and a great summ to each of the 3 captains of the fireships; and gold medals to such of the officers that distinguish'd themselves by their service and courage.

Earle of Danbys letter speaks of burning 17 of the enemies capital men of warr besides others: and were in pursuit of others towards Brest, not doubting to give a good account of some of them before they got thither.

This morning the earles of Rochester and Portland, lord Sidney and lord Galloway (viz. mounsieur Rouvigny), went to Portsmouth to compliment the admirall, and carried 50,000*l.* with them to distribute the rewards among the seamen, each to have a months pay for signilizing themselves in fight; and to call a councill of warr of the flagg officers about the intended descent.

Sir Cloudesly Shovell is slightly wounded in the thigh with a splinter; we have not lost one man of warr, and but 1500 seamen killed and wounded.

Foreign letters yesterday say, from Vienna, that Great Waradin had capitulated, and that general Hewsler had advice of 12,000 Turks and Tartars on the march to releive it: he fell upon them with his forces and gave them a total rout, ordering his soldiers on pain of death to give no quarter, so that they cutt in peices 7 or 8000: whereon the governour of Waradin surrendred on discretion; and general Veterani was wounded in 3 places: thought not mortall.

Flanders letters say, the king was advanced with 70,000 men as far as Tirlemont and St. Tron, in order to the releife of Namur; that the French had drawn their lines of circumvallation and contravallation on 1st of June, and were preparing to open their trenches the next day, and form their attacks against the citty, castle, and fort; but the governour assures the king he is well provided with men and provisions and ammunition, and did not fear the enemy.

Last night captain Hastings, killed on board the Sandwich, was at the queens charge honourably buried after martial manner, drawn in a herse thro' the citty, a regiment of foot marching before, with a great train of coaches and 6 horses, to St. James church, where he was buried: 'tis thought the queen will settle on his widdow something for life.

Captain Meese is to goe admiral of a squadron of 10 men of war to the West Indies, to destroy New France, Canada, and Quebeck, French factories there, [and] dispossess them of Newfoundland fishery.

Foreign letters say, the Spaniards have retaken Urgal in Catalonia from the French, which they took from the Spaniards last year.

One of our frigats has taken a small French man of warr on the coast of Scotland, with arms and ammunition, goeing to the Basse.

24 mackrell boats of the French are taken by us, which they sent out to fish for mackrell, promising successe to their fleet.

A letter from Portsmouth of 26th just now received sayes most of the fleet are come thither; they all agree 17 great ships are sunk and burnt, and 13 more of lesser size, besides the transport ships, &c.

The Royall Sun had the French king finely painted in the cabin, with severall European kings and princes in chaines under his feet.

A consecrated cup and other plate is brought to Portsmouth, which was taken out of the Dauphine.

The French intend to attack Namur in 7 or 8 places; the garison consists of 9000 men, a good governour, and all things necessary for a seige. Our king is marching to them, but will not attempt their releife till generall Fleming and the Leige forces have join'd, which were near, and then his army would be 25.000 horse and dragoons, and 55,000 foot.

1500 sheep, as they were driving to the French coast, were taken and brought to Brussells.

Wrote, the Spaniards have saved one of the 2 French men of warr run on shore on the coast of Barbary when they pursued our Malaga fleet, which they have refitted and sent to joyn their fleet: they found in her clothes for 7000 soldiers, and 70,000 dollars, and took up 70 guns out of the other.

A subscription is carrying on here for raising a summ of money to be given to the fleet.

This morning 200 light colliers were prest at Billingsgate to be ready by Teusday to sail to Portsmouth, intended for the descent; and the transport ships that brought the Scotch regiments are ordered immediately for Holland, to bring over some regiments for the descent.

The king hath received the news of the defeat of the French fleet.

Teusday, 31 *May*.—30 ships are now ready to sail for Ports-

mouth laden with carcasses, bombs, bulletts, powder, and other warlike ammunition, and a great quantity of provisions; the train design'd for this expedition consists of 30 mortars, 20 whole culverins, 20 other cannon, 18 feild peices, 9000 bombs, 7000 carcasses, and other stores. Sir Martin Beekman goes cheife engineer, lieutenent collonel Browne of the train, captain Browne cheife commander of the bombarders, and captain Leek master gunner of England; who are all to attend this train, with 40 gunners, 18 matrosses, 20 fire masters, and 30 bombadeers: who are all waiting for orders.

Plymouth letters say, 4 French hulks, which formerly lay near the Isle of Weight, were seen off at sea towing westward with (*sic*) masts making slow sail for Brest; that 4 hours after, 4 of our ships, with a fire ship, stood after them, and great shooting was heard of the Landsend; and some letters say we have taken 3 of them and brought into Falmouth, and sunk the other.

Sunday last was the anniversary of king Charles 2d, which was observed with ringing of bells and discharging the cannon.

Collonel Slingsby was taken on Sunday in Leicester Feilds, and committed; and mounsieur Le Grand and Fitzpatrick are taken up for preists.

Countesse of Newburgh died the same day.

The troops incamp'd at Portsmouth, include those from Ireland, will make 22,000.

The seamen at Portsmouth that were in the late fight say, the Royall Sun, with her painting and furniture, &c., cost the French king 200,000*l.*: and that there was carved in the poop the French king holding all the confederates in chaines.

Foreign letters say, duke of Hanover is made a prince elector of the empire.

Portsmouth letters say, all our disabled ships were putt in there to refitt, and would be ready in 16 dayes; that the 29th, Ashby and the Dutch squadron arrived from cruizing on the French coast, but had done nothing since the grand fleet left them; all the ships at Havre de Grace being soe secured they could not come at them. They say the transport ships arrive there daily; and that on Satturday night 3 lords of the councill, 3 of the admiralty, and some of the commissioners of the navy, ordnance, and victualling, came thither, who went on

board admirall Russell, where was a consultation, and after a councill of war.

The king and queens pictures are said to be setting in diamonds, to present to admiral Russell.

This day a foreign mail confirms the surrender of Great Waradin on discretion; that generall Heusler and Veterani were both wounded: the Germans were soe incens'd they gave noe quarter, whereby they cutt of 10,000 Turks and Tartars which came to the releife thereof.

Flanders letters say, the confederate army was 85,000 horse and foot, and that when the expresse came away both armies were so near that the scouts gave notice of being in sight; on which his majestic ordered all his baggage to be left at Louvain, and enjoined a close march; and 'twas beleived both armies would joyn battle on Satturday or Sunday last.

And the letters from Namur say, the beseiged had a sharp contest about a redoubt which the French attackt: it was taken and retaken 4 or 5 times; but the beseiged finding it hot work thought fitt to blow it up. That the garison were soe lucky as to shoot a hot bullet, which fell among the magazine of the gens d'arms, which blew up and destroyed most of 2 regiments placed there.

A quarrell was fought at Portsmouth between captain Hammond and captain Gourdon, on foot, with sword and pistoll; and the latter was mortally wounded: the difference began at Limrick, and has continued since.

Vienna letters say the Turks had retaken the cave or strong fort of Orsowa on the Danube, whereby they have a free passage again to Belgrade.

From Savoy, that the chevalier had burnt Oneglia, a seaport town in Savoy; that the coldnesse of the season had much retarded the duke of Savoys motions, but they intended to open the campagne the 15th of this month.

That the Spaniards had retaken Urgal in Catalonia from the French, and blockt up Mountroyal and another place; the French having few forces in those parts; and so they doubted not to take them.

From Brussells, that the French presse on the seige of Namur with great vigour, and the beseiged make as resolute a defence; that a ball from the towne fell in the enemies camp

among a quantity of powder, which did considerable damage to 3 regiments of the household; that they have ruined severall of their outworks, and destroyed a battery raised in Boufflers quarters: provisions are very scarce in their camp, a *3d.* loafe being sold for 18*d.*, occasioned by the garison of Charleroy's intercepting several convoys of provisions coming to them; to prevent which for the future, the count de Montal is detached with a body of horse and dragoons to observe that garison.

The Brandenburghers have joined his majestie or [on] Thursday last; were to march the day following; the main body commanded by the king of England, and under him by count Solmes, earle of Athlone, &c.; the elector of Bavaria the right wing, and under him by prince Vaudemont, with the Spanish officers; and the left by prince Waldeck, and under him prince Nassaw, duke of Ormond, with the rest of English and Dutch officers. They intend to attack Luxemburgh, but he is retreated nearer Namur, and has fortifyed his camp by drawing together vast numbers of carts and waggons to defend the same, and planted cannon in all the avenues.

'Tis said, the French king is withdrawn from his army indisposed: beleiv'd the next letters will bring an account of action, the armies being within 3 leagues of each other.

Sir John Ashby is come back to St. Hellens from Havre de Grace, leaving only some few frigats to cruize there.

Thursday, 2d June.—Yesterday the judges attended the queen, and delivered their opinions about trying or bayling the lords and other concerned in the conspiracy.

The earle of Scarsdale and collonel Graham yesterday surrendred themselves to the secretary of state, and were committed to the custody of a messenger.

8 or 9 of those in the late proclamation have signified by letter they will surrender themselves in case they shall have their liberty on bail, and not be confined to a prison.

The earle of Danby, on his arrivall from the fleet, has given the queen an account of burning the transport ships, the boates employed in that service being under his care; severall of them were stowed with saddles, bridles, and other furniture for horses.

Expresses are sent to the northern crowns, that in case any French goods be found on board their ships at any time, they shall be confiscated and declared prize.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for the fleet to putt to sea forthwith on Monday next, and stand towards Brest: the disabled ships will be all refitted by middle of next week: admirall Russell is still on board.

Last night the lords of the councill and admiralty, sent to Portsmouth. returned hither.

Edinburgh letters of 26th ult. say, Dr. Maggee and Clerk, an apothecary, have confessed their crimes of being concern'd with one Nevil Payn to poyson lord Leven and others in Edinburgh castle, before a committee of councill; and one Borthwick was committed for blasphemy and treason.

Yesterday a nonjuring person, formerly of Kent, drank confusion to their majesties at Shadwell, and being carried before a justice refused to take the oathes or find bail, and soe was committed to Newgate.

This day many saddles and other horse furniture were sent to the Tower, in order to be shipt for Portsmouth.

Great wagers laid yesterday at Exchange of a battle in Flanders before that day.

Some foreign letters say, a design was discovered in Namur to blow up the magazine there: a miner and another person were taken fixing a train for that purpose, and were immediately put to the torture to discover their confederates. A troop of lord Colchesters regiment is said to be there in garison.

An order is issued at exchequer for 53,000*l.* to pay the fleet at Portsmouth.

All the gunners design'd for the descent are goeing for Portsmouth; their clothes were this day carried into the Tower.

Circuit judges: Western, Holt and Turton; Home, Treby and Lechmore; North, Atkins, judge Powell; Norfolk, Dolben and baron Powell; Midland, Nevill and Gregory; Oxford, Rokeby and Eyre.

Divers persons kill'd in late sea fight are cast on shore, most French and English volunteers. King James 2d son was killed on board the French fleet, as also sir Wm. Jennings and sir Roger Strickland.

A commission is drawing for speedy tryall of 3 of the conspirators now in custody.

Letters from Portsmouth have given the queen an account

that they were present at 2 councills of war, the last on shore because of lord Portlands indisposition, where Leinster duke and marquis de Rouvigny assisted; and they have ordered the whole fleet to put to sea (weather permitting) Munday next, they working day and night to repair the disabled ships; and that they sail for Brest.

The Kings Fisher, the Discovery, and Dispatch gally, saild yesterday out of the Downs to cruise before Dunkirk.

To morrow the grand jury of Middlesex meet, and will be sworn at kings bench; 'tis said 4 indictments will be preferred to them for high treason, against earle of Marlborough, lord Stourton, sir John Fenwick, and Ferguson.

Plymouth letters of 29th say, that severall ketches of imprest men, with 2000 barrells of powder, sailed that day to joyn our fleet: all the gunners belonging to the ordnance are new cloathed, and moneys in their pocketts, and ordered to be ready at an hours warning to embark; the train for the French artillery being already on board.

Noe letters to the secretaries office that Great Waradin is taken, wherefore not in the Gazet; both foreign prints say both electors of Bavaria and palatin had expresses of it from Vienna (*sic*); and thereon the Spanish ambassador communicated it to the states generall and all the foreign ministers there.

We expect by Monday post at farthest to hear of a battle in Flanders.

Satturday, 4th June.—Plymouth letters of 31st say, that on the 30th the Albemarle ketch came in there from the westward, and sayes the day before he saw off Ushant 2 great maim'd French ships making for Brest, and the 6 Bilboa convoys with a fireship were bearing towards them, and very near them; beleived they would be soon up with them, and either burn or take them.

Flanders letters say, the French king had drained his frontier garisons to reinforce his army, and prest on the seige of Namur; and that 3 dayes after he had invested the place, an ammunition loafe of bread was sold for 18 soals. They say the count Serau was arived in the camp from Vienna, and confirm'd the surrender of Great Waradin, and cutting off a great body of Turks and Tartars.

The bishop of St. Asaph will be translated to that of Litchfeild and Coventry.

Yesterday sir Henry Fournace gave an account of advice he had by a small vessell that the seige of Namur was raised, and that the confederate army had taken possession of the ground where the French was encamp'd, but 'twill [need] a confirmation.

33,000*l.* was yesterday sent to Portsmouth in gold, to pay more of the fleet; and say the officers remain on board expecting orders to sail for the coast of France.

Orders are issued for paying 20,000*l.* to the lord Ranelagh for carrying on the descent, which goes on vigorously, and only waits the successe of matters in Flanders.

A new 3d rate man of warr of 80 guns is lanched at Portsmouth, and called the Russell.

Captain Waring, of the Crown frigat, coming on shore in his long boat at Portsmouth in the late storm was cast away.

Marquesse of Caermarthen continues very ill.

All the collier vessells and others taken up in the river Thames, &c. places (*sic*), have orders to sail to Portsmouth; 300 transport vessells more are coming from Holland, which, with those at Portsmouth and other places, will make 800 sail; and the officers and others design'd for that expedition have orders to be ready in 10 dayes.

Kings house at Greenwich is preparing to receive the sick and wounded seamen.

Thursday last admirall Carter was interr'd at Portsmouth.

Some letters from Brussells say, the English, according to custome, had the post of honour given them to lead the van; and the Brandenburghers petitioning to share therein, 'twas granted.

200 sail of laden colliers, being at anchor at Tinmouth barr, were surprized with the late storm, and forced to slip their anchors and goe to sea, but are since come safe into Yarmouth road.

Scotch letters say, captain Bart with some privateers appeared in those seas, on which 4 frigats went after them; and some time after much shooting was heard: the successe not known.

Discours'd this evening that some of the French Thoulon squadron with others are out at sea, but not credited.

When all our disabled ships are refitted, we hear our fleet will be 20 sail stronger then before.

Wrote from Dublin, the lords justices had published a proclamation for securing the peace of that kingdome, requiring all papists to bring in their arms. They say Castle Connell and another strong castle were to be dismantled and blown up.

Earle of Portland goes hence to morrow in the Charlotte yatch for Flanders.

Dr. (*sic*) , an Irish bishop, will be made bishop of St. Asaph.

A mail is hourly expected from Flanders, the wind being now fair.

The last Flanders [letters] say 3 spyes from the French army were taken and executed, and that severall Switz came over to us, and give account that the news in the French camp was, that they had destroyed 4 or 5 capital English ships, with some small losse on their side, and fired their cannon round the camp for the victory, and at the same time we fired ours; and at Paris they sung Te Deum; and if a conjecture may be made of the successe of the battle by the violent inclinations there is in the confederate army to engage the French, we need not doubt of successe.

Sir Henry Fornace, eminently known for wagering, has laid 500*l.* to 400*l.* that the seige of Namur by this time is raised.

Deal, 3d. 11 English and Dutch men of war in the Downs, with severall tenders, and [are] just on sailing to joyn the fleet at St. Hellens, which will then be 100 sail; 18 of which are ordered for the West Indies.

The whole train of artillery and all things belonging are to be at Portsmouth on Monday 7night, and all the transport ships to be there by Wednesday following; and all persons that are to attend them, if not ready then at the place, will be cashcered.

53,000*l.* was sent on Thursday, and 33,000*l.* this day was sent to Portsmouth. The duke of Leinster is returning to Portsmouth to give orders for embarquing the forces for the descent.

We (*sic*) that we had not above 500 seamen killed and 1500 wounded in the late fight.

The report of the princesse of Denmark making a visit to the

queen proves a mistake: she came only to the Cockpitt, and returned the same day to Sion house.

Teusday, 7th June.—Yesterday foreign mail sayes, the French army by their continuall fireing had gained a hornwork or ravelin, which a Lunenburgh officer delivered up on Friday last was 7night, on which the towne of Namur capitulated, and the French took possession thereof; but the garison retreated into the cittadell and castle, and were resolved to hold them out.

His majestie is at the head of the confederate army, and called a councill of warr, where resolved to attack a considerable passe maintained by part of the enemies vanguard; which after a sharp skirmish was gained: our party was led on by earle of Athlone, and his men behaved themselves very bravely: divers were killed on both sides: the confederates took 6 peices of cannon and 5 colours: after this many pontons were thrown crosse the river Mehaigne for the army to passe over, but the rains falling had swell'd the banks for 10 or 12 hours after, which they doubted not to passe over with the army, and design'd to give the enemy battle on Monday or Teusday following. They say 5 or 600 Switz had deserted and come over to the enemy. The castle of Namur is 480 paces in length, part of the garison is 2 English regiments, lord Castletons foot and lord George Hamiltons fusileers; that the governour had assured his majestie he could hold out a fortnight. One of the articles of the towne is, that the castle should not annoy the towne with their guns, nor they shoot at the castle. They say 600 or 700 villages are under the protection of Namur citty.

The Vaudois in Savoy have made an incursion into Dauphigny, and drove away some 1000 head of cattle and other things to the value of 12,000 pistolls.

Letters confirm the surrender of Great Waradin.

Haerlem Gazet sayes, the French ambassador at Copenhagen had lost many wagers on king James being reinstaled in England by the latter end of May.

From Portsmouth said, above 500 French prisoners were sett on shore; they all agree they had lost 25 men of warr and 3 fireships, above 6000 seamen, and among them many of them volunteers of the young nobility of France.

The French slip sayes queen Mary was delivered of a son at St. Germains last Sunday was 7night.

The French Gazet ownes the losse of 16 men of men [war], occasioned by running on ground in the close foggy weather.

40 French officers belonging [to] the 4 regiments of refugees attended the queen at Whitehall, and have orders to be at Portsmouth on Wednesday 7night, to embarque for the descent.

Lord Sidney goes for Ireland next week, and will be attended by the commissioners of the revenue.

One Mr. Loe brought out of the north by a messenger; and letters to the lord Dunmore, now in the Tower, were found about him.

Some letters say that the prince de Brabancon, governour of Namur, surrendred the citty and offered to capitulate for [the] castle; but mounsieur Roudan, comander in cheife there, being jealous of the prince, refused to lett him come but as a private person.

From Cologne wrote, that 2000 French foot and 5000 horse had burnt 11 villages in that bishoprick, and putt severall others under contribution, and came even to the walls of Juliers.

2 new men of warr will be lanched next spring tide at Harwich, one of 80 guns.

From Portsmouth, our fleet was this day to sail for the French coast.

A tryall this day at exchequer between the king and lord Powis trustees, the duke of Beaufort, lord Pembroke, &c., about 1200*l.* per annum of lord Powis estate in Middlesex; a privy verdict, beleived for the king, and on Friday are to give in their publick verdict.

Warlike provisions all for the descent are shipping off at the Tower with all speed for Portsmouth.

All hands are at work to repair the disabled ships, which will then make 100 sail: 11 English and Dutch men of warr have joyned them since the fight.

The French Gazet owns the 4 ships of the Isle of Wight to be part of (*sic*) squadron, which they doubted not would come safe to Brest.

Part of the towne of Namur, after severall attacks from the French, withdrew into the castle, and left the burghers to capitulate; some letters say 'twas betrayed by the cheife co-

mander, who would also have capitulated for the castle, but the remainder of the towne with the cittadell are resolved to hold out, having necessaries for 3 weeks. Luxemburgh is advantageously posted on the other side the river Mehaigne. The king, on Satturday was 7night, brought his cannon to batter on the enemy, being but one mile distant, and drove them from their retrenchments on the rivers banks: and bridges were laid over the river in order to fight the next day, but the river swelling by reason of great rains, made it impassible, and carried away some of the bridges, but new ones are repaired.

500 French, pretending to goe for water, deserted in one party and came to the confederates; 50 Switz in another party; and Luxemburgh had removed his camp to prevent the like.

Great Waradin is taken by assault, prout account now come to Whitehall.

Lord Scarsdale has surrendred himselfe, and is bailed by duke of Somerset and lord Maxfeild.

This day lord cheife justice Treby surrendred his recorders place.

Thursday, 9th June.—Serjeant Tremain, serjeant Lovell, and Mr. Selby, are competitors for the place of recorder of London.

Jury brought in a verdict for the king in the case of the lord Powis for 1600*l.* per annum in Middlesex.

Wrote from Edinburgh, 2d June, that the councill had received a letter from the queen, with an account that the fear of a French invasion were entirely dissipated, and required them to thank the town councill for their care of the citty, and to dismisse the militia, &c.; and the councill there have appointed a publick day of thanksgiving for the successe of their majesties fleet over the French.

Wrote from Falmouth, 4th June, that the Spanish expedition was arrived there from Spain, and sayes all the discourse there was that king James would be reestablished in England before the return of the said expedition to England.

9 sail of transport ships with 2 English men of war, are arrived at Deal with 1400 Irish, commanded by Baldaric Odonnel, who are goeing to serve the emperor against the Turks, and are sailed thence for Hamburgh.

The Dutch have drawn the French king with a coat (*sic*)

before with flower de ly's, holding a bell in his hand, and making proclamation to the people, that whereas 23 men of war were lately lost, if any person can tell tidings into what French port they are put, they shall have 100,000*l.* reward for each ship.

We are hourly in expectation of a foreign mail, the last left the armies in sight of each other; that the great rains had hindred the confederates passing the river, the stream carrying away some of the pontons laid over for their passage. That they were joined the day before by 10,000 Bavarian and Brandenburgh horse in armour from Germany; that the confederates were 100,000 men effective; that the Spanish horse went daily out in parties and seldome returned empty; that the French had formed 7 batteries against the cittadel, and think to take it without a battle; that a French regiment deserting together were overtaken, and carried back to Luxemburghs camp, who commanded the officers thereof to be imediately hang'd; that the French are very scarce in provisions, the confederates having intercepted many of their waggons; that they give their foot soldiers but 1*d.* a day; but that the confederates have great plenty, and pay their subjects duly.

The lord Newburgh and Mr. Griffin have surrendred themselves to the secretary, as also collonel Orby.

Wrote from Sandwich in Kent, that great shooting was heard there last Satturday from 12 at noon till 6 at night, which makes some think the armies in Flanders were then engaged.

Colonell Beaumonts regiment marched yesterday thro' this citty for Portsmouth.

From Portsmouth said, all the waggons and carriages that came thither with the train are shipp'd off, and the navy want only a wind to sail.

Wrote from Falmouth, that many French privateers are plying of the Lands end; that 4 or 5 disabled French men of war were discovered on the coast of Wales making towards Brest; that a French privateer had taken a Dutch merchantman of 200 tunns laden with salt, and forced an English vessell into a small creek.

Mr. Vernon, secretary of war in Flanders, sayes in a letter that there has been great rains and prodigious tempests and thunders, as if Luxemburgh (who has been reckoned a conjurer) has made a new bargain with his old freind.

Just now advice our fleet are sailed from Portsmouth, but that the disabled ships could not be refitted till latter end of next week.

Colonell Tolmash, collonel Loyds, and collonel Selwins regiments are marched for Portsmouth.

Said this evening, sir Henry Fournace has received a letter, there has been action in Flanders, but we know not the particulars.

37,000*l.* was this day sent to Portsmouth.

Dr. Maggee is condemned to perpetual banishment for endeavouring to poyson the officers in the castle of Edinburgh.

The states of Poland have given that king 1,200,000 florins to carry on the war against the Turks.

Wrote from Basle, that Mr. Cox, the English envoy, had taken his leave of the states of Switzerland in a Latin oration, and that credential letters were arrived from Mr. Howard to succeed him.

A French man of war took a Dutch merchant ship of 200 tuns, coming from Cadiz.

Some of our transport ships goeing to Holland to bring some of our regiments hither were stranded in the late stormy weather; lord Monmouth, then goeing for Flanders, narrowly escaped.

An English ship freighted with comodities for Portugall was seized on the French coast by one of our frigats, carrying lead, powder, &c. contraband goods to France.

Our fleet attempted to sail on Monday last, but were put back by contrary winds.

Advice from Cadiz, that the forces of king of Morocco approached within 12 miles of the citty of Algiers, about 70,000 men: the dey of that government drew out all his forces, above 40,000 men, and gave the Moors battle, and defeated them, killing 20,000; with the losse of 12,000 on their side.

Satturday, 11th June.—Yesterday was the election for the recorder of London: the candidates were, serjeant Lovell and Mr. Selby: they had 12 a peice, and then the mayor gave the casting voice for serjeant Lovell.

Severall of the plotters in the late proclamation have surrendred themselves, and since have their liberty on bail.

Wrote from Brest, that great disturbances had hapned there

about the rejoycing they made for their late victory at sea; but several persons coming thither and informing them of the truth and the losse they had received, occasioned a great [riot], and 30 or 40 were killed in the fray.

Wrote from Portsmouth, the bounty money carried down thither to be given the officers and seamen was to be distributed on board the Royall William; and that it was said there the descent would consist of 30,000 seamen, including the 2 marine regiments, 3 or 4000 seamen, and a good number of refugees.

A foreign mail this day of the (*sic*) brings, that the confederate army were still encamp'd at Ville sur Mehaign; that the continual rains had swell'd the rivers soe high, the pontons lay one foot under water; that Luxemburgh was encamp'd on the other side within cannon shot; that the duke of Bavaria with 30,000, and earle of Athlone with 10,000, were detached from the confederate army to endeavour to ford the river at some distance, and attack the right wing of the enemy.

And from Charleroy, that that garison had intercepted at one time 200 wagons of the enemy laden with provisions, at another time 50 more and 60,000 lovis d'or's therein.

A person escaped from Namur to the confederates gives account, that on the 11th, new stile, the French made an attack on a redoubt or counterscarp of fort William, and were beaten, with the losse of 5 or 6000 men; that on the 12th and 13th they came on again with greater fury, and were repulsed with great losse; that on the 15th they attack'd it again, and were beaten off with losse of 1500 men, and then they beat a parley for a cessation to bury their dead, which the garison refused; on which the enemy were forced to retire further off. They also attack'd a place called the Devills House, and were repulsed the first time, but took it in the 2d attack.

The governour of the place sayes he can yet hold out 3 weeks or a month longer. Tis said the French king is gone away ill to Mons; that the French desert daily; that when the town of Namur was taken, a regiment of Spanish horse, and one troop which could not get into the castle, fought their way thro' the French camp with losse only of 6 of their men, and carried off with them 3 French officers prisoners to Charleroy. They say also the French army is increased to 14,000 men, and were

posted advantageously on the side of a hill, but suffered much for want of provisions and forage.

Some French prints own their losse to amount to 18,000,000 of livres; that they misse 36 of their men of warr, which they fear may be 3 parts lost, and the rest put into St. Maloes.

Last night the queen had an account from Portsmouth that sir Ralph Delavall, with a squadron of men of warr and fire-ships, was sailed 2 dayes since for St. Maloes, on advice 16 French men of warr had disengaged themselves from the rocks and were put in there, except 3 which ran on ground.

Our fleet will not sail till middle of next week, for some particular reasons.

100,000*l.* is issued to the treasurer of the ordnance for the descent.

Confirmed 3 or 4 French disabled ships were discovered of Wales.

Paris letters say Sarsfeild is clapt up there, endeavouring to make his escape for England, having been but badly used since his arrival in France.

A duell fought this evening between one Savage and another; the former mortally wounded, and the other is escaped.

Sir John Fenwick this morning was admitted to bail.

One Hamilton was taken up last night by a messenger; and a person is brought up out of Sussex with dangerous letters about him, and 80 guineas, and is committed.

This dayes mail brings, that Great Waradin is not yet taken, for all the former accounts; and that the Turks are coming downe with a great body to releive it.

Paris letters say, they shall have a fleet at sea of above 60 men of warr to guard their coasts; and have sent to their ambassador at Denmark to treat for 12 of their ships, which 'tis beleiv'd will be ineffectual: they owne their losse at sea to be about 1,500,000*l.* sterling: king James is much mortified, he having assured the French king the English would come over, and that he need only send some to fight the Dutch. 'Tis said several of the Irish being observed to rejoyce at the news of burning the French fleet, severall of them were taken and hang'd; and at Havre de Grace the seamens wifes and relations of those killed in the fight had raised a tumult there, and mounsieur Rouvigny and [an] officer of the marine affairs had like to

have torn in peices; that few in Tourville's ship escaped; and such disturbance had also hapned at Roan.

Flanders letters from our camp say the rains had continued soe long his majestie was resolved to decamp the next day, in order to streighten the enemies convoy's or force them to fight; and had already made 2 detachments from his army, one towards Perwys, to intercept the provisions and convoys, and another towards Huy under generall Fleming, to attack the enemies right wing if possible, that is seperated from the army; that in the attack upon the redoubt of the castle they were repulsed with losse of 30 officers and 1700 men; that the French desert daily, and come over for provisions; a loafe of bread of but 3 ounces is worth 18*d.*

The garrison of Charleroy have taken 200 wagons with provisions goeing from Mons to the French camp, and another time several mules laden with rich cloathes and 600,000 livres in money, which is about 50,000*l.*

A lieutenant got out of the castle sayes they hope to hold out a fortnight longer.

400 horse being uselesse in the garison, broke thro' the French army to Charleroy, and took with them a colonell and 3 captains from the French guard, with the losse only of 5.

Our army continue in good heart, and long to attaque the enemy.

Yesterday morning our fleet sailed from Hellens, a squadron of which, 'tis said, are ordered to St. Maloes to destroy some French men of war run in there for shelter after the fight, and are supposed to be stranded.

Teusday, 14th June.—Wrote from Portsmouth, 3000 loads of hay, 5000 quarters of oates, and 1000 quarters of beans, are brought up in the adjacent countrys for the use of the forces design'd for the descent.

Severall French protestants lately come from France have been examined by governour of Portsmouth and Leinster duke, and say, that the French ever since their defeat at sea, were in great consternation along the sea coast, daily expecting a descent from England, and that there was a great scarcity in the army comanded by king James and Bellefonds in Normandy.

The Royal Oak has taken a ship going to France with some chests of money.

The lords of the admiralty have received an account that 7 French men of war which ran among the rocks after the late fight are cast away in the late storms behind the island of Guernsey, and that severall others of them are run on ground at St. Maloes for want of anchors, where beleiv'd they will be lost.

Sir Ralph Delaval is sailed to St. Maloes with a squadron and some fireships, to burn those he can come at.

Merchant letters from West Indies sayes captain Wren continues in those seas, and can only hear of 2 French men of war there, the rest being remanded home to Brest.

Brussells letters say, the French king gave orders for 15 batallions to carry on the seige against Namur castle, and has ordered all the rest to reinforce Luxemburgh, and confirms the scarcity of provisions and forage in their camp: and that 2000 deserters are come over to the confederates; that fort William made a vigorous defence, tho' some report it taken: that the garison lost but 133 men in the two great attacks by the French.

Said, that the duke of Savoy is on his march with 30,000 men towards Dauphigny.

Said, the duke of Saxony's forces are drawing towards the Rhine, which would occasion a great detachment of the French forces out of Flanders.

The Dutch consul this day received advice from admiral Allemond, that he landed on the coast of Normandy, burnt 2 or 3 little villages, and brought away with him above 200 of those people, who willingly came away; they say the Irish were soe rude the French were forced to disband them, and imprisoned most of their officers, because they laught at burning the French ships.

Paris letters say, their army before Namur consists of 140,000 men, and the confederates not above 90,000; and that they heard 11 of their men of war were come into Brest much disabled, and 14 into St. Maloes, some of which are run aground.

The names of 400 watermen on the river of Thames are taken, to be ready on an hours warning to be imployed in the 40 well boates built at Deptford, which carry about 20 or 30 oars each, to land men in shoal water; divers others are to come from Holland for the descent, and are soe made no cannon bullet can sink them.

Confirm'd this afternoon that the 7 French men of war were lost in the race [rocks] of Alderney.

This afternoon severall letters from Dover, with account an Ostender was come in there which left Ostend on Fryday; and sayes the news there was, that the confederate army had fought the French, kill'd 10,000 of them, took 100 peices of cannon and divers mortars, and forced the enemy into their trenches: so that they must submit, fight, or starve. This account is come to Whitehal, but all from the Ostender, which is not much credited till the mail come in, which is hourly expected.

Said, the late queen Mary died in childbed, but not certain.

Last night a councill at Whitehall, where resolved that the present East India company should be dissolved, and a charter granted for establishing a new one; on which their actions are fallen from 40 to 35 per cent.

Last (*sic*), a great councill at Whitehall, where the queen signed divers warrants relating to the descent; and 350 watermen are taken up to row the new debarging vessells to Portsmouth, which will carry 4000 men at a time from the ships on shore: and the flat bottomb'd boats with 10 regiments of foot on board are daily expected from Holland to joyn here for the descent.

The queen ordered captain St. Loe 500*l.* for taking the French prizes, and not embezilling the same.

The deputy governour of Deal, some dayes since, about 3 in the morning, being on the watch near the sea, discovered a sloop to land a man, who was making to the woods, whom he pursued and seized, and about him was taken severall packetts of letters directed to the noted Jacobites in this citty; and his pocket book being perused, this was found to be the 18th time he had been to and again from France to England: and 2 nights after, a person was seized carrying letters to France.

Lord Nottingham had a letter yesterday from admiral Russel, of the 12th, at Portsmouth, that the fleet had not been able to sail by reason of contrary winds; that captain Gwillim, comander of the Chester, was return'd from cruizing, and brought divers French fishermen prisoners with him, who all agree in the relation of 7 men of war which run among the rocks of Alderney in the late storm and staved to peices, and all the men lost; and some of the said prisoners have made oath they saw the same.

Letters from Falmouth of 9th say, the Princesse packet boat from Spain, in her way from Corunna took a French prize of 150 tuns, laden with wine and brandy, and brought her into Falmouth.

A Danish vessell come in to our ports sayes, she mett 2 French men of war disabled making northward, and put their sick and wounded men on board him to set them a shore in France. And yesterday a flying packet from Scotland, which sayes some ships, supposed to be French, were seen of the northern islands.

An Ostender came yesterday into Dover sayes, Friday last a considerable body of our army engaged a like number of the French and routed them, killing about 8000 of them, and taking a great many peices of cannon; and that we are so posted that 'twill be difficult to part without a battle; but there is noe expresse nor packett of it.

This day being Bridghouse feast, the lord mayor drank to sir Thomas Lane, as sheriffe of London the next year, who, 'tis beleived, will be chosen on midsummer day: sir Thomas Cook, 'tis thought, will be the other.

Thursday, 16th June.—Paris letters say king James had sent the earle of Melfort to the French king to acquaint him with his willingnesse to retire to a monastery, that he may not hinder the general peace of Europe.

They say also Sarsfeild, alias earle of Lucan, and the lord Skelton, are both clapt up in the Bastile for holding correspondence with the kings enemyes.

The 40 well boats for the descent are ordered to fall downe the river; 9 or 10 regiments lye at Willemstadt in Holland to embarque for England, to joyn those here.

Admiral Russell is sailed from St. Hellens to joyn the blew squadron, and stand over to the coast of France: part, 'tis said, will sail for St. Maloes, and part for Brest.

This morning a guard was put on the lodgings of collonel Hales, and some other officers lately bailed out on some new matter.

The French privateers have taken out of Bristoll Channell 3 ketches and 6 or 7 merchant ships.

Wrote from Edinburgh, the councill had received an expresse from collonel Hill, governour of Innerlochy, that 4 sail of great men of war, with 15 or 16 tenders, were seen between the isles of

Orcades and the Skeys, supposed to be French; supposed to have duke of Gourdon, major generall Buchanon, and other malecontents on board; on which the councill ordered the earle of Hume to be secured.

The troops of the emperor, after some refreshment, will march from Great Waradin to reduce Gyula, and after to Temeswaer.

Said, a Caimacan is on his march from Constantinople to the frontiers of Hungary, to treat with the emperors commissioners for a 20 years truce.

Mr. Harbord, the English ambassador, 'tis said, is recalled from Belgrade; and the lord Paget is invested with that power and character.

Flanders letters say, the last storm was made on the Devills house, the French king and dauphin went into the trenches to animate their men, and scatter'd louis d'or's among them: there were above 2000 men slain in that action: but at last they entred the house with sword in hand, and put all to the sword therein.

This morning 30,000*l.* was sent down to Portsmouth for the naval preparations.

This afternoon the queen sent a coach for an East Indian prince lately brought hither: he was taken prisoner in the Indies by the French, who sent him for France, but by the way was retaken by the English: his body is all over curiously stained or painted with hierogliphick characters.

Wrote from Wells in Norfolk, 2 French privateers came into that port and took out 3 vessells laden with corn, on which the towns people shott at them, and killed some of their men, which so enraged them they shott their broad sides and beat down the church steeple, and soe stood to sea.

One Blacket and Young, (the latter a parson,) who accused the bishop of Rochester to be concern'd in the plott, have acknowledged the information to be false, and that they were induced by the bishops withstanding the parsons preferment; and they are ordered to be prosecuted.

Wrote from Flanders further then what the Gazet mentions, that our army was got between Mons and the French camp, which will hinder their provisions from thence; and his majestie finding the castle can hold out, keeps close upon the enemy, thereby to encrease their necessities, whereby the seige may be raised without a battle.

Wrote from Constantinople, the Turks are sending 2 bassa's to renew the treaty of peace with the emperor.

The pope has sent king James 30,000 crowns for a present.

The capers of St. Maloes have leave to goe to sea, 20 of which are ready to sail; and perhaps may fall in amongst our fleet, who are gone that way.

The man and boy, who about 4 months since brought into one of the western ports their ship, after she had been taken by the French, and 7 of their men put on board, had a tryall this afternoon with the owners in the court of admiralty for salvage, they refusing to give any considerable ships reward; soe the court ordered them a moiety, viz. 2000*l.*

Satturday, 18*th June*.—Wrote from Portsmouth, that great quantities of ammunition and utensills of war, and provisions for men and horses, arrive there from London and other parts, and more is expected.

This week the gunners and other officers to goe with the train, went hence for Portsmouth, with about 200 watermen, being part of those design'd to goe in the 40 well boates.

French letters say, that great disorders had hapned in some parts of Normandy, Xantoing, and Rochelle, between the papists and the new converts, about the reports of the English and Dutch to land in those parts, and about the late fight at sea: and that divers were slain thereon. They say most of mounsieur Nesmonds squadron of ships are lost upon the rocks of Alderney; that mounsieur Noailles was goeing to bombard Final; and that the merchants of Genoa had sent him 100,000 crowns not to doe them any damage; that the Tripolines had taken 7 of their merchant ships coming from Canada richly laden with beaver and musk.

This day a foreign mail advises, that most of the confederate army had past the Sambre and had intercepted near 300 wagons with provisions going to the French camp, with mules, &c., and had seized a great part of the enemies heavy baggage in a wood, among which was madam Maintenons rich clothes; that the castle of Namur continues to make a vigorous defence, the enemy with 8000 men made 4 attacks on the glacis of the counterscarp at the foot of King Williams fort, and were beaten off 3 times, but took it the 4th time, after a storm of 9 hours, from 5 in the afternoon till 4 next morning, with 12,000 men;

but in the mean time the mine was got ready, sprung, and blew up 900 of them. Collonel Cohorn, who comanded at that post, followed the blow, and pursued the enemy with that brisknesse that they retook the Devills house, where they nailed up 7 peices of the enemies cannon, and then blew up the said house, because 'twould require more men to keep it then the castle could well spare: after this, a further detachment was sent from the castle, with which they sallied into a meadow and cut the throats of 500 of the enemies horses, which were grazing there; and at their return threw down all the enemies works. That Luxemburgh has posted himselfe in a neighbouring wood with 30,000: all the horse feeding on the leaves of trees for a day and a halfe for want of forage, and a brown loafe was sold in their camp at 30 souls; that these disasters, coming soe thick upon them, disheartened them from attempting further, therefore had given orders for taking down all the bells in the town, and had sent over the bridge all the heavy battering peices except 6, which shewed the French intended to raise the seige and draw of their men, tho' had not actually done it when these letters came away. 'Tis beleived they have lost 5 or 6000 men since their sitting downe before the town, and of their best troops. The confederate army have posted themselves between the town and Mons, and have thereby cutt of all provisions; and the French foragers are forced to goe 10 or 12 miles for forage for their horse.

We hourly expect news from our fleet before St. Maloes: the person taken on board the French vessell (who advised of the French men of war running in there) is carried on board the Admirall, in order to be hang'd at the yards arm, if the account he gave be no [not] true.

25 men of warr are left at Spithead to attend the English descent, which, 'tis said, will be made in 10 dayes or a fortnight.

The motto on the gold medalls given by the queen to the sea officers is, Maturate fugam, regique ostendite vestro: non illi imperium pelagi.

Some foreign letters say, Luxemburgh had drawn his cannon under the cannon of the towne, and that the confederates had stretcht their troops in the way leading to Mons and Dinant, so that there must be a battle before they part.

The foreign packet was with letters dated from our camp on Monday last near Namur; which say the beseiged have retaken the Devills house with the losse of 500 French, and then blew it up; that the French king was so enraged at it, that he ordered a generall assault to be given to fort William, and 3 attacks were accordingly made: in the two first they were vigorously repulsed with losse of 1200 men; in the 3d they lodged themselves on the glacis, on which collonel Cohurn, the governour of the fort, imediately sprung a mine and buried 900 of the enemy therein, and afterwards observing the French lay somewhat loose, with 300 men and a reinforcement of 600 men from the castle, made a sally on them, destroyed their batteries, filled their trenches, nailed up 6 peices of cannon, kill'd about 900 horse as they were grazing in a pasture near them, together with several officers and a great number of soldiers, and soe returned; but the rhinegrave and another collonel, advancing too far in the sally, 'tis said, were taken prisoners. 27 French engineers were killed, among them mounsieur Macgrene, next to Vauban, who had also fell, but his armour preserved him. The French king on this, 'tis said, has taken the baron de Bressey into custody for misinforming him of the strength of the castle; and finding his men were backward to make any attempt, he had sent to Luxemburgh for 10,000 fresh men, and is resolved to make another vigorous assault; tho' other letters say he has ordered his equipage to return to Versailles, and that all the boates about Dinant were gone to Namur to carry off the bells that were taken out of the steeples, as also some of their cannon; and that they were making a bridge over the Sambre, in order, as 'tis thought, to draw off. Provisions are so scarce in the French camp, that ammunition bread is worth 25*d.* per pound, and forage soe scarce that they are fore'd to give their horse chaffe, thatch, leaves from trees, and their litter washt and dryed in the sun, which has soe weakened them that severall troopers and dragoons have petitioned to serve on foot. That our army lies at the head of the Mehaign, which much streightens the French by intercepting their provisions, and have now noe river to passe, so that the enemy must either starve, fight, or retire.

The governour of the castle sayes he can hold out 14 dayes longer.

The garison of Charleroy has, together with our army, intercepted severall 100 of wagons of provisions, cloathes, &c.

This afternoon the queen had advice, that on Thursday last our fleet arrived before St. Maloes, and that the admirall design'd as yesterday to endeavour to burn the French ships there.

4 more Dutch men of war are coming to joyn our fleet.

Teusday, 21 *June*.—On Sunday an expresse from Russell, that he lay at anchor off St. Maloes, and had discovered 30 ships in the harbour, whereof 15 were great men of warr; and thereon call'd a councill of warr, where resolved to attack and endeavour to burn them there: and when the expresse came away, they were preparing to execute the same; and that they heard the French had taken out most of their guns and made platforms on the shore.

From Portsmouth, the victuallers for the fleet are arrived there from the Downs, and 250 transport ships from Holland are hourly expected; and that on Satturday last they began to ship the artillery; and 30,000 stand of arms were there ready to be transported; and the officers have orders to be ready in an hours warning.

Last Satturday earle Salisbury, collonel Langston, and major Langston, were on bail discharged from prison.

Yesterday a Flanders mail of an old date, confirms the several repulses of the enemy in their 4 assaults on Williams fort, and lost many of their best men; some private letters say, they made a general assault yesterday was seavennight, and beaten off with 1200 men losse: and next day noe shooting heard.

Paris letters say, the French in their retiring from an assault on King Williams fort, set fire to the furnesse potts, which did much damage to the beseiged; after that 8 French battalions fatigued marched to the camp from the towne, and were releived by 8 others: and the like would be done from time to time till the castle was taken; that part of their army was sent to Boufflers, and but 40 batallions left before the castle.

Thought the packet boat may be taken by the French privateers, because not yet arrived; one letter by the last mail sayes, the king intended to fight the enemy Satturday 7 night last, but the Dutch were unwilling to hazard their troops till a necessity; and that the French king was resolved to storm the place on Friday or Thursday last with 20 or 30,000 men.

Letters from the west say, our fleet are sailed to Brest, finding it not practicable to burn them there.

Our cruizers before Dunkirk have taken 2 Danish ships with pitch, tarr, cordage, &c., bound thither.

A court martial yesterday, where 3 or 4 captains were tryed for striking one of their officers, and acquitted.

Post master generall has a letter from Newport, which sayes the French stormed king Williams fort last Wednesday, and were beaten off with 1500 men losse.

Yesterday, 17 mails from Flanders, but all of an old date; among them was a letter to a merchant, saying the French had made another attack on Fort William last Wednesday, but were beaten off with 1500 men losse; that they design'd to make a generall assault on Friday last, and if they could not carry the place 'twas beleived they would then draw off: but this account coming to noe other, makes it suspected. 'Tis said his majestie declines fighting till Lunenburgh forces come up, and then will divide his forces, part to fight Luxemburgh, part the beseigers. We hourly expect a mail from Holland.

A vessell put into Leghorn sayes she mett 4 French men of warr and 2 gallies going to bombard Tripoli, if they resigne not the French ships they have lately taken.

Mr. Harbord is ordered to return to his majesties camp at Flanders, and lord Paget is ordered to Belgrade in his stead.

Edinburgh letters, the shipps seen northward have not been since heard of.

Johnston, secretary of Scotland, went hence yesterday for that kingdom.

Dover frigat has brought into Dover a prize of a French man of war of 40 guns and 2 gallies, laden with powder, arms, &c., goeing for France.

Thursday, 23 June.—Yesterday mounsieur Rouvigny's regiment (now viscount Galloway) of horse of French protestants drew up in Hide Park, bravely accoutred, having tents by their horses sides, and 60 horses carrying their equipage; and after marched thro' the citty, and are gone for Essex.

16 convicted persons in Newgate are sent on ship board to be transported to the West Indies.

Plymouth letters say our fleet are arrived on the coast of France, consisting of near 90 sail of men of war, towards Brest.

The Dover frigat has taken and brought into Deal a Danish man of war of 40 guns, with 2 hoyes laden with navall stores, goeing to France: he took them off Dunkirk; the officers of the said man of war, after 2 broad sides, escap'd to the French coast in their long boats.

The princesse of Denmark is indisposed.

A foreign mail on Teusday, 11 at night, sayes the French army lye among the woods, that there is noe coming at them but with great difficulty; the confederate army are at Mese, and have kept a fasting day, his majestie intending if possible to fight them, tho' with difficulty, rather than suffer the castle to be taken.

Fort William was surrendred to the enemy last Munday 7night, after losse of many men; in one attack by 3500 Swisse, but 700 came of well: the enemy possest themselves of the highway between the fort and castle, had cutt of the communication between them: collonel Cohorn sallied out of the fort with a party, and in the mean time collonel Beaumond, an officer who commanded on the other side of the fort, beat a parley without Coehern: the garison capitulated, but were denied to retire into the castle: the governour refused to sign the capitulation. After the said fort was cleared, the French form'd a battery against the castle, and threw in bombs from one mortar of 860 (*sic*) pounders, and presse it very close to carry it if possible before the confederates can fight them. The governour of the castle has sent word he can hold out 7 dayes longer, and when he found himselfe distress'd, he would give a sign from the castle.

Letters from Savoy say the duke of Savoy had actually invested Pignerol.

Merchants have letters that Wrenzebe, the great mogul, died in November last, in 95th year of his age.

Lord Paget is arrived at Frankfort, from Vienna, on his way to the kings camp to receive credential letters to the grand seignior, with instructions to treat of a peace; and then returns to Constantinople. The Turky company have constituted his lordship their consull at the port, with the allowance of 2500*l.* per annum to bear his charges.

Lord Sidneys journey to Ireland is deferr'd till 4th of July.

Queen has given further orders about the descent; and pri-

vate instructions are coming from the king on that affair, which are not [to] be opened till the forces be out of sight of the English shore: some say her majestie will goe to Portsmouth to view the troops before they embark.

Some letters from the camp, dated Thursday night last, say the castle can hold out 15 dayes; that if the king would fight the enemy he must be forced to goe between Luxemburgh and the towne, and receive the firing of both, which is very dangerous.

The judges this afternoon at court, and received their instructions in reference to their circuits.

The justices of Middlesex had a sessions this day, and after went to attend the queen on affairs of moment, to put the laws in execution against disaffected persons, and to tender the oathes a 2d time.

This day great wagers laid that a battle has been fought in Flanders by this time; and others, that the castle is surrendred.

Foreign post sayes more then the Gazet, that Fort William, built last year on a rock within a musket shot of Namur castle, was surrendred to the French after a seige of 16 dayes, and killing about 8000 of the enemies best troops, collonel Coburn, the governour, being unfortunately wounded in the 3d assault that day, yet was actually repulsing the enemy on one side, while collonel Beaumont (the same person which occasioned the losse of the towne) beat a parly and capitulated with them. That on Teusday 7night the French raised severall batteries, and fired very furiously on the castle, and the castle on them, to hinder their working: and hope to hold out 12 dayes, tho' the French doubt not to take it in 8. That the next day a fast was kept thro' our camp, and publick prayers to implore Gods blessing on their endeavours; and beleiv'd, in a day or two they should attempt to releive the place, 2 peices of cannon being fired to the beseiged as a signal thereof, tho' feared hardly able to releive it.

The wagers run, to take 10*l.* and give 100*l.* if the French have it not by the 10th of July.

They expect a speedy convoy of several 100 waggons of provisions, which our army has an eye on.

Paris, 23d. Mounsieur Tourville has been with the French

king in Flanders, and well received: his majestie declaring he beleiv'd he had done his duty, and that 'twas his own fault in giving them positive orders to fight.

King James is gone to St. Germains, and the army in Normandy part is gone for Flanders and others to Catalonia.

From Turky wrote, that an insurrection is broke out there for want of a peace: the soldiers cry out for their arrears, or they will pay themselves.

Satturday, 25th June.—Yesterday a quarter sessions was held at Westminster for Middlesex, where the justices of peace tendred the oathes to divers persons, and amongst them to major Knevett Hastings, Mr. Rigby Merser, and 3 more, who formerly refused, and did the like now, and paid down their 5*l.* apeice for the 2d refusal; and then they were bound over to the Baily, to be further prosecuted according to directions given by the queen.

Yesterday, according to custome, a comon hall mett at Guildhall for the choice of their citty officers: where sir Thomas Lane and sir Thomas Cook were unanimously chosen sherifs for the year ensuing; and Mr. Robinson was continued chamberlain.

Plymouth letters say, our navy was seen from the hills about 8 or 9 leagues off at sea, the wind against them; other letters say, they were making for Torbay.

Wrote from Brest, that mounsieur Tourville was busy in equipping the remainder of their scatter'd fleet; and that orders were sent to St. Maloes for those men of warr to hasten for Brest; they give out they will take the seas with 70 men of warr yet.

A letter from the fleet sayes, when they appeared on the French coast, they saw 7 ships ran on ground, one a small man of warr, 2 privateers, and the rest merchant ships: some were broken in peices, and the rest burnt; another privateer fell into their hands, which they brought away; and add, that 20 men of warr were left there before St. Maloes, to observe the French ships there, and to hinder them from goeing in or out.

Yesterday, a declaration by her majestie requiring all officers and soldiers to observe strict discipline, and for payment of quarters.

Holland letters say, that prince of Mecklenburgh was dead,

and that prince Waldeck lay at the point of death at Maestricht; that the castle of Namur had ruined a French battery, which was erected on Fort William, soon after they became masters of it; that the castle sallied out and beat the French out of their trenches, and spoyled some of their works; that the king had notice of a convoy with a 1000 waggons coming from Dinant to the French camp, whereon he had detached 20,000 men to intercept them, which, 'twas thought, would draw others from the French camp to releive them, and soe might occasion a battle.

Wrote from Portsmouth, the York and Dutch frigat was arrived with 5 vessells laden with cannon and bombs from Ireland; that a French dogger was brought in prize there, and the men say 300 Danish transport ships that were hired by the French for the English descent, are all discharged, and are sailing from Havre de Grace homeward: and that the people on the sea coasts dreaded a descent from England.

This morning Mr. Ambrose Isted, master of the stationers company, and lately a justice of peace of Middlesex, in a melancholly fitt shot himselfe into the head with a pistoll, and then died immediately.

Her majestie ordered the names of lord Torrington and lord Marlborough to be struck out of the councill, as being under the displeasure of their majesties; and the lords Hallifax and Shrewsbury, for that they had forbore to come to councill for some time past.

Tis said 7000 of our forces are to goe for Flanders, and only 14,000 for the descent to France.

600 load of (*sic*) was this week brought up for our fleet.

This evening a foreign mail, which is dated at the camp on Sunday last, and brings that the castle sent the king word they had 4500 sound men, and could hold out 14 dayes against the whole power of France; and that the armys continue in former posts; and that the Lunenburgh troops had joyned our army.

His majestie, in his last letter, ordered Mr. Ferguson to be superseded from his place of housekeeper of the excise; and Mr. Fenn, a kinsman to sir Stephen Fox, who formerly bought the same, will be restored thereto.

A lobster boat from Guernsey put in at Portsmouth sayes, the admiral had sent thither for 12 pilotts knowing in the

French coasts and the entrance of St. Maloes, where something will be attempted.

Wrote from Plymouth of 21, that the Woolfe frigat, bound for New York, with some ships under her convoy, having on board collonel Fletcher, the governour thereof, and sir Edmund Androsse, governor of Virginia, was arrived there on his way forward.

Wrote from the Britannia at Torbay, the 21st, that our fleet had been on the French coast, and had mett with windy weather, and were resolved to cruize thereabouts till the weather was more kind; they will visit the French again: they took 3 French privateers, a man of warrs ketch, and 2 French merchant ships: which latter they forced on shore and burnt.

Two regiments of horse are ordered to be shipt for Flanders, which were goeing before, but stopt on the news of the French invasion.

This afternoon a foreign mail sayes, the castle of Namur held out last Monday, the French had made 2 attacks on the hornwork thereto adjoyning, but were beaten off with great losse; that the 2 armies remained as they did, and the Hanover forces were expected to joyn ours in 7 dayes: the castle consists of 4600 men, and doubt not to hold out 14 dayes longer.

Teusday, 28th June.—Lord Argiles regiment yesterday appeared in Hide Park before duke Leinster, and then went for Portsmouth.

Dover letters say, that on Satturday last the guns were heard from Calais, and bonefires discovered; beleived to be for joy of taking the castle of Namur.

One Cole, a plummer, taken and examined by cheife justice about the murther of Dr. Clench, and was committed to Newgate.

Lord commissioner Trevor very ill, his recovery despaired of.

Sir William Wentworth, heir to the lord Stafford, died lately of an apoplexy.

3 regiments of horse are ordered for Flanders; 'tis said none but foot will be imployed in the descent.

Captain Mees, with 12 frigats, some fireships, and boats, has undertaken the exploit of St. Maloes, and lyes now there in order for it.

Paris letters say, the French had disarmed all the Irish in

Normandy, and sent them to Catalonia; that king James was at Versailles.

This day a foreign mail, which sayes the castle of Namur, finding themselves closely pressed, that the beseigers had taken the counterscarp and made a breach in the wall, hung out a flag, and capitulated on Satturday 7night, to surrender in 6 dayes if not releived; which was agreed to: to march out with arms and baggage to Ruremond: said the beseiged wanted bread and water, and had no prospect of releife, the confederate army continuing in their old camp, not thinking it safe to attack the enemies camp, who were so strongly posted. The next day after the capitulation the French king went to Versailles and ordered 6 batallions to Mabeuge and 6 to Mons; that the French have laid up a great magazine at Dornick for subsistence of their forces. 'Twas given out in the confederate that they would in few dayes lay seige again to Namur, before the French can repair the breaches; and said, the king would return for England and leave the army to the elector of Bavaria and prince Waldeck: which last was recover'd of a great fitt of sicknesse.

Haerlem Gazet sayes, the late queen was brought to bed of a daughter in France.

Noe news yet of our fleet: the squadron which came into Torbay is gone again towards the coast of France, and others are gone for Brest.

The lord Holles died lately at Aulnam in Hertfordshire, his seat.

This morning 2 brick houses on the backside of the Royal Exchange fell down suddenly, and have killed some persons.

A letter from Mr. Blathwaite sayes, the castle of Namur began to capitulate on Monday last was 7night: for joy of which that evening the French discharged their cannon thrice; the garison marcht out the next day, part to Maestricht and part to Louvain, carrying with them 6 peices of cannon; that the French army had past the Sambre, and ours continued where they were before.

A court martial this day at Whitehall, where brigadeer Leveson was president, for tryall of collonel Venner on a generall complaint of his officers and soldiers; and after a full hearing, the court compos'd the matter, ordering the collonel to refund the money desired by the complainants.

3 regiments of horse are now embarquing at Harwich.

The princesse Ann continues ill of feaver.

From Weymouth, 25th. Captain Salmon, in the William and Mary, an English privateer, has brought in there 2 French ships, the former, one of king James transport ships laden with horses but debark'd, and was goeing empty of 200 tunns, the other, of 60, to Rochelle; the prisoners say their fleet is in that shatter'd condition that they cannot take the sea again this summer.

The particulars of the taking of Namur castle are as followes: from the confederate camp at Mele, 23 June, English stile, the castle began to capitulate last Monday, for which the French exprest their joy by a treble discharge of their great and small shott: the garison marcht out, part to Maestricht and part to Louvain, and carried with them 6 peices of cannon: the French army are all past the Sambre yesterday morning early, having begun to decamp the night before: it's said the French king left the army the same day to return to Versailles; that prince Waldeck being recovered, was returned hither last night. Other letters mention our army to be retired towards Brussells, and that we are making great numbers of scaling ladders for some sudden enterprize; that Boufflers with a great detachment of French troops are goeing to invest Leige.

From Paris wrote, there is no good understanding between Tourville and D'estree, that the latter was to command their next fleet, which was getting ready with all expedition. That the Irish soldiers are seperated, and gone to Catalonia, Piedmont, and Flanders; and that the French generalls have orders to expose them to the most hazardous attempts to save their own troops.

One Cole, a plummer, committed to Newgate for Dr. Clenches murther, the wife of one Miller lately dead accusing him thereof, the woman deposing that her husband on his death bed confest the said Cole, at the instigation of one Harper, a surgeon, murdered him; and Cole fearing Miller would discover it to prevent Harisons execution for the murther, took Miller abroad with him, who immediately fell ill and dyed: not without suspicion of being poysoned by Cole.

Thursday, 30th June.—The grosse of our fleet lies before St. Maloes, and will attempt something on the ships there.

There is a sad account from divers parts of this kingdome of the lowland and marshes being under water, the grasse and corn being spoiled, and many cattle drowned.

Said, a parliament will be called in Ireland soon after the lord lieutenant arrives there.

Wrote from Chester, that sir Thomas Moslyn and his lady died together at Caermarthenshire, and buried in one grave.

The Rebecca, of London, of 40 guns and 150 men, captain Hall commander, is sailed for Bermudos to fish for a new wreck there.

Hague letters say, that 16,000 sacks of meal were sent from Ghent to our army; that the garison of Fort William were arrived there, being 1870 soldiers, 81 officers, 3 led horses, 6 coaches, and 15 waggons, with some mules; that the country of Leige offer the French 1,200,000 gilders to excuse them from burning and contributions, and the French give out they will exact contributions as far as Brussells and Antwerp, or lay it in ashes

From the kings camp at Mele, that as soon as his majestie had notice of the castles capitulating he called all the cheife officers of the army together, and after a consult some 1000 of scaling ladders to be brought, but the design not known.

That a great part of the French army are said to be decampt for want of forage; and that ours are forc'd to goe 7 miles for it in the country, being much ruined about Namur.

That from Brest 40 men of war sailed thence to bring home the ships at St. Maloes, but on seeing an English squadron they went in again.

Scotch letters say, the duke of Queensbury moved in councill to restore all the episcopal clergy to their livings, saying they were illegally deprived: on which a committee of councill were ordered to inspect the lawes made against them. All popish recusants are ordered to be imprisoned if they refuse to take the oathes, and their goods confiscated.

Brigadeer Bellasis has desired the queen that he may be imployed in the descent on France: and he is to goe a major generall, and sir Thomas Morgan a brigadeer generall; and that the forces will be 25,000 men.

This day Mr. Pitts was tryed at the Old Baily for the murther of Mr. Hoil, of the Temple, and the jury found it manslaughter; but the next heir has brought an appeal.

4 merchants ships of about 40 or 50 guns apeice, are sailed out of the Downs for Hudsons Bay, to destroy the French factory there.

Yesterday credential letters passed the seals for lord Paget to be ambassador at the Ottaman Port.

Guernsey letters say most of our fleet are sailed to St. Maloes; the admiral has a good summ on board to reward any seaman that shall burn any French ship.

The princesse of Denmark when recovered of her feaver goes with the prince to the Bath within a few dayes.

Merchant letters say the imperialists were on their march to beseige Belgrade; and if they take that, intend to attack Guyla and Temeswaer.

A report, we shall bomb Brest or some other seaport towne of France this summer.

Said, when the French army decamp'd ours did so too, and followed Luxemburgh, to cutt off his rear if possible.

Paris letters say, queen Mary was brought to bed of a daughter.

Captain Donnell, comander of the Charles, went in company with other ships for the East Indies, having on board Mrs. Needham, the late doctors daughter, of the Charter House, and put in at the Canaries, where the cheife factor there married her: 8 of the factors were ashore at the wedding, a storm arose, and the ship sailed without them; 6 of them coming back in a small vessell for England, men [met] an Algerine man of warr, and refusing to give them account what they were, gave them a broad side and kill'd 2 of the factors, and carried the ship to Algiers.

Yesterday lord Nottingham ordered the lord Pagetts commission for ambassador to the Ottaman Port to be drawn, with 2 credential letters for the grand seignior and vizier, to be written in golden characters: Mr. Harbord being recalled for his indisposition.

Edinburgh, 23d. All the heretors of this kingdome being ordered by the councill to take the oathes, they began with this citty; of 20 that were called but 3 appeared, and but one complyed with it, and the 2 others were committed: and the rest ordered to appear by a fixt day; and all popish recusants who have not taken the oathes are to be imprisoned, and their

estates confiscated; and the like is to be done throughout Scotland.

A messenger is ordered into the north to fetch up Johnson, for saying king William was an usurper.

All matters for our descent on France are agreed on: the duke of Leinster the generall; his equipage, his shipping. Sir Henry Bellasis hath a commission to be major generall in that expedition; the forces are to embarque on Tesday next.

Lords of the admiralty have notice that our fleet was within few leagues of St. Maloes, and would attempt burning the 26 French ships there.

Satturday, 2d July.—Wrote from Hastings, that 40 Danish and Swedish vessells passed by with naval stores for France, under the convoy of 2 Danish, 2 Swedish, and 2 French men of war; and the Goodwin, a sloop of 8 guns, being a cruizing, one of them chased her, but she got away, and they sailed slowly up the Channel.

Letters from Dartmouth say, much shooting had been heard at sea last Wednesday for 7 or 8 hours; and beleived our fleet might be engaged with some of the French or the Danish fleet.

Plymouth letters of 28th say, the John and Thomas, of Boston, in New England, was arrived there, laden with sugar, cotton, and ginger; and sayes a mortall distemper reigned there, especially on board the ships, of which captain Wren, of the Mary frigat, (a 3d rate,) with a 100 of his ships crew, died; as also captain Cotton, of the Diamond, and 1000 mariners that belonged to the ships there.

Yesterday 200 peices of cannon, cast for ships, were tryed at Blackheath, and all good but 2.

The forces at Portsmouth are to embarque next week; part of the duke of Leinsters equipage is on board already, with store of provisions; last Thursday his grace with some others had a conference with the lord Caermarthen and some privy councellors concerning the descent; colonell Ingoldsby is nominated by the duke his adjutant generall in that expedition; divers officers here are hastening to Portsmouth to goe on board; not known when they will sayle, nor to what part of France they will goe; and 17 regiments of foot are ordered to goe on board.

Discourst, that the dauphine is on the march to beseige Cologne, Mentz, or Bonne.

Yesterday the sessions ended.

Lord Sidney goes for Ireland on Monday 7night.

The mustermaster generall is gone to Portsmouth to muster the army there.

Said, his majestie will be here in few dayes, the coaches being gone to Harwich for him.

Dr. Jones, bishop of Clogne, in Ireland, will be translated to St. Asaph, on his removal to Litchfeild.

Sir Francis Compton goes lieutenant generall with duke of Leinster.

Reported this evening, that the French are sett downe before Louvain, but no foreign post is come in, tho' hourly expected.

The French ship formerly taken on the coast of Guinea laden with gold dust and elephants teeth, is, we hear, come to Falmouth.

Lord Trevor lyes speechlesse, if not dead; lord Nottingham stands fair for chancellor.

Said, 12 ships are burnt at St. Maloes, but not known whether men of war or merchant men.

Scotch letters say matters are very quiet there; that the castle of Edinburgh is newly fortifyed; and that the rebells in the Basse have not had any supply from France lately.

The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fitt, but cannot live many hours.

Edinburgh, 25th. The castle there is newly fortifyed with some outworks, cannon planted, and stored with provisions.

Newcastle, 28. A ship from Virginia arrived here, captain Monday commander; and about 20 leagues thence maintained a fight with a French privateer 7 hours, but gott clear without losse of one man; but she is much shatter'd.

Ship from West Indies says the French squadron there is called home.

The 4 merchant ships turn'd into men of war and designed for Hudsons Bay, took with them a fire ship, and are to attack the French at Quibeck or any other place in New France.

The squadron of men of warr design'd for the West Indies, are deferred till this summers expedition is over.

Lords of the admiralty have ordered 3 more bombarding vessells to be prepared, to burn the town of St. Maloes, in case our ships can't burn these of the French there.

Wanting a mail from Flanders, and hourly expect an account from our fleet at St. Maloes.

Teusday, 5th July.—The sessions began at the Old Baily the 29th ult., and held the 30th and 1st of this month, where severall criminalls were tryed: 21 were burnt in the hand, 5 received sentence of death, 2 ordered to be transported, 4 to be whip'd, and 3 fined and to stand in the pillory for words spoke against the government.

Yesterday some of the privy councill, the lords of the treasury, and some officers of the mint, mett in the Star Chamber, Westminster, for tryall of the gold and silver of this kingdome; and a jury of goldsmiths being sworn, they gave in their verdict that it was according to the stamp royall, there having been no essay since 1686.

Admirall Russell with the grosse fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday last, being not able to attack the French ships at St. Maloes without land forces.

Captain Mees with his squadron has taken 5 Danish ships, going with naval stores to France, and sent them to Portsmouth: the rest, being about 40 sail, are got into Havre de Grace.

All the officers of the army designed for the descent have received their last orders, to be ready at an hours warning; and no regiment of foot allowed to carry above 7 horses for their officers; and in the absence of the duke of Leinster they are to be commanded by sir Henry Bellasis, made a major generall for this expedition.

On Friday the queen goes to Kensington, to stay there some dayes to drink the spaw waters.

Yesterday 60 miners, new clothed, went hence for Portsmouth.

Lord commissioner Trevor is on the mending hand.

Foreign letters say the emperial army were on their march to Esseck to beseige Belgrade; and that 400 Germans had been cutt off on the borders of Transilvania by some of count Teckeleys troops, but 4 escaping.

Hague letters say the castle of Namur capitulated sooner, for that the bombs had spoyl'd their wells of water.

Savoy, they say the duke of Savoy had pass'd the Po in order to march into Dauphigny, and had ordered a train to be sent from Turin.

One of our West India ships of 28 guns richly laden, coming home round by Scotland, chopt upon a French privateer of 22 guns, and took her, and brought her into Bridlington Bay.

We hear 5 regiments are gone on board at Portsmouth, and the rest are shipping.

This day, a foreign mail says there was a designe laid to have seiz'd on the new fort at Mons, but the guides conducted the forwardest of the party detached for that service a wrong way, by which means collonel Douglas, collonel Ofarrel, and captain Starling, fell into an ambush of the French and were taken prisoners, and the design discovered; on which Boufflers reinforced that garison with a strong party, and 'tis said some of the burghers were hang'd on the walls for being in the confederacy.

'Tis said the French king hath ordered 100,000 pistolls as a donative to the officers and soldiers of the army that took Namur; and has advanced some officers that signalized themselves there; and has given mounsieur Vauban, the cheife engineer, 40,000 crowns for his service there.

'Tis said all the garison of the castle except 1500 deserted in their goeing to Louvain: some went home, and others took arms under the French.

Duke of Luxemburgh is encamped with his army at Pieton; and has detached Boufflers with 10,000 men towards Leige, to raise contributions; but generall Fleming and count Tilly are gone with a strong body to observe them.

Turky letters say, Mr. Harbord was on his way to Cons[tan]tinople; and that generall Heusler had summoned Geno to surrender, and after that would march to Guyla.

The landgrave of Hesse has past the Rhine with 17,000 men, and surprized Worms, wherein were 300 French in garison which were made prisoners; and after,h e took up his head quarters at Landau; whereon the French army decampt from Creutnack and marched further: 'twas beleived he would beseige Landau when his train of artillery was arrived.

Said this evening, admirall Russell is again stood over to the French coast, the wind favouring him.

This dayes foreign mail brings from Savoy, that that duke was with his army within a mile and halfe of Pignerol, having destroyed all the forage thereabout, which had strengthened that garison: and 'twas beleived he would formally beseige the same as soon as generall Caprara and prince Eugene arrived in the camp.

From Mentz wrote, the hussars sallied out on the French, and the dispute was so hot. that generall Holfy, who commanded the hussars, had his horse shot under him; they say also that 9000 imperialists and 8000 Dessians had past the Rhine and blockaded Landau with 6000 horse and dragoons, on which the garison drew up their sluyces and let out the waters; however, the French officers offer to sell the provisions, and wine at 2*d.* a quart, to the towns people, which makes it beleived they are not able to hold it: the confederate army on the Rhine have their head quarters not far from it, whence believed they would beseige it, Fort Lewis, or Philipsburg, having a good train of artillery with them.

From Leige wrote, that prince had recalled his troops to guard his own country, on advice that 10,000 French were detached towards him.

From Flanders, that Luxemburgh has repassed the Sambre to joyn the army that had beseiged Namur; and had made 4 detachments, one to the Rhine of 12,000 men, another to Piedmont, a 3d to guard the coasts, and a 4th to reinforce the garisons of Mons and Mabeuge, which by their hasty march prevented our surprizing Mons, which was garson'd but by one regiment.

The king intends to face Luxemburgh whilst the elector of Bavaria with 20,000 men attempts to enter the French conquests in Flanders.

Captain Mees is returned from St. Maloes to Spithead, and sayes he told 27 French men of warr there, and that severall platforms were made along the shore to secure them: he brought with him 5 Danish vessells bound for France with contraband goods.

Yesterday the lords of the admiralty received a letter from admirall Russell at Torbay, giving an account that he was forced in there by contrary winds before he could reach St. Maloes, but would sail again the first wind.

To morrow the duke of Leinster waites on the queen for he[r] final orders relating to the descent; 17 regiments of foot lye ready to embarque.

Henry Heveningham, esq., lieutenant of the band of pentioners, is dead of the small pox.

Thursday, 7th July.—We have this account further from Flanders of the design to surprize Mons, which unhappily miscarried: 12,000 of the confederates were detached towards Charleroy under pretence of covering the foragers; the duke of Wirtembergh commanded a 3d part with 6 waggons of necessaries, with scaling ladders; but collonel Douglas and collonel Ofarrell falling accidentally among 50 of the enemies horse in a wood at break of day, supposing them to be of their own party, but the French observing the word, imediately went to Mons and discovered the design: so that on the arrival of the confederate troops they found them in an alarm; and one of the guides was at a losse in the way, which lengthned the march, otherwise had taken the place, but one regiment being in garison.

Dartmouth letters say, above 30 ketches and tenders were come in there from the fleet for fresh water, and brought with them 80 sick men of the scurvy only, being all that were soe; and say the whole fleet are sailed for St. Maloes to burn the 27 French men of war there: which lye dry at low water, and soe the enterprize is more difficult; the N. E. winds prevented the attempting it before, which they were now resolved upon.

Lords of the treasury have agreed the money levied on the dissenters in the 2 late reigns for their non conformity shall be forthwith paid into the exchequer by the sherifs, justices, and others in whose hands 'twas lodged.

Last Munday 100 sail of transport ships sailed through the Downs for Portsmouth, with the 40 well boates built at Deptford for debarging soldiers from on shipboard, and 4 bombard boats; and yesterday several 100 barrells of beefe, pork, and pease, with other provisions, were sent thither from the victualling office.

Collonel Langston, tis said, has his regiment again.

Yesterday severall companies of foot guards appeared in Tuttle Feild, and the Irish soldiers therein were casheered.

The customes for the king of the Oporto fleet newly come in amount to 90,000*l.*

Private letters from Holland say, some overtures had been made by the French king to the duke of Bavaria for a generall peace; but no resolution taken thereon; tho' some say the confederates are rather willing to continue the war; yet others say some of them are seperated on advice the Swede is marching towards Pomerania.

Yesterday the lord mayor summoned all the coffee men in the citty to attend him, and obliged them to take licences from him, commanding them to keep good orders in their houses, and not sell liquors on Sunday till after evening service, and not to receive any scandalous news papers on the government.

Sir John Lancers regiment is come to towne, and march in 2 or 3 dayes to Flanders.

Orders are sent to the Barbadoes company not to suffer any letters or goods that came in their last ships to be opened till the ships have performed their quarantine, coming from an infected island.

The Muscovites have deserted the league, and have made a peace with the Tartars: and the latter will bend all their force against the Poles.

Postscript of a Flanders letter sayes, the French army were edging nearer to the confederates, but no thoughts of a battle except the Bavarian troops could force their lines, which would be attempted.

Wrote from Paris, that the councill have agreed on the charge of the war for the next year; which is computed at 120 millions of livres—whereon, 110 for the use of the warr, 6 for secret service, 4 for pencons.

The queen hath sent an (*sic*) with secret orders to Russell, and to stand over to the French coast.

Advice is come this day that Russell is under sail.

A proposall made to the council, that all the forfeitures on non jurors thro' England should be brought into the exchequer.

Wrote from Rome, that the holy sacrament was exposed 40 hours in the French church of St. Lewis, with a promise of plenary indulgence to all such as shall assist at the prayers for reestablishing king James: Te Deum was sung there for taking Great Waradin; but not suffered for our victory over the French at sea.

Portsmouth, 5th. A great many transport ships are come

hither to take in soldiers; sir Henry Bellasis arrived here yesterday, and forthwith proceeded to ship of the train of artillery and other necessaries for the descent.

From Amsterdam we have advice that a Swedish vessell arrived in the Texell: brings that she fell in between Norway and Jutland with some Zealand capers, who had taken 12 French prizes and staid for more.

Yesterday major generall Rouvigny's regiment of horse embark'd for Flanders.

Satturday, 9th July.—Two letters yesterday to the lords of the admiralty from Russell, that he lay with the fleet betwixt Jersey and St. Maloes; and that he had detached 25 men of war with many small vessells to attempt the burning the French fleet of war.

Last Wednesday 2 French officers were robbed in a coach coming to London, by 9 highwaymen, of 110 guineas, who used them roughly, and bid them goe home to their own country.

All the officers that were in custody on account of the late plot, and are since released, have orders to receive their pay till his majesties pleasure be known, but are suspended executing their places.

Lord Sidney has put of his journey to Ireland for some further time.

The French king, 'tis said, has declared he will give peace to all Europe but England; and that he has sent a courier to Constantinople with a magnificent present to the grand vizier, and to persuade them to continue the war: and to signifie to the sultan his great conquest he hath made in taking of Namur in the sight of the confederate army, consisting of near 100,000 men.

Letters from the west say, 2 of our men of war have taken 2 French privateers, one of 16 guns, the other of 8 guns, laden with tallow, hides, &c., with several Irish on board.

Two ships from the Barbadoes are in the Downs, the Endeavour and the 3 Brothers, and are not suffered to come on shore till they have performed their quarantine: the captain of one came in his to the land, and delivered 200 letters, which were washed in vinegar to prevent any infection: that he had but few men on board, and those in a weak condition.

Captain Tozier, for his service in the late expedition, is removed from the Resolution to the Catherine, a 2d rate ship.

Vice admiral Rook with the Dutch vice admiral Calenburgh were sent on Teusday last to St. Maloes with 25 men of war, several fire ships, and pinnaces and tenders, and 4000 seamen, upon captain Mees advice, that the French ships lay at a distance from the fort and might be attackt.

One of the well boats was overset in making into the peer at Dover, and cast away: and 5 of the watermen drowned.

The Dutch factors here are buying up great quantities of corn in divers counties near the coasts, there beginning to be a scarcity in Flanders.

All the Roman catholicks in the several regiments of refugees are discarded, and ordered to be sent for Holland and put into garison.

A mail hourly expected from Holland, as also some account from our fleet before St. Maloes.

The French ships which lay at Brest are gone to Bell Isle for greter security.

An edict is published at Strasburgh requiring the inhabitants thereof, with those of Alsatia, to bring in all their plate and money to be new coyned, as in other places.

Mounsieur Catinat has sent a trumpeter to the duke of Savoy to tell him on the 1st bomb thrown into Pignerol he will blow up and dismantle the fortifications of Montmelian.

This day more money was sent to Portsmouth for the descent.

Letters from Harwich say, the French have taken 20 laden colliers and carried them off.

Wrote from Vienna, the emperor has caused a speedy processe to be form'd against count Schoning, generall to the duke of Saxony, whom he had caused to be sent prisoner to Prague, charging him with holding correspondence with the French some years, and attributes to him the not coming of the Saxon forces to the Rhine.

Deal letters say, the Plymouth, Pembroke, and Saphire frigats, with the O Porto fleet, are come into the Downs.

The Mountague, captain Fowkes commander, came to Spithead the 5th, and sayes that on Monday he left our fleet 5

leagues off of Guernsey, and that the admiral had sent Rook and Calemburgh as above.

Falmouth letters say, 3 of our men of war and a large privateer they had taken were come in there.

Leinster duke was with the queen to have her final orders yesterday upon the descent, but she deferred it till the arrivall of the Holland mail.

Collonel Langstons and earle of Galloway's regiments of horse are sailed for Flanders, and sir John Lancers is gone to embarque at Harwich for the same place.

Teusday, 12*th July*.—Yesterday the parliament mett, but the speakers of neither house were there; one on the circuit, th'other not well, and were by commission prorogued to 22d August next: sir William Farmer, newly made baron of Lempster in Herefordshire, was introduced into the house by lord Delawar and lord Lucas, and took his seat therein.

Wrote from Deal, 200 transport ships, victuallers, and well boates, sailed out of the Downs for Spithead.

Falmouth letters say, the Spanish pacquet boat was arrived there from the Groyne, with an envoy to the king of Spain to the states generall: she took in her passage a French ketch of 40 tunns with sugars from Martinecon; and retook a pink with sugars from Barbadoes, taken before by a French privateer.

Letters from Upper Rhine say, the landgrave of Hesse was alarmed at his camp near Worms, on advice the French army were on the march to give him battle: on which he put his army in batallia, and moved towards all night (*sic*); next morning the French advanced within ½ an hour of the allies, and play'd their cannon on them, which they returned; but at last the French stood off, and the landgrave followed them; in skirmishing the hussars kill'd and took 1000 of the French, with several 1000 rich (*sic*) dollars, and some waggons with booty of 20,000 florins; and when the letters came away, the arm[ies] were near each other, and a small river only between them.

From Flanders wrote, that the duke of Luxemburgh was encamped at Binch, and 'twas reported he designed to beseige Aeth; that Boufflers continued at Spontin, and the troops of Brandenburgh and Leige near Huy. That the king of England was still at Genap, where he expected the elector of Brandenburgh as soon as the floods were downe.

Some letters at court say, our king was goeing to undertake some great enterprize, which was kept secret.

Vienna letters say, the imperial army were drawing together about Esseck, in order to beseige Belgrade; the Turkish army of 50,000 men are come as far as Nissa.

Divers of the officers of the army for the descent this day went post to Portsmouth.

Last letters from the fleet say, both admirall Rook and earle of Danby had left their own ships, and gone on board smaller frigats, and were standing in with the tide with many small vessells.

Some merchant letters say, the landgrave has sent a body of horse to invest Philipsburgh.

Reported this evening, that the earle of Danby landed at St. Maloes with 6000 men, to attack a fort which stood in their way, and annoy'd their ships that they could not goe on with their designe; the successe not known.

The states general, on a report they designed to make a seperate peace, will publish a manifesto that they will stand and fall with the confederates.

Wrote from Barnstaple, that 15 sail of the Virginia fleet are putt in there.

A messenger is sent to Deal to bring up a person who was seized there, just landed from France, and had 24 letters about him.

Last Satturday 12 highway men robbed 7 coaches coming from the West, of about 15,000.

A letter from Amsterdam sayes, the French have weigh'd up 800 cannon at La Hogue, where their ships were burnt.

His majestie hath reinforced the garisons of Brussells, Ghent, Antwerp, and Bruges.

Said, on the appearance of our fleet on the French coast, 3 or 4000 malecontents rose in arms; and since, 'tis said, they are all disarmed and severely punished, especially they that headed them. Many of the new converts are up in Xaintoigne.

Yesterday the foreign mail brings from Savoy, that that duke was gone to view 9000 Spanish foot and 3000 Spanish horse, just arrived: and they are to march and joyn 3800 Vaudois, who are designed for Dauphigny under duke Sconbergh; and 'twas beleived the duke of Savoy, with the rest of the forces

(about 40,000,) would beseige Pignerol; some letters say it was already invested.

Vienna letters say, generall Heuslar had summoned the town of Geno to surrender, but the governour refusing, the generall had sent for some cannon and forces to attack it; and from the frontiers 'tis wrote, the Turks being to assemble near Nyssa, 15,000 janizaries, 30,000 spahis, and 10,000 arnotes, being already come.

From the Rhine, that the confederate army were goeing to invest Landau; that 500 French in the church at Worms made a stout resistance, having barricadoed the gates, whereon the generall sent 10,000 dragoons to attack them, who storm'd them 24 hours together, putting 300 to the sword, the rest were killed before. That the count de Lippe, who commands the Hessians, went out with 2000 horse to see after a party of hussars that were gone out before: the French having notice thereof, hid all their outguards so that he fell into their camp, who charged them so briskly that he was forced to retreat, with the losse of 80 men and 2 officers taken prisoners; but the hussars had the good luck to meet with French baggage, took 20 waggons richly laden, kill'd and took near 1000 French.

Our army lyes still at Genap, where have been incessant rains, which has hindred our king from decamping.

The Hanover forces have passed Guelderland, in order to joyn our forces at Leige.

Luxemburgh has sent 40 batallions to cover his line, and the main of his army lies between Mons and Binch: he pretends to beseige Aeth or Oudenard.

The Spaniards have beseiged Callever in Catalonia.

Noe news yet from our fleet at St. Maloes.

Thursday, 14th July.—Letters from Dartmouth say, that 200 sick mariners ill of the scurvy were brought on shore there from the grand fleet, which are now riding in Torbay, except about 30 small frigats which rereadmiral Rook commands before St. Maloes, but noe advice yet of their successe there: it's said they intended first to attack the platforms: they took some small boates, which inform'd them that 7 of the French men of war which lay in that road had broke their backs, and were rendred unfit for service.

Her majestie goes to reside at Kensington next Satturday.

The prince and princesse of Denmark are coming to London to stay here for some dayes.

We hear that 100,000*l.* is ordered out of the exchequer for maritine affairs.

Some letters from France say, that the French king hath sent orders to Brest to lay up all the men of war there, except 6, which are to cruize in those seas; and all his seamen to be kept in pay, and not move thence without leave.

The last foreign letters brought some new instructions from his majestie relateing to the descent; and also touching the East India company, which some think may suddenly be dissolved.

The letters further add, that his Christian majestie had given to the engineers that served in the seige of Namur 50,000 livres, and declared he would reward other officers according to their merit.

Also they say, the French king has given orders for building of 20 new men of war against next summer; and they talk of his buying 10 or 12 great men of war of the Swede and Dane, and contracting for a great quantity of naval stores, with masts for great ships.

Edinburgh, the 7th. Yesterday morning Mr. secretary Johnson arrived here; the soldiers being rang'd all along in the streets as he passed. The same day the councill mett, and cited before them 18 heretors, 10 of which took the oathes, the others refused, but had time till this day to consider further thereof, when Mr. Johnson was in councill; and they continuing in the same opinion were committed close prisoners.

We had letters yesterday from the western plantations, with an account of their present state and condition, as wanting divers necessaries and a replenishment both of seamen and soldiers, a pestilential distemper having destroy'd great numbers of them. And the lords of the admiralty have drawn up an order that all persons coming from thence shall perform the quarrantine before they come ashoare, to prevent the said disease coming among us.

This afternoon the queen left Whitehall to reside for about 6 weeks at Kensington, in order to drink the German spaw waters.

Portsmouth, the 12th. Two French prizes are sent in here from rere admiral Rook, laden with wine, brandy, and salt,

which he took before St. Maloes; the Griffin fireship goeing too near the shoar, a shott from the fort killed her captain.

There are 12 English and 3 Dutch men of war at St. Hellens, and when the transport ships and debarquing boates arrive here which left the Downs on Monday, the soldiers will begin to embarque thereon.

Yesterday being the monthly fast, 'twas strictly observed thro' this citty and suburbs; but some persons being diverting themselves at bowles, and justice Perry having notice thereof, went and made each of them [pay] *6s. 8d.*, to be distributed among the poor; and others that were obstinate committed to New Prison.

A duell was lately fought in Hantshire betwixt 6 officers of collonel Venners' regiment, none of which were kill'd and but one wounded; the quarrell, 'tis said, arose between some of those that prosecuted the collonel last month before a court martial, and those that adhered to him.

Mr. Harbord is to reside at Belgrade, in order if possible to make a peace with the Turks.

Lord Pagett is coming hither, and in a short time will goe over ambassador to Constantinople.

We hear admiral Rooke is return'd from St. Maloes without doeing any thing, tho' he attempted with many boates, wherein captain Partridge &c. were kill'd from the shoare.

One captain Bee is taken into custody for having treasonable and seditious papers.

This evening we have an account from Portsmouth, that there lyes at Spithead 10 men of war and a great number of transport ships and well boates: and they talk there of 17 regiments to goe on board.

A marriage is concluded between the earle of Newburgh and the lady Francees Brudenel, grandaughter to the earl of Cardigan; her portion 12,000*l.*

4 gentlemen of the 1st troop of guards, commanded by the earle of Scarborough, have been tryed by a court martial for sending a letter to the king of complaint against their superior officers, and were all casheered.

It's said the French have held a councill of war to consult for security of their ships in St. Maloes, and Tourville advised that

was best to sink some ships before that harbor, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Blathwayts servants, taken some time since by the French, are redeemed, and come to the camp in Flanders; whence 'tis advised that the reports there were that they should decamp in a day or two, and march toward Luxemburgh.

Satturday, 16 July.—Thursday night last orders were sent into the country for all the soldiers to clear their quarters, and march with all speed to Portsmouth, where 17 regiments are imediately to embarque; and the duke of Leinster follows on Monday next, all his baggage being gone before.

Orders are given for taking up the biggest of the collier ships now in the river of Thames.

Letters from Weymouth say, that on the 13th there passed by that port rere admiral Rooke, with the squadron under his command, which had been before St. Maloes.

And from Lyme it's advised, that a tender came in there from the said squadron gives an account that they came from St. Maloes, where our pilots found it a desperate undertaking to attempt the burning of the French men of war there, and therefore waved it after the losse of 10 men which the enemies guns cutt off, they goeing too near the shore to burn a French ship which run on ground.

We hear this day, that all the forces quartered at Brentford and other townes near this citty are ordered to be at Portsmouth by Thursday next.

Letters from the Hague which came in yesterday say, they had advices from Piedmont that the duke of Savoy was arrived with his whole army, consisting of 47,000 men, within an hour of Pignerol, with designe to invest it.

Paris, the 12th; an expresse is arrived from Denmark that that king has absolutely denied the sending or selling his most Christian majestie any of his men of war; but there is advice that a ship of 80 guns is on her way from Dantzick, being built there for his majesties service.

From Rochell it's writt, that 1800 new converts, upon defeat of the French fleet, were up in armes, and ready to be joyned by 6000 more; whereupon count D'estree had raised the arrereband, and goeing to suppresse them.

From Flanders we have advice that the party which was detach'd from our army towards Brussells was countermanded; so that 'tis thought there will be som sudden action, the enemy being about 9 mile from us.

The Dutch are publishing a manifesto to undeceive the world, and take of the false and scandalous aspersion that they were clapping up a peace with the French, by declaring that they will adhere to the confederate interest to the last, and never had any thoughts of making a peace distinct from the rest of their allies.

The articles and witnesses, being each about 40, against John Dutton Colt, esq., collector of the customes at Bristoll, are come to nothing, the lords of the treasury having found them frivolous and partial.

Yesterday's foreign post brought advice, that Mr. Harbord was continuing his journey for Belgrade, not without great hopes of concluding a peace; tho' some letters mention that the grand vizier had been perswaded to hazard another campagne.

From Savoy, that Catinat had but 18,000 men, but since reinforced with 8000 from Dauphigny; 90,000 crowns was come from Spain to Millain, and a promise of 100,000 more. The Piedmontes have taken a passe which much incommoded the French; and that the duke of Savoy is hourly expected to set downe before Pignerol, in which is a garison of 4600 men.

It's advised from the confederate camp at Genap, that the 2 messengers, Collins and Thompson, were returned thither with the trumpeter, who had been made prisoners by the French 10 dayes, having all that time liv'd on course bread and water; they add, that the French camp is about 12 miles distant from the confederates, and that the latter had cutt off 4 or 500 of their foragers, and taken the like number prisoners.

Orders are given for 2 regiments of dragoons to embarque at Portsmouth after the foot are on board.

It seems there has been some delay and slow stepps made in carrying on the descent; but now we are assured that his majesties last orders has quickened the matter, and there will be noe more time lost.

Our Jamaica fleet, consisting of 9 sail, are arrived on the coast, 3 of which are come into Plymouth; they confirm the

great sicknesse that hath been in that island, as well as in othe[r] plantations in the Indies.

Some gentlemen come from Portsmouth this evening say, that the roads are full of soldiers marching thither; and that orders are given for shipping them off as fast as they can, it being said there that they will be ready to sail before the end of this month.

All the forces for the descent had on Thursday night positive orders to march imediately for Portsmouth; and this morning the duke of Leinster, earle of Galloway, and others, went hence to embarque with them. And all the empty colliers in the river are prest for that service.

Tensday, 19*th July*.—On Satterday last 3 clippers were seized near St. James's, and committed to Newgate: in their custody was found 400*l*. worth of clippings, with 7 pair of sheers, and other instruments.

Sunday, one Farmer and Turbervill quarrelling fought; the first killed, and the latter mortally wounded.

Sir John Tippet, one of the commissioners of the navy, is dead.

Yesterday and this day 40,000*l*. was sent to Portsmouth: and they write from thence of the 17th, that the duke of Leinster, earle of Galloway, and others, were arrived there; that collonel Brewers and other regiments lay encampt without the gate, and more regiments hourly expected; the transport ships and debarquing boates were arrived in the (*sic*) from the Downs, and within a day or 2 the regiments would begin to embarque, which are, Selwins, Beaumonts, Brewers, Hastings, Beveridge's, Hale's, Collier's, Meath, Loyd's, Fowk's, Morgan's, Venner's, Melioneer's, Belcastle's, Tiffany's, and Argyle's, together with the 2 marine regiments: and 'tis said one of horse and 2 of dragoons. They carry with them 6 months provision, and 4 months more follow after. The train consists of 60 peices of cannon and 20 mortars, with 10,000 bombs and bombarding vessells, and 30,000 spare arms: and each soldier to have 20*s*. as an encouragement.

From Winchester it's writt, that the grand jury found bills against 18 persons (whereof 7 were officers) for imbezilling the kings stores at Portsmouth.

Colonell Beeston, it's said, is made governour of Jamaica.

Yesterday came in a foreign post, which advises from Turin of the 7th, that Pigneroll was actually invested by the duke of Savoy, and the trenches would be opened in a day or two: when the train of artillery would be come up, consisting of 100 peices of cannon and 40 mortars. The Vaudois have already put part of Dauphigny under contribution; and the inhabitants of the valley of Queras have agreed to pay them at 4 severall times 10,000 crowns contribution.

From the Rhine, that the landgrave of Hesse, who repassed the Rhine to joyn the margrave of Bareth, has repassed it again upon the news he had received of D'Lorge having but a small reinforcement, with resolution to fight him.

From the Hague and Brussells they write, that the elector of Brandenburgh after having taken leave of his majestie, went with all his horse to invest Namur, and the foot follow him; and the king was to cover the seige with his army.

It's advised from Flanders, that the French are fortifying Enguien in order to distresse Bruxells, and that 'twas reported the mareschall Belfonds was moving with his troops towards that place.

The French and the Germans are said to have pass'd the Rhine, so that little of action is expected from them.

They speak of a proposall at the Hague for borrowing 2 millions of gilders for the use of his majestie, which makes 166,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English, and engage his demeasnes there for the said summe.

Letters from Paris say, that his Cristian majestie was godfather to the princesse of [whom] the late queen of England was delivered.

Some letters from Holland mentions that the king of England was goeing to beseige Namur, whilst the duke of Bavaria watcht the motions of Luxemburghs army.

They write from Ireland, that the grasse is burnt up in divers places of that kingdome, for want of rain.

Yesterday the bishop of Litchfeild and Coventry being ill, was carried to the Bath in a horse litter.

Letters from Vienna advise, that the divisions encrease in the Turkish dominions, and that 'twas the general opinion the[re] would be a peace betwixt those 2 empires before the end of the campagne.

Our fleet continues at Torbay, where rere admiral Rook is with his squadron likewise.

Thursday, 21*st July*.—From Portsmouth they write that the transport ships arrived there from the Downs, anchored by the way of Dungeness, where a French privateer with English colours came among them, and in the night stole away one of our vessells, on board of which were 60 cannon for the service of the new man of warr the Russell, at Portsmouth; but the Pembroke frigat upon notice sail'd after them, and in 4 hours got up and retook the vessell, but the privateer escaped.

The Sophia privateer, belonging to the earle of Danby, has taken a French prize from under the guns of the fort of St. Maloes, and had only 2 men wounded in the action.

From Yarmouth, that 35 merchant ships laden with pitch, tarr, &c. for shipping, were arrived there from Dantzick and other places.

A ship from Denmark gives account that their king died suddenly, but we give little credit thereto.

Yesterday an extraordinary counsell was held at Whitehall, where the bills that are to passe into lawes when the parliament sitts in Ireland were brought to her majestie for her assent; but there being some difficulty in the method of raising money in that kingdome, has hitherto obstructed the lord Sidneys goeing over.

The same day, the lord Portlands regiment of horse embarqued at Deptford in order for Flanders.

We hear his majestie has taken up in Holland 200,000*l*. upon his owne estate there, the better to carry on his design against France.

Several merchant ships are taken up for the kings service, to be converted into 4th and 5th rate men of war; and above 30 privateers are now fitting out in the river to cruize upon the French coast: the government having granted them commission in their majesties names, with liberty to carry the kings (*sic*) and pendant; and captain St. Loe has directions given him to draw up some heads by way of encouragement to such commanders as shall take prises from the enemy.

The earle of Monmouth arrived here yesterday from Holland, but gives noe account of the besciging Namur, tho' several letters of last Fridays date mention the same.

The justices of the peace of Middlesex have made an order to put the statute of 23d of H. 8. in execution, to prohibit all unlawfull games recited therein, as bowles, ninepinns, shovell boards, cards, dice, tables, &c. in all publick places.

This afternoon an express arriv'd from the duke of Leinster at Portsmouth, which came from thence at 5 this morning, with an account that his grace was just then breaking up the camp, in order to embarque the soldiers, some of which had been shipping this day or 2 at Southampton.

The queen, for encouragement of the regiments that embarque for the descent, has ordered 20*s.* to be distributed to each soldier upon their goeing on ship board.

Letters say that his majestie went to the duke of Brandenburgh and concerted matters with him, and upon his return to the camp ordered the army to be in readiness to decamp upon the arrival of the Hanover troops, expected there next day.

And other letters say, that the duke of Brandenburgh has actually invested Namur with 20,000 men, and that the king was on his march with the army to cover the seige; the citty and country of Leige promising to furnish the confederate army with provisions for halfe a year.

It's advis'd from Portsmouth that the generall had sent to admiral Russell to hasten thither with the fleet.

They write from Plymouth, that they are buoying up of the Henrietta frigat, formerly sunk in that river; and that they hoped to have her above water by Monday next.

They add that a privateer was brought in thither, taken on the coast.

We hear that 12 4th rate frigats are ordered by the admiralty to be built forthwith: 4 of them being already on the stocks.

Some reports are, that the descent is intended against Dunkirk, but few beleive it.

Letters from Paris say, that the malecontents who had taken up arms in divers places had most of them submitted upon promise of the kings indempnity; and that mounsieur Tourville had received orders to repair forthwith to Cherbourgh and other places to hasten the fortifications there.

Satturday, 23 *July*.—The king having before he went for Holland given the livings of St. Martins in the Feilds and

St. James Westminster in commendam to Dr. Tennison, bishop of Lincoln, for some time, which lately expir'd, the bishop of London pretending title to those livings, Dr. Birch has been admitted, instituted, and inducted to St. James's, and one Lancaster, the bishop of Londons chaplain, to St. Martins, upon the said bishops title; but her majestie, after consultation with the councill, being satisfyed the presentation lay in the crowne, has granted St. James's to Dr. Wake and St. Martins to Dr. Gouge; and the tryall of the title will be next term.

Yesterday morning the lords of the admiralty received an expresse from admirall Russell, that he was with the grand fleet 10 leagues southward of the Start, and had detach'd 18 men of war towards Congret Road.

The same day an expresse was sent to the admiral to bring the fleet with what convenient speed he could to St. Hellen's Road, in order to convoy the transport ships to their design'd enterprize, which will be ready to sail by the middle of next week; most of the forces being already shipt.

Collonel Mathews and Levesons draggoons are to garison at Portsmouth, and only 200 of them goe for the descent.

This morning great numbers of chevaux de frize were shipt, an instrument to fix in the ground to keep off a body of horse from attacking the foot.

Dartmouth, the 19th; the Clovesly gally has sent in hither a 2d privateer, the captain of which sayes the French are under fearfull apprehensions of a descent; most of the people near the shore flying up into the country.

Collonel Coy having, upon some misinformation against sir Wm. Russell his eldest captain, put his brother into his command, the queen in a cabinet councill, having the matter reported to her, has restored the said sir Wm. to his troop; and offer that if he thinks he shall be uneasy under his collonel, to give him the like comand in another regiment.

Dr. Loyd, bishop of St. Asaph, being translated to Coventry and Litchfeild, Dr. Jones, bishop of Cloign in Ireland, is translated to St. Asaph.

We have advice this day from Deale, that 60 sail of Dutch ships, suppos'd to be transport vessells, were seen on the back of Goodwin sands; and some say they have 11 regiments of foot on board thereof, to joyn ours for the descent.

A foreign post is wanting.

Henry Cooling, esq., gentleman usher to the queen, died last Tesday night.

The other day, Oxford stage coach was set upon by 6 highwaymen, but before they robb'd the passingers 3 gentlemen rode by and fought the theives, killed one of them and 2 of their horses, and the rest pretending to fly, only rode to the side of a wood, where they recharged their pistolls, and then return'd and robb'd the coach, and buried their comrade in the wood.

Yesterday the cabinet councill satt forenoon and afternoon, supposed to be about the descent.

It's said that a gentleman lately wagered with another, and gave him 20 guineas on condition to receive 20,000 if king William be in possession of Dunkirk before Christmas day next.

Another gave a horse of 35 guineas price, to receive 100*l.* when king James is here. (*sic in MS.*)

Some letters on the exchange say, that the French on all their coasts are under great consternation, all their arrearban being in arms, and divers regiments of horse and foot drawing downe to all the avenues which lye most open to the sea.

Some of the foreign letters advise that the neutrall ministers have put in memorialls at the Hague, offering once more the mediation of their masters to make a generall peace, viz. That his Christian majestie shall quitt divers townes in Flanders and Germany, &c.; and that king Wm. and queen Mary shall peaceably enjoy their 3 kingdoms, provided that the princes (*sic*) of Wales shall succeed them, and that settlement be made by act of English parliament. They add, that answer was given, This last article would spoil all the rest.

Collonel Hastings is made brigadeer general of the descent.

Talkt that Dr. Wake will be made bishop of St. Asaph, and not Dr. Jones of Ireland, as was reported.

Some say that the earle of Rochester and bishop of London are forbidden going to the princesse, till further order.

Tesday, 26th July.—They write from Plymouth that 2 hospitall ships were arrived there from the fleet with 100 sick men, and the dragon, from Portsmouth, with 3 trunks for buoying up the Henrietta. That [they] add, that 30 victuallers were coming to the fleet, riding 8 leagues from the Start. Also they write, that the James gally took a French privateer off the Lands End

of 18 guns and 140 men after 4 hours fight, in which 18 French were killed, and the gally lost 4 men, and had her captain and 11 seamen wounded.

From Torbay they write that the grand fleet was come in thither.

Yesterday some of our merchants had letters that 2 of their majesties men of warr had towed into Kingsale a French man of war of 70 guns, which they took on that coast after severall hours fight.

Letters from Portsmouth tell us that all the forces design'd for the descent were embarqued; and that an order was brought done [down] thither to forbid all persons concerned in that expedition to write any letters to their freinds, under severe penalties, without leave from the generall.

The princesse of Denmarke is again indisposed.

This dayes letters from Portsmouth say that all the foot were embarqued, and those few horse and dragoons which goe with them were putting on board; and that divers of the vessells were sailing for Spithead, where were to be the generall rendevouse, and would thence sail with the first wind.

All the forces on board the transport ships consists of 14,600 men; those that embarqued at Southampton and Isle of Weight are said to be arrived at Spithead.

Mr. Dunmore is sworn commissioner of the navy, in the room of sir John Tippet deceased.

One letter from an officer at Portsmouth sayes, that they had orders to sail with the first fair wind after Monday: this day it has sate northerly, so that 'tis beleived they are sailed.

Yesterday came in a foreigne packet, which advises from Savoy that the designe of beseiging Pignerol was declined, for in a great councill of war 'twas resolved to divide the army into 3 parts, the greatest of which joyne with the Vaudois and French refugees, commanded by duke Seonbergh, are to passe the mountains and enter Dauphigny.

From Hungary, that count Marsigly was come to Esseck, where he mett with Mr. Harbord, and gave him an account of the Turkish affairs, and the good disposition the grand vizier was in for a peace, who was gone back to appease some fresh tumults at Constantinople, and that his army was not above 50,000 strong.

From Paris they write, that the coasts opposite to England are in great apprehensions of a descent. The great rains there have spoyled the corn, vines, &c., insomuch that a famine is fear'd amongst them; and some letters mention that their king makes great offers of a peace, viz. to surrender to the confederates all his new conquests: the dauphine to marry one of the princes of Newburgh; and the king of the Romans the duke of Orleances daughter.

From the Rhine, that the elector of Saxony made complaint to the dyet at Ratisbone about the securing his generall Schoning; has ordered the French envoy at his court to retire thence in 24 hours.

From Flanders, that mounsieur Granville, with the 2 other ruffians that were to kill the king, had been twice examined before the general court martial, 2 of which confest that they were hired thereto by madam Maintenon, the French kings miss, Luxemburgh, Duras, &c., and to have 300,000 livres reward; Granvile still denies. The court martial was to sit again the next day, when the matter would be determined.

The king has not beseiged Namur, but 'tis beleiv'd designs the same, great quantities of cannon, bombs, &c. being shipt from Maestricht: which the enemy being apprehensive of have detached Boufflers with a strong party to reinforce it; and threaten, if we form the seige of any place, they'l attaque Aeth: and Luxemburgh has sent 6 regiments towards Dunkirk to prevent any design we may have thereon.

Leiutenant collonel Manwaring, that commands a forraging party, brought in 50 French partizans, with excellent arms.

The 60 sail supposed to be Dutch transport ships, mentioned in Satterdays letter, were our Cales and St. Tubes fleet outward bound.

Collonel Ferdinando Hastings, sir David Collier, Beveridge and Meloniere, are made brigadeers.

Thursday, 28th July.—Letters from Portsmouth say, that all the transport ships and tenders under convoy of 15 men of war sett sail from Spithead yesterday in the afternoon with a stiffe wind; they steered westward and were imediately out of sight; the seamen at their weighing anchor eechoed their huzza's. They had on board 200 horses for the artillery, 3000 harness for men to draw it, 30 mortars, 60 great cannon, 40

feild peices, 80 tumblers, 24 close waggons, and 44 more open: the number of men on board are now said to be 16,000, and 509 dragoons.

The duke of Leinster, with all the generall officers, went on board the Bredah, admiral of the convoy.

Said that an embargo will be laid upon all shipping for some time, to prevent intelligence.

People now begin to lay wagers about the descent: some talk of places on the further side of France, as Bayonne, Bell Isle, and the Isle of Rhe; others wager nearer home.

A duell lately hapned at Portsmouth betwixt captain Monck of collonel Tiffanys regiment, and another officer of Selwins regiment; and the captain was kill'd on the spot, and the other mortally wounded.

A spy was taken up there by one of their majesties messengers and secur'd, in order to his examination.

Letters from Torbay say that they were distributing the bounty money, and taking in provisions from the victuallers, and in 2 dayes would send a squadron to releive those lyeing before St. Maloes; and the rest of the fleet would cruize near the Start.

Letters from the west say, that 4 or 5 French privateers appeared on that coast, and took away 5 small vessells near Barnstaple, and afterwards landed near the Lizard and burnt 4 fishermen's hutts, with all their netts.

Said that the Lark frigat, cruizing near the Landsend, took 2 French prizes, and carried them to Torbay.

They write from Norwich, that the grand jury of that citty presented 3 of the clergy for refusing to take the oathes; and the grand jury for the county presented all Roman catholicks.

This day 4000 peices of linnen cloth, made at the queens manufactury in the Strand, was exposed to sale.

The beginning of this week a gentlewoman of note, walking in the feilds near Richmond, met 2 women, who robb'd her of a gold watch, a pearl necklace and rings, stript all her cloathes, with holland shift, and left her naked bound; but a trooper coming by, she called out to him, who threw his cloak over her, and galloping to Richmond overtook the 2 women, whom he seized.

Letters from Bruxells advise that the duke of Bavaria had paid all the Spanish troops in Flanders with his own money.

The letters further advise, that the states generall, at the instance of the king of England, will build 25 new men of war, and raise 18,000 land forces more. And 'twas reported at the Hague, that his majestie had caused the duke of Wirtemburgh, commander of the Danish forces, to be confined for something relating to Mons.

On the 18th instant some English sloopes sounded the haven at St. Maloes, and took a large French barke laden with ammunition, &c.

The[y] write from Falmouth, that 80 merchant ships from Spain and other parts are sailed round by Scotland to shun the French men of warr whom they heard were out at sea.

Yesterday 1200 back, breast, and head peices were sent from the Tower to Portsmouth.

They write from Flanders, that the French have demanded of the citty and country of Leige 4 years contribution, which they refused to pay; the duke of Brandenburgh having promised to protect them.

Monday last the prince and princesse of Denmark went to St. Albans, and dined with the earle of Marlborough and the countesse, bishop of London, &c., which is taken notice off.

Said a French squadron of 25 men of war were discovered off Ushant.

Edinburgh, 22d; yesterday we were alarmed with a story of some ships come from France with provisions to the Bass Island; but it proves a mistake, being only some merchant ships coming from England to Leith.

From Derby it's writt, that Mr. Stanhop of Elderston, a gentleman of a great estate, and near relation to the earle of Chesterfeild, walking in his grounds was run at by a bull, who with his hornes ript up his belly, of which he imediately died.

This day her majestie received advice from the governour of Portsmouth, that yesterday afternoon the whole fleet were out of sight towards their design'd enterprize, but whither not known; and men never went more cheereful upon any expedition then they upon this.

From Paris it's writt, that provisions is soe very scarce there that a pound of white bread is sold for *5d*, and brown *3d*; and that there is soe general a destruction of the vines &c. in Champagne and Burgundy, that several deputies are come thence

to court to pray a mitigation of their present impost, setting forth that all the money they usually paid the king proceeded from sale of their wines, and since they were like to have none, could not be in a capacity of paying; to which the king made answer, that his affairs would not permit it.

Friday, 29 *July*.—The following letter was sent from the governour of Brussells to the postmaster of the Brill, which came to him just as the lord Paget had embarqued there last Tensday for England, and put to sea; but forgetting something behind him, sent his man back in a boat, and the postmaster gave him a copy of the letter, which he brought hither last night.

Brussells, the 3d August, 1692.
(Sunday, 24 July).

A gentleman of the prince de Berguen arriv'd here this day, who left the army at 6 in the morning, and sayes, the king at 11 a clock on Friday night detacht 6000 men under command of lord Overkirk, to take a post about 4 miles from Enghien, having promised a ducat (about 9*s*. 6*d*. value) to each soldier if they effect it, which they did: whereupon the French that were encampt there abouts retired to a small wood near Stemkertin. Our army having notice of it began to march at 3 of the clock next morning toward the back of the wood, by which our left wing came to be engaged with the right of the French, and about 10 of the clock the English began the onset; by reason of the wood and narrowness of the way, the horse could doe little service: the English dragoons suffered most by being too forward. Much shooting with cannon and musquet was heard till 4 a clock; a fire was discovered in the wood, whereupon the French retired, leaving 6 peices of cannon behind them by reason of the narrownesse of the way: 'tis probable the battle may last till to morrow night. His majestie and the elector of Bavaria were continually riding from batallion to batallion, encouraging the men; general Macay and 3 freze collonels are killed, and divers others hurt. Those who came from the camp this morning heard great shooting. The retreat is now cutt of by our forces.

They say the lord Fitzharding's dragoons suffered extreamly.

We are everyminute in expectation of a post or express with the particulars.

Satturday, 30th July.—Thursday sir Robert Sawyer died at his country house; leaving his estate to his son in law, the earle of Pembroke.

We hear that all the prize brandy shall be kept for use of the seamen.

The lord Paget arrived here on Thursday night, and has given her majestie an account of his negotiation at the imperial court.

This morning came in a foreign pacquet, which brings letters from Brussells of the 23d August, (Sunday, the 24 July, our stile,) which say, that day a gentleman arrived there from the army, and gives account that late on Friday night his majestie detacht 6000 under the command of Mr. Overkirk and lieutenant generall Macay to attaque a post within 4 miles of Englien, promising each soldier a ducat value 10*s.* if they effect it, which they did: whereupon the French retir'd to a small wood near Stemkertin, leaving behind them 6 peices of cannon.

But the letters dated on Monday from the kings camp give a relation of what past on Sunday, viz. the French, finding what importance that post was to them, were resolv'd to regain it, being reinforced by Boufflers, and brought a very great body near it, and pour'd in continually detachments of fresh men: insoemuch that after 4 houres dispute, our men were forct to give way and quit the said post, the way being soe streight that they could not be releived but by defiles, nor could our horse come up to be serviceable. Before we quitted the post we nailed up 6 of the enemies guns and 2 of our own, blew up the powder, and burnt up the guns and carriages we had there; and retreated to the main body of our army. In this whole action we lost many brave officers; the brunt fell cheifely upon the English, Scotch, and Danes, there being 4 batallions of English and Scotch, 3 of Dutch, and as many Danes. The most noted officers kill'd are these: of the English, colonell Hamilton, Bristoll, Eaton, Courthop, and Warcup of the 1st regiment of guards; collonels Hodges, Moore, Gore; lieutenant collonels Hawley, Foxton; captains Warcup, Sharp, Dayley, Stroud, Danvers, and Hamilton, Carlice, and Lowther. Of the Scotch, lieutenant generall Macay, lord Angus, lord Mountjoy, sir Robert Douglass, sir Robert Hamilton, collonel Ofarrell, collonel Lowder; lieutenant collonels Fullerton and Macay; majors Car, Bruce, Macay; captains Atkins, Macay, White, Cunningham,

Leveson, Gathon, Lassells: 2 Dutch and one Danish collonel, with severall subalterns. Wounded: lord Cutts, sir John Lanier, collonel Chomley, collonel Stanley, sir Charles Graham, major Fox; captains Beeford, Elliot, Sterling, Musgrave, Wildboare, Pechy: and lieutenant generall Tetau, of the Danes.

We hear the enemies loss has been very considerable, but as yet have not the particulars.

They write from Dartmouth, that the blew squadron stood over to the French; and the rest of the fleet were sail'd to meet the descent ships.

Letters from France say, that at Brest an engineer had contriv'd a new machine to be put round each ship to prevent their being burnt by fireships. And in the river Sherant, going to Rochelle, 3 chaines and 3 wooden booms were laid over to prevent our ships coming in there.

Teusday, 2d August.—The lords of the admiralty have ordered 12 merchant ships that are good sailers to be converted into men of war, to clear our seas of French privateers, which now very much infest them; and for their encouragement shall have both the ships and furniture which they shall take from the enemy.

Yesterday an express arriv'd at Whitehall from admirall Russel, with an account that he was come with the grand fleet and transport ships back to St. Hellens; whereupon the queen held a cabinet councill at Kensington, and at 5 this morning the lords, viz. Caermarthen, Nottingham, Rochester, Pembroke, Devon, Dorset, Sidney, and Cornwallis, went to Portsmouth to consult with the admiral and general what measures are most proper to be taken in this juncture; we can't certainly learn the reason of their sudden return. It's said that the generall and admiral having open'd their commissions at sea, and a councill of war call'd thereon, they differed about explaining their orders.

Letters from the kings camp, dated the 5th instant, say that sir John Lanier was dead of his wounds; that we lost a great many horse in the action that never drew pistoll, being fore'd to sitt still and endure cannonading for near 4 hours, to secure the retreat of our foot, which were brought off by the great conduct of lieutenant generall Talmach. The lord Colchester had 2 horses shot under him.

And this morning an expresse arriv'd from the camp, which he left on Friday last, and brought an exact list of those slain and wounded, which differs from that which came at first, for divers said to be killed are found to be taken prisoners; amongst them, lord Angus, collonel Courthop, &c.; and add, that the French lost upwards of 4000 men, amongst which were the prince of Turen, marquis of Tilladet, marquis Bellfonds, and generalls Sloop of the Switz, all 4 lieutenant generalls, duke de Maine, prince Elbeufe, and several colonells, with above 40 other commission officers.

Duke de Chartres, only son to the duke of Orleans, Boufflers, and others wounded; 2 batallions of Switz guards were defeated, and the royall regiment of the Dauphin dragoons cutt off, and the commander &c. taken prisoners, with one standard of the kings house.

From Paris they write that they have advice that the duke of Schonbergh with 12,000 men was got into Dauphigny, by the valley of Lucerne; and that the duke of Savoy with 18,000 men was gone to beseige Nice, in Provence, by land, while the Spanish fleet attaque it by sea.

Letters from Dartmouth say, that the Cloudsly gally had brought in thither a French privateer of 80 guns and 6 pattereroes, and likewise retook 2 prizes, which she had taken before.

They write from Swanzy, that severall privateers had plyed those seas and taken several of our coasters; and that 3 ships from the East Indies richly laden had put into Milford Haven, waiting for a convoy.

They write from Scotland, that 2 French ships had put provisions into the Basse, and on their return had seized a Dutch ship laden with fish, which they took out of her, then sett the men on shoare and carried the ship to the Basse, in order to be broken in peices for fuel against winter.

At a second hearing before the council there between the episcopal clergy and some of the presbetery, it was determined in favour of the latter.

Yesterday a proclamation to explain a clause in a former proclamation for encourageing seamen to enter themselves in their majesties service.

It's said the queen will remove from Kensington to Whitehall on Friday next.

Yesterday the 2 regiments of Coyes and Villiers, with the remainder of Laniers, embarquet for Flanders.

Thursday, 4th August.—Letters from Portsmouth say, that 8 lords of the privy councill came thither on Thursday night, and went on board admiral Russell at Spithead, where some matters of moment were settled, and orders given for the fleet and transport ships which returned to St. Hellens to sail again with the first fair wind.

Adjutant general Withers arrived here from Flanders on Teusday last; he left the confederate camp the Friday before; and sayes, the next morning after the fight the king sent a detachment to bring off the 7 peices of cannon, which accordingly he did in sight of the enemies camp, not firing a gun at them; they also brought off 50 wounded men, and divers of the dead with them, the enemy haveing not then stript the feild; only the Irish, to the number of 200, had lurkt behind after the fight, and knockt divers of our wounded men on the head, and took away their money and some of their clothes.

That Sarsfeild had sent a letter to lieutenant generall Overkirk, to let him know he had several prisoners and wounded men under his care, which should be well used, and desired they might be exchanged.

Some letters which came over in the mail say that a Bavarian gentleman, some say he was a secretary, was detected for corresponding with the enemy and discovering a great many secretts.

That a peasant found a letter dropt, which he carried to the duke, and being perused, the said person was imediately seized and sent to the king of England: and ordered to be hang'd on a tree at the head of the army.

Some of the French prisoners say that they lost by sickness and desertion since June 16,000, and the seige of Namur 8,000.

Letters from Vienna say, they had advice from Esseck that the lord ambassador Harbord was receiv'd at Belgrade with great demonstrations of joy, the Turks as he passed wishing him a successfull negotiation.

It's said that the French capers have taken 20 of our mer-

chant ships on the coast of Ireland, one of which was homeward bound from Guinea, estimated at 20,000*l.*; and also taken 22 more merchants, many of them bound for Bristoll faire: 2 of these capers are since taken by 2 Dutch privateers, who sent them into Cowes in the Isle of Weight.

It's advised from Piedmont that the duke of Savoy has entred Provence by the way of Barcelonette, and the duke of Sconbergh lower Dauphigny, and that upon their appearing before Ambrun, a large towne and a bishops see, upon which the duke was directing his march further towards Grenoble, the metropolitane of Dauphigny, they meeting with no resistance in that country; and 'twas the generall opinion that all the considerable towns in that province would make a present of their keyes to the duke of Savoy, to prevent their being sack'd.

The lords of the privy councill which went to Portsmouth returned to Whitehall this evening; and that 2 letters came from his majestie to the duke Leinster and admirall Russell during their lordships stay there; that the capitall ships, considering the season of the year, will most of them be laid up in a short time, and only the 3d, 4th, and 5th rate frigats keep forth at sea. The transport ships and convoy only want a wind.

Edinburgh, July 26th. Severall Jacobite officers, endeavouring to goe on board a French ship on our coast, are seiz'd and bringing prisoners hither, and a letter is come from his majestie to the councill to bring all the prisoners to their speedy tryalls, and prosecute the duke of Gourdon and earle of Seaforth for hightreason.

The following officers, said to be killed, are prisoners in the French camp: collonels Eaton and Courthop; major Keith; captains Danvers, Hamilton, Harbine, and Lowther; lieutenants Groves, Barell, and Ruthin.

Satturday, 6 August.—Letters from Portsmouth say, that 2 regiments of foot are unshipt there, and the 2 regiments of dragoons which guarded the towne are exchanged for them and gone on shipboard, the fleet expecting every hour to sail.

The capital ships are come into the Downes in order to be laid up.

It's advised from Flanders that one Petres, a chyrurgeon, was seized in the confederate camp, and sent prisoner to Brus-

sells under a strong guard, for designing, as they say, to poyson the king, as it appeared by the confession of one of the 3 assassinates, who have been several times interrogated; and they declare that if they miscarried in the design the said Petres was to have attempted his villany for the reward of 1000 louis d'ors.

The letters further say, that the duke of Bavaria's secretary, before he was executed, being put to the torture. confessed that he had sent 23 letters to Luxemburgh (with an account of the kings motions and encampments,) for which he had received 100 lovis d'or's for each of them. And further said, that he timely discovered to the French the kings design to surprize Mons, otherwise it might have fallen into his hands.

And that he also sent the French word of the last busines, which gave them opportunity to put themselves in readinesse to receive our shott; for which last service he was to have had 1000 lovis d'or's.

A French deserter who came over to the confederate camp declared that Luxemburgh hang'd up 2 French officers for deserting their posts.

Letters from Paris say, that the French king had ordered great stores of corn to be bought up for his magazines next summer, which had enhans'd the price of bread in divers places to *6s. 8d.* per pound; and the rather, in regard the raines had spoyled vast quantities of corn in many places of that kingdome.

They write from Dartmouth that the Lenox was come in there from sir John Ashby, whom he left cruising with his squadron upon the French coast off of St. Maloes.

Yesterday the queen came to Whitehall, but not to settle there as was reported.

The same evening was a great councill, where the lords of the admiralty attended.

Yesterday morning 15 new English privateers well mann'd fell down the river; they all carry 15 or 30 guns each.

Some say that admiral Russell comes to towne this evening or to morrow, and that the descent ships have orders to sail towards Flanders to fill up the army in the room of those lately killed; and that upon their arrival in the camp the king would force Luxemburgh to battle; but there are others that have

different thoughts, and beleive the descent ships are still designed for the French coasts.

They write from Genova that a great earthquake hapned there, which held some hours, and did much damage to the houses.

The advices from Rome and Venice are, that the French ministers of state use their endeavours to procure a generall peace.

This evening we hear that admirall Russell continues on board the fleet, and that some of the flag ships are to keep out at sea for some time; and that the descent ships weighed from Spithead, but were driven back by contrary winds.

It's said the Danby gally of 8 guns lately took a French prize on their coast of 16 guns and 40 men without firing a gun; 36 of the French men run on shore in their long boates, leaving only 4 behind. The prize was computed at 8000*l.*, part of her cargo being 70 tunn of (*sic*) soape, 35 tunn of oile, and all the rest streight commodities.

'Tis said the cheife reason of the fleets returning was, that being ordered to the Bay of Biscay, in order to assist the duke of Savoy, it was judged too hazardous to venture so great a fleet on soe rough seas, the season being too far spent.

Colonell Ecklins regiment of dragoons are coming hither from Ireland. The bills sent thither, to be proposed to the next parliament there, are return'd with the broad seale affixt to them: so that the lord Sidney has now appointed next Friday to set forward for that kingdome.

A flying pacquet is come from Scotland, that the lord Mackleen has actually surrendred his 2 castles in the Isle of Mull to our forces, and intirely submits to the government.

The duke of Saxony has seized of generall Schoning's estate for corresponding with the French.

Teusday, 9th August.—Yesterday the lords of the admiralty received an express from Plymouth, brought by a sloop from Jamaica, that on the 7th of June last, about 11 in the morning, a sudden earthquake hapned in that island, which in 3 minutes overturn'd and swallowed up 3 parts of the buildings of Port Royall with all the fortifications; viz. forts James and Carlisle, sunk some fathoms under water; forts Charles, Rupert, Morgans, Lyne, and a late new Lyne built of 8 guns behind the

church, shatter'd to peices and part sunk, so that the guns are in danger of being lost, whereby the harbour will scarce be any more serviceable; the tops of the houses being sunk under the water, and nigh 2000 souls perished therein; and most of the houses standing are one story under water, and daily falling: soe that the whole poynt is become uninhabitable. The Swan frigat, then careering in the harbour, dasht all to peices. It likewise extended its dreadful effects thro' the whole country.

The councell daily sitts on shipboard to prevent what they can of robberies, and for the decision of differences occasioned by these distractions: as also to consider of a convenient harbour, &c. for building a new towne.

Some dayes before this desolation a French ship with 200 men invade the north shoare, but were repulsed, and 100 taken prisoners; most of the rest killed and blown up in the French ship.

The same day came in a foreign pacquet; and from Paris they write the duke of Savoy has taken 4 or 5 castles in Dauphigny, and that the country people run into the citties, who are noe less alarmed; that the king had received in 2 hours time 4 expresses from those parts.

Some letters say that the [duke] of Savoy has taken Gallestria with the loss of 400 men, and cutt to peices 2 French regiments of dragoons posted to secure the passes.

The same letters add, that the French make noe rejoycing for their late action in Flanders, having lost a great many brave men.

Madrid, 24th; from Cattalonia they write, that our troops there have defeated a strong body of the French, killing 350 on the place; and by an extraordinary courier from Oran, that there had been a battle between the Algerines and emperor of Morocco, and the latter totally routed, 10,000 of his men being killed.

From our camp at Hall in Flanders of the 11th, they write, that several of our officers, thought to be killed, are ransomed and come in there, which give account of the French loss was greater then our first account mentioned; and that that day the French began to move towards Mons, whereupon our horse and dragoons were drawn out to attaque them in the rear, and 'tis thought there will be more action.

Sir John Lanier is dead of his wounds.

Our fleet under admirall Russell are at Spithead, and this afternoon came an express that the transport ships and land men on board them, convoyed by sir Cloudesly Shovell, were arrived in the Downes.

Sir John Carew, member of parliament for Saltash in Cornwall, and Mr. Carey, head bailiffe of Westminster, and member of parliament for Colchester, are dead.

Letters from Portsmouth say, that on Satterday last proclamation was made by beat of drum for all seamen and soldiers to repair on board: and that on Satterday their top sails hung loose, soe that it's beleived they sett sail next morning, as they supposed, for the Downs, and thence, (as thought,) for Flanders, all the descent ships sailing under a convoy of above 20 men of warr.

They add, that sir John Ashby with his squadron continues on the French coast, and they had an account by a French prize that there lay at St. Maloes 21 French men of warr from 50 to 90 guns, and 12 more from 10 to 40.

They write from the west, that a vessell is arrived from New England, which advises that the French in conjunction with the Indians had made up a great body, and were attempting some design against the English in those parts.

Letters from Vienna say, that the imperiall troops were marching to beseige Temeswaer, leaving a considerable body about Esseck to observe the motions of the Turks.

The authors of the Athenian Mercury and Observer are served with orders in councill not to print any more of those papers.

Thursday, 11th August.—Yesterday being the fast, the queen came to Whitehall and was twice at chappell; and ordered all her domesticks to attend all the time of divine service and sermon.

Letters from Paris say that they had received advice from Briganzoon in Dauphigny of the 31st of July, that the duke of Savoys advanced guards had taken Gallestria, with the fort that guards the passe, which gives them an inlet into Lower Dauphigny, which makes all those countrys fly with their effects to Grenoble and Lyons; 400 of our men that were in Gallestria, &c. are sent prisoners to Turin. They also write that fre-

quent advices had come to court from mounsieur Catinat, &c. of this invasion, craving reinforcements to be sent them; whereupon his majestie has ordered mounsieur D'Lorge to detach 6000 horse and dragoons from the Rhine to their assistance.

From our camp in Flanders they write, that the king has fill'd up some of the vacant commissions, viz. sir Robert Douglass's regiment is given to collonel Monroy, earle of Angus's to lord George Hamilton; collonel Fitzpatrick has the lord George Hamiltons fuzileers, collonel Lumley sir John Laniers regiment, captain Johnson, of Trelawney's regiment, a company in the foot guards, and captain Sympson, of Churchills regiment, another. They further mention that the French pretending to fortifie the camp, which [was] but a blind for their quitting it, which they did in the night in soe great haste, least we should fall upon them in the rear, that they left many of their own as well as our wounded men at Enghien; and 'tis said they are gone towards Cambroon, the strongest camp in Flanders, and that Luxemburgh has orders not to hazard his men, but act defensively.

The transport ships, with the 15 regiments on board, continue in the Downes, expecting orders from the king.

The Jamaica merchants here are petitioning the queen to take into consideration the deplorable condition or state of that island.

Lord Sidney setts forward to morrow for Ireland, and carries with him the parliament bills, which is to be called there with all expedition.

This days letters from Portsmouth advises, that sir John Ashby was returned with his squadron from the French coast, and that he landed some men in boates, which brought away cattle without any opposition.

The queen has ordered collonel Fowkes regiment to be recruited by the 17th with 10 men in every company, and collonel Hales regiment by that time with 150 men.

This evening admirall Russell is expected at court; and to morrow the marques of Caermarthen goes to Alstrop Wells for 20 dayes.

Last night the prince and princesse of Denmarke came to the Cockpitt, and gave orders for their servants to be in a readinesse to attend them to the Bath on Satterday.

Mr. comptroller Wharton is married to the only daughter of the late lord Lisburne, killed before Limrick.

A marriage is agreed on between sir Thomas Leveston Gower and a daughter of the earle of Rutlands, 15,000*l.* portion; and another betwixt lord Ross, sonne to the earle of Rutland, and the daughter of the late lord Russell, portion 15,000*l.* likewise.

Letters from Paris say, that court is gone into mourning for the death of 2 princes of the blood, and 12 peers of France, who were killed, with those that since died of their wounds received in the late action.

They write from Brussells that severall chirurgeons were gone thence with pasports to the French camp to dress and look after our wounded men there, whom Sarsfeild had taken much care of, highly commending their courage, promising they should want for nothing, and so soon as recovered they should be exchanged, some of which being already come to our camp.

They further write, that since the late fight the French had sent 4000 sick and wounded men into their neighbouring garisons; and though they decampt with precipitation, yet the duke of Bavaria came up time enough to fall in with some of their rear, and pickt up a great many horses, with divers prisoners.

The lord Hunsdon is said to be dead at Havre de Grace; his next heir male is captain Cary, now in Ireland.

Letters from Rome say, that the French cardinalls presented a blank paper to the pope, praying his holinesse mediation for a peace with the confederate princes; and that his Christian majestie would be concluded by such terms as his holyness should propose: but first answered that he would give the allies notice thereof.

They write from Dunkirk, that they have made some new fortifications, and reinforced that garison; that captain Bart was gone out a cruizing again with 5 or 6 privateers, having in their last expedition made a dividend of severall 1000*l.*; they add, that a man of warr of 60 guns, and 6 more of lesser force, was building in that harbour.

Satturday, 13th August.—Yesterday his excellency the lord Sidney sett forward for his government of Ireland, being attended by most of the prime nobility with their coaches and 6 horses, and great numbers of gentry, tradesmen, &c., as also a

troop of the lord of Oxfords horse: his lordship lay that night at St. Albans, and this night at the earle of Sunderlands house in Northamptonshire.

Sir Cyrill Wych and Mr. Poultney goe with him secretaries.

It's said sir Stephen Evans, sir Joseph Herne, and sir Francis Child have advanced 50,000*l.* upon account of the government, to pay the necessary charge of that kingdome, the revenue there not being as yet sufficient to defray its own expences.

One Mr. Ivory, a French merchant in Ab Church Lane, is taken into custody for holding correspondence with the enemy and sending them contraband goods.

This morning Mr. Davis the messenger arrived express from the king, and brought his majesties orders relating to the descent; which the lord Nottingham forthwith carried to her majestie at Kensington; but we know nothing of the particulars.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell with his squadron and 200 transport ships, with the army on board, continue still in the Downes.

This day also a foreign mail came in from Geneva of the 9th; they confirme the duke of Savoys taking Gallestree, in which was good store of provisions; and the marquess of Parelle having invested Embrun, the archbishop thereof came to him with the keyes, desiring him not to molest the inhabitants. The duke of Savoy went from thence to the citty of Gap, which the letters say is also surrendred, but those from Paris contradict the same, and say that mounsieur Catinat is gone with a detachment to oppose the dukes troops; and 'tis beleived those of the dukes left near Pigneroll will beseige the same. A small place called Colmar is also taken by the duke of Savoys forces and plundered, because while they were capitulating they apprehended succours were coming, and fixed upon the marquess de Parells quarters. They talke also of the marquesse de Leganez with 17 or 18,000 men, were goeing to beseige Nice and Villa Franca, while the Spaniards, with 40 galleys and 16 men of warr, attaque them by sea.

The French at Lyons are greatly alarmed; and duke Schonbergh writes that he hopes to [be] before it in a fortnight.

We hear that 2 French squadrons are gone out of Brest, one supposed for the West Indies, and the other to oppose the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean.

The duke of Saxony is ill with a fall from his horse.

It's wrote from Leige that the generalls of the elector pallatines forces is joyning the Brandenburgh forces with 10,000 men and 8,000 of the bishop of Munster and Collognes; so that its beleived his majestie will beseige Namur or Dynant.

Letters from Portsmouth say, that admirall Russell continues with the fleet at St. Hellens, where sir John Ashby has joyned him which [with] the blew squadron, and gives an account that before he left the French coast, landed some of his men near St. Maloes without any opposition, burnt some houses, and brought off 800 head of cattle with divers prisoners.

It's said the earle of Sunderland stands fair to be principall secretary of state in room of the lord Sidney, so soon as the king returns from Flanders.

We hear that orders are gone to Scotland to exempt the heretors from taking the oaths, and to discharge all those that are imprisoned upon the score of conscience.

We have this further account from Jamaica of the terrible earthquake there, which in less then 3 minutes laid levell the greatest part of the houses in Port Royall, and destroyed most of the inhabitants. The letter sayes, I cannot sufficiently represent the terrible circumstances that attended it; the earth swelled with a dismal humming noise, the houses fell, the earth opened in many places, the graves gave up some of their dead, the tomb stones ratled together; at last the earth sunk below the water, and the sea overwhelmed great numbers of people, whose shreiks and groanes made a lamentable eccho: the earth opened both behind and before me within 2 foot of my feet, and that place on which I stood trembled exceedingly; the water imediately boyled up upon the opening of the earth, but it pleased God to preserve me by the help of a brick wall and a shed, which sunk me in soe low in the earth that I could not reach the top of it; from thence I got to the top of a high house, and walked upon the timbers and rafters of broken houses till a ships boate took me in: the mountains are miserably shattered, the rocks are broken, the houses all the island over are laid flat, excepting some few, as I can hear of. Thus far the letter.

It's said an express is come for the descent ships to saile forthwith.

And said, his majestie is much displeased that his measures were not pursued at the first.

Teusday, 16th August.—Letters from Paris of the 12th say, that the French king has made a detachment out of all his guards, but not certaine whether they are goeing for Flanders or Dauphigny.

The French king is retired to Marli to free himselfe from the importunities of a vast number of widdows that flock to him for pentions, their husbands being killed in the late action in Flanders.

Yesterday the commissioners of the prize office, with captain St. Loe, were before a committee of councill, where the matter between captains of ships and the prize office relating to what share they are to have of each prize was fully setled. It's said that a ship taken as prize shall for the better encouragement of those that take them be converted to their own use.

Plymouth the 12th; their majesties ship the Mary is arrived from Barbadoes, but the men are not suffered to come on shoare till they have performed their quarrantine, tho' the master assures that the sickness is quite abated there, and the plantation in perfect health.

The Barbadoes fleet is arriv'd tho' in different parties, in the Channell, and some of them are put into Kingsale in Ireland.

We hear that captain Bart with 9 French privateers are put to sea from Dunkirk, and on Satterday last chased the Harwich pacquet boate into Sole Bay.

The William and Mary privateer has lately brought into Weymouth a French prize of 12 guns and 8 patereroes.

Scotch letters say that the northern coasts continue to be soe infested with French privateers, that the councill have ordered 4 of the greatest merchant ships there to be mounted with guns, and a regiment put on board to drive them off the coast.

17 of the 3d troop of guards came over in the last Holland packett boat, being said to be cashiered.

We are still in the dark as to our descent; some are of opinion that they are designed to land upon the coast of Piccardy, near Calais, and that count Horne with a detachment is to march from Gaunt to joyn them; tho' others say they are to saile westward with the first fair wind.

Mr. Denzell Holles, only brother to the earle of Clare, who last Sunday was 7night was taken ill of an epilepsie in St. Clements church, but recovered, was this morning found dead in his bed: suppos'd of an apoplectick fitt.

Hugh Fortesque, esq., member of parliament, is speedily to be marryed to the only daughter of Mr. Boscawen, the privy counsellor.

Yesterday Fuller, declared an impostor by the last house of commons, petitioned the queen to hear him, alledging his witnesses were now ready to make good his allegations; whereon he was ordered to be brought to Kensington; but the martial of the kings bench would not suffer him to goe, being a prisoner on execution.

They write from Portsmouth that 6 seamen were struck downe by the late lightening last on board the Adventure, 4 of which recovered, but the other 2 lay a dyeing.

That [They] add, that captain Young's dragoons were come thither from the Isle of Weight to doe duty, most of the other guards being shipt off.

Some of the letters which came in with the maile last Satterday say that the king began to decamp on Teusday last, in order to follow the French; some of the van keeping within 2 hours march of their rear.

Our merchants letters from Leghorn say, that one of the privateers of that place had taken a Turkish ship in the Levant, of 40 guns, laden with rice and coffee.

Yesterday an express was sent to the Downes for the men of warr and transport ships to saile westward with the first wind.

We hear that the second troop of guards in Flanders have orders to embarque for England.

That his majestie was goeing to divert himselfe with hunting at Loo, and intended, as they said, to return for England in a short time, leaving the comand of the army to the duke of Bavaria, who was drawing a great part of his troops nearer Leige, designing, as was said, to march and beseige Namur before the season of the year slips.

They write from Brussells that Dumont, one of 3 assassinates, had been reexamined and interrogated, and had made some discoveries of moment, hoping thereby to obtain his pardon.

Berkley house is fitting up here for the prince and princesse of Denmark, against their return from the Bath.

This afternoon came in a foreign mail, but brings nothing new; it gives a confirmation that the Munster and Cologne troopes were at last come up, and ready to joyn the confederate army.

That thereupon a considerable detachment was drawing out to advance nearer to Namur, in order, as was said, to invest it, whilst the rest of the army covered the seige.

The letters further say, that the landgrave of Hesse, upon a reinforcement of some additional troopes, was goeing to passe the Rhine, intending to give D'Lorge battle.

Letters from Piedmont say, that the duke of Savoy drives all the country before him in Dauphigny, the militia troopes being too weak to withstand him; that a great part of the country had submitted, and some part of the people joyned his troopes, so that he began to be very formidable and numerous in his army, but made but slow marches. They add, that all the Vaudois which fell into the hands of Catinat were cutt in peices, and no quarter given to any of them; and that they began to practice the same thing with those of the French that come within their reach.

We hear that his majestie has sent hither for a George and garter to invest a new knight of that most noble order in Flanders; but we hear not his name.

Some talk this evening as if the descent is like to be made about Bullogne.

About 20 of the 3d troop of guards are arrived here from Flanders, without horses or any accoutrements, which they say were taken from them, but give not the reason; 'tis supposed they were found tardy, and so dismist.

Thursday, 18th August.—Edinburgh, the 12th; captain Wallis came upon his tryall the 6th instant, for shooting 3 of the townesmen about the time of the revolution; and after a long hearing before the lords justiciary, he was acquitted: the lords of the councell thereupon sent to take him into custody as a disaffected person, but he privately slipt out of court, and 'tis thought made his escape out of the kingdome.

The privy councell are goeing to adjourn for a month, and all things being at quiet here, the collonels of the severall regi-

ments are solliciting to goe for Flanders, which, 'tis beleived, will be granted; and some of the shattered regiments there come over in their places.

Deale, the 17th; the transport ships continue still in the Downs, tho' 'tis yet beleived there will be a descent upon some part of France.

The grand fleet at St. Hellens have received orders from the lords of the admiralty to saile westward.

Yesterday the earles of Huntington and Middleton, lord Dunmore and sir Andrew Forester, were brought from the Tower, and bailed before the lord cheife justice Holt, at Serjeants Inne; themselves in 5000*l.* each, and 4 sureties 1500*l.* each.

Leiutenant generall Maxwell, prisoner of war, together with sir Solomon Swale and major Culliford, were also admitted to bayle, and orders given that most of those in Newgate and the Gatehouse be admitted to the like favour.

This day the councell agreed to further adjourn the parliament to the 26th of September next.

The last Paris letters say, that the king had sent letters to the intendants of Dauphiny and Provence to cause the corn and hay in all places to be burnt where they expected the enemy; which they began to execute: whereon the duke of Savoys forces burnt 10 villages, threatning, if the arrearband destroy'd any more, they'd lay waste the country; upon which they desisted.

They write from Leverpoole that the James gally was arrived at Highlake to convoy the lord Sidney to Dublin, and in her way thither had taken 3 small French capers, which had done mischeife on the Irish coast.

Yesterday the prince and princesse of Denmark went for the Bath, without any guards; and left the duke of Glocester at Kensington.

The same day the messenger of the press seized upon a book at the (*sic*) written by Mr. Henry Dodwell, intituled, a Vindication of the suspended Bishops, proving that noe lay authority has power to deprive any clergyman from his preferment.

We are wanting now one, and to morrow will be due 2 foreign posts.

Last Sunday a Jew, lately turned Christian, of 50 years of age, was christened in the new chappell, near St. James's.

We hear that the transport ships continue still in the Downes,

having sent their sick men on shoare, which are said to [be] 120 only, and expect further orders from his majestie hourly: some say they will return to St. Hellens, and thence saile for the French coast.

Letters from the confederate camp in Flanders say, that an Irish priest, 2 hermites, and a carmelite frier, were taken there; the latter offered 50 pistolls to the officer that stopt him, to let him goe. They were under examination at the coming away of the maile.

Some of the guards which lately arrived here from Flanders, where they were cashiered, say that some of the English sent over in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners, and since returned to the camp: as, collonel Foxton, collonel Bristow, and captain Warcup, with some others; and that some of the French prisoners were also sent back to their camp.

Letters from Edinburgh say, that kingdome continues in tranquillity; that one Mercer was seized for dispersing of scandalous papers; and they had a discourse there of raising the militia again, in case his majesties occasions should require the standing forces to be sent away.

The 2 regiments of collonel Fowkes and Hales, in the Isle of Wight, are ordered to be paid all their arrears, and to embarque the latter end of this month for the West Indies.

A warrant is out to stop the vending of the Vindication of the deprived Bishops, by Mr. Dodwell.

The tryall of mounsieur Granvile, translated into English, and printing here, for endeavouring to assassinate the king, is for the present stopt; the original copy is in French, which was afterwards translated into Dutch, as likewise into Italian, for the duke of Savoy.

The descent ships are still said to be in the Downes, and that the queen was lately pleased to declare that the descent would be made soe soon as the wind favoured.

Satturday, 20th August.—Yesterday adjutant generall Withers arrived here with an express from the king in Flanders, upon which a great councill assembled the same afternoon at Kensington, and orders sent to the transport ships in the Downes to be in readinesse to sett saile at an hours warning. And we hear a considerable number of guineas was imediately dispatched thither for the use of the expedition.

And this day another express was sent to the Downes with saileing orders.

It's said Mr. Withers gives an account that his majestie had sent his heavy cannon and baggage to Ghent, in order to execute some design; 'twas thought he might endeavour to force Luxemburghs camp, who continued strongly posted.

From Harwich wrote, that on the 17th the Arabella pacquet boate sailed thence with a messinger, who went with an express to the king, and noe passenger suffered to goe on board with him, though divers waited for that purpose.

Letters from Plymouth advise, that severall French refugees who made their escape in an open boate from Conquest Road, arrived there, and give an account that the French in Brest are under great apprehensions and continued expectations of the English descent; and to prevent their ships being attackt in the harbour, had haled them close to the shoare, and bound their rigging to the masts; that mounsieur Gabarets ship and another of considerable force, had never been heard of since the late engagement at sea: and concluded that they sunk in their way home, being very leaky and torn with the cannon in the fight.

They further say, that the name of the dauphine was forbid to be mentioned amongst the vulgar, which gave occasion to some to think that he is dead, or was in disfavour with his father.

Letters from Edinburgh say, that an express was come to the councill that 300 Cameronians were come to the Sancher, a seat of the duke of Queensbury, protesting against the present presbitery, as not being agreeable to the old presbiterian principles in maintaining the acts of the assembly in time of king Charles the 1st, and renewing the covenant, &c.; and also found fault with their majesties proceedings of dissolving the late assembly: so that no side pleases them.

The councill there have adjourned themselves to the last of September.

This day came in a foreign maile, which advises from Flanders that the duke of Luxemburgh was gone to encamp under the cannon of Tournay; and that the confederate army were between Gramont and Inove, and no action had passed between them, they being then about 15 miles distance from each other.

But the Brandenburgh troopes about Leige, in conjunction with some others, had possessed themselves of all the considerable passes and avenues leading to Namur; and yesterday seavennight sent a considerable detachment of the army to invest it, having ordered some heavy cannon to be drawn thither from Maestricht.

Letters from Genova say, that the duke of Savoy had summoned Unbran, where the marques of Laree was in garison with 2500 men, and returned answer that he would hold it out to the last: but the duke imediately opened the trenches, and soon after took the place by storm, as the Holland slip sayes, but the other prints mention nothing of it.

They further add, that the Vaudois has taken a considerable convoy of the French goeing to Pigneroll with provisions.

Letters from Spain say, that the Moores have beseiged Oran, in Barbary. The government of Argiers (they say) had given the emperor of Morocco battle and killed 26,000 of his men on the place, upon which the emperor desired a truce, and soon after clapt up a peace with them, and presented the dey of Argiers with a Barbary horse and trappings, valued at 200,000 crownes, and agreed to give the Algerines and neighbouring government 48 small chests of gold for their charge of the war.

The great ships, we hear, have taken in fresh provisions to the 14th of December.

The lord Sydney is now at Chester.

This morning a foreign post arrived of the freshest date, that before wanting being chased back by 3 French privateers.

From our camp at St. Leivens autem (*sic*) the 15th instant (O. S.) we decamped this morning from Mino, and march'd 3 leagues to this place, being about the like distance from Ghent; our heavy baggage was sent away yesterday by way of Alost, and will not joyn us this 2 dayes in our march. This day the Spanish troopes in the van of the army having notice of a French party of foot in a wood, took about 100 of them prisoners. We shall march again to morrow; Luxemburgh was not this morning marched from Lessines.

'Tis said Boufflers is removed from Sheveray towards Audenard; 'tis possible a few dayes may produce something of moment.

Edinburgh, 13th; orders are come to provide transport ships

for sir James Lasleys and collonel Beuchams regiments, who are forthwith to embarque for Flanders. There is orders also for raising 3 new regiments, who for their better encouragement, are to be monthly paid out of the exchequer.

Mr. Vaughan, the late cheife justice grandson, is married to a daughter of the late lord Rochesters.

Severall bankers and goldsmiths prentices are seized and committed to Newgate for being concerned with clipping.

Teusday, 23d August.—Yesterday the parliament mett; there being about 60 commoners, who were sent for up to the house of lords, where the earle of Pembroke, lord privy seale, by their majesties commission prorogued both houses to the 26th of September.

Upon Sunday last the transport ships and their convoy were seen off at sea from Dover, steering eastward with a fresh gale; one of them struck upon the Goodwin Sands, but got off with little damage. It's beleived they are gone for Ostend, in order to joyne the detachment of the army under count Horne; but it's uncertain whether they will attack Dunkirke, Ipres, or St. Omers.

They write from Dartmouth, that the Clovesly gally has carried into Biddiford a French privateer of 10 guns, 6 patereroes, and 100 men.

Our merchants letters say that the Algerines have taken 7 Portugall merchant ships richly laden.

The Princess pacquet boate of 20 guns, homeward bound for Holland, has been missing severall dayes, and supposed to be sunk or taken by the enemy.

Letters from Scotland advise, that 80 foot and 30 horse of the Cameronians, marched to a towne of the duke of Queensburys, where they declared him uncapable of any publick trust without he would renounce these following articles: first, the owning of king William, who was at the head of a popish army; 2dly, that the king had not taken the solemne league and covenant; and 3dly, that the king was a great favourer of the church of England. And after having sung the 4 first verses of the 119 Psalme, the[y] proclaimed the eldest sonne of the late duke of Monmouth their lawfull king, &c. But some troopes were ordered to suppresse and seize upon the ringleaders of these enthusiasticks, in order to bring them to justice.

They write from Portsmouth that a councell of war was held on board the Britannia for tryall of leiutenant Pike, of the Swiftsure, for running into the hold during the last fight with the French at sea, for which he was sentenc'd to be carried in a boate with a halter about his neck to each shipp of the fleet, where his crime was to be refd [?], and afterwards to be sett on shoare, and declared uncapable for ever of any command in their majesties service.

This afternoon came in a Holland maile, which advises from Paris that Ambrun surrendred to the duke of Savoy upon articles, but not to the advantage of the French; there were great store of provisions in the place, near 50,000 sacks of meale, and ammunition of all sorts.

It's advised from Venice, that their forces have made a descent in Candia, and were forming the seige of Canea, the principal towne of that island.

They write from Vienna that their army about Esseck were in motion with designe to give the Turks battle before they actually beseige any place.

Letters from Bruxells say, that the Brandenburgh troopes are marched within 2 leagues of Namur, in order to beseige it soe soon as their magazines of bombs, carcasses, woolpacks, &c. arrive in their camp from Maestricht.

They say that Luxemburghs camp is much weakened by a great detachment of his troops sent towards Dauphine. And the discourse was that the English army on board the transport ships were hourly expected to land at Ostend; and after some small refreshment they would march towards Dunkirk, in order to beseige that towne, as was conceived.

The last pacquett from Ireland brought over divers acts under the great seal there, in order to be transmitted thither again, to be read and pass in parliament; one of them was for confirming the act of settlement and explanation, both which passed in king Charles the 2d his time; another act to reverse the attainder of all other acts which passed in the late parliament there under king James; an act for encourageing protestant planters in that kingdome, and the manufactury trade; another about Galloway, &c.

Yesterday the summe of 10,000*l.*, part of the late tax, was brought out of Essex under a guard of 20 horse.

The Haerlem Gazette sayes, that 500 French officers are dead in Mons of their wounds since the late fight, and that the court of France condemns the duke of Luxemburgh for his ill conduct in that business.

Letters from Paris of the 14th our stile say, that on the 6th the trenches before Ambrun were opened, the duke of Savoy summoning the garison to surrender, but the governour refused; and some dayes after his royall highnesse summon'd it a 2d time, and said if they did not surrender, he would give no quarter, whereon they capitulate; 3000 of their regular troopes, with armes, baggage, &c., marcht to Gap, and 1000 of the militia to Grenoble. The archbishop of Ambrun with the clergy waited upon the duke, who kindly received them, and told the archbishop that if he would tarry and take the oathes, he would protect him; which he refusing, his highness sent an express to the pope, desiring leave to nominate a new archbishop. From Ambrun the duke of Savoy marched towards Grenoble; all Province and Dauphigny are in the utmost consternation imaginable; Vallence, Lyons, and other great citties keeping their gates shutt day and night. Duke Scombergh has joyned his royall highnesse, both making together an army of above 30,000 men, and have raised great contributions, the new converts daily joyning them; Catinat is too weake to attempt any thing as yet, but expects a reinforcement of 4000 men from Catalonia, 6000 from the Rhine, and 8000 from Flanders; they have a long march, and can scarce arrive time enough to putt a stop to his royall highnesse's progress.

Letters from our camp near D'eynse of the 18th our stile give little more account then what came last post, only advise that our [army] decampt the 14th, which day 5 regiments were sent to secure a pass near Brussells, that the French designed to be masters off. The king went over the Scheld, lodged at the Nazaret; the next day passed the river Liss, and lay encampt the 18th near Deynse; which day count Harne joyned us, and those from England; we speedily expect to doe the like. The sudden march of his majestie for 3 days together makes us beleive some great and speedy action is designed; it still holds that there are great preparations for carrying on 2 seiges, whereof the one is said to be Namur, the other Ypres, or some place near it.

Friday last a duell was fought at Tunbridge, about the decision of a cast at dice, between sir Nicholas Cary's son and Mr. Jarmy of Suffolk; both slightly wounded.

Thursday, August 25th.—This day the councell met at Whitehall, and after the dispatch of severall affairs adjourned for a month; but upon any emergent occasion to be summon'd again.

The lord privy seale and severall other lords are gone out of towne.

Tuesday night last the earle of Marlborough was mett by some highwaymen on horseback, near Coney, as he was goeing to his country house, who robbed him of 500 guineas, and made their escape.

The lord cheife justices warrant is out against great numbers of clippers; the mint in Southwarke and other priviledge[d] places having been searched for them.

The duke of Ormond has sent recommendation from Flanders to the dean and chapter of Westminster, to constitute sir Charles Hero head bailiffe of their city, in room of Mr. Cary deceased; but they seem inclinable to choose Mr. Knipe.

Mr. Vincent, brother to sir Francis Vincent, it's said, will succeed Mr. Ashmole (lately deceased) in the place of comptroller of the excise; worth 800*l* per annum.

The last Paris letters say that duke Schombergh has sett up a protestant church in Gallestria, and promised to doe the same in all the places they shall take, or that surrenders to the duke.

From Millan it's writt, that a great convoy was gone thence to the duke of Savoy, having stockins, shoes, and armes for 10,000 men, to be distributed to those that come in and joyn them.

Scotch letters say that sir John Mackleen, cheife justice of the highland clans, who surrendred his castle in the island of Mull, has ordered to bring his majestie into Flanders 1000 stout highlanders, being all of his own name, to fight against the French.

We hear the earle of Oxfords regiment is to goe for Flanders, and brigadeer Villiers regiment to doe duty at Whitehall.

From Copenhagen it's writt, that the king of Denmark is resolved to augment his army with 4 new regiments, one of

horse, one of dragoons, and 2 of foote, and his fleet with 10 men of war; and for that end has borrowed 400,000 crowns of the Hamburgh merchants at double interest.

This day came in an express from Ostend, which sayes that our army on board the transport ships landed safe there and at Newport on Monday and Teusday last; and adds that Luxemburgh having taken a very long march, in a day and nights time was gott 7 miles before us, and posted himselfe between our army and Ipres and Dunkirk.

Satturday, 27th August.—Spanish Princesse pacquet boate from Holland that was missing was blown up by accident in preparing to fight an Ostend privateer, which she took for a French one; there were 100 men and passengers on board, not above 40 saved, which the Ostender took up and some of her goods.

Plymouth, 23rd; about 70 sail of Dutch St. Ubes fleet arrived there without their two convoys, each of 40 guns, being mett off the Lizard, fought and taken by 3 French of 60 and 70 guns, took 3 of their merchant ships also; put all their mariners on board 2 vessells, and they arrived at Plymouth with the rest of the fleet.

Sir Francis Wheeler goes admirall of the squadron to the West Indies, and collonel Fowkes general of the forces there.

Mr. Frith, of Essex, of 500*l.* per annum, goeing home fell of his horse and was drowned in a pond.

Sir Peter Rich, alderman, died yesterday.

A foreign post from Vienna, that the Turks army is 80,000 men without the Tartars, more then expected; the emperors but 48,000 without Hungarians. That Mr. Harbord died the 11th; was well at dinner at Belgrade, and dyed by night.

Grammon, 22d August, O. S.; Luxemburgh with the French army is still at Courtray and Harlebeck. Yesterday leiutenant general Talmach was detacht with 16 batallions to joyn the English lately landed at Ostend; design not known. The English regiment of horse and the 2 Dutch lately landed at Williamstadt, have joyned the army.

The action between Namur garison and Huy is printed.

Paris letters say, the detachment Luxemburgh sent to Dauphigny are ordered to rejoin Luxemburgh, least the king of England should again attack him in his camp.

Schombergh, after taking Ambrun, marched to invest Grenoble, and Savoy to beseige Briancon, which cannot hold out; Catinat is said to be retired to Pigneroll, tho' other letters say Savoy in his march to Briancon broke thro' his camp and routed him.

Tensday, 30th August.—Captain Salisbury yesterday express from Flanders; left Ostend Satturday night, and sayes, resolved in a councill of war, that general Fleming with 15,000 Brandenburghers and Leige forces, should imediately march into France thro' Mabeuge and Pions to burn, plunder, and destroy the country, leaving 10,000 behind to observe Namur garison; that Talmach with 16 batallions, and Leinster with the English forces lately landed at Ostend, were marching to Furnes, a French towne 16 miles on this side Dunkirk, between that and Newport; and in a councill of war agreed Shovell should bombard it by sea while the land forces doe it on shore, and captain Masters has undertaken to destroy that harbour; beleiv'd our forces will not formally beseige it, but damage it what possible with their bombs; that generall Fleming is to march into Picardy and Leinster forces and Talmach to joyn them there, where noe armies to oppose them; the king then in the mean time with 50,000 men observing Luxemburgh, whose army is much weakened by the detachments from him. The king seeks all opportunities to engage him. and he to avoid it, having lost 10,000 men in the late action, according to the list of the secretary of the intendant of Lisle, who deserted the French service with severall papers of import; he sayes further, that the landgrave of Hesse is repast the Rhine with 16,000 men, to break into Lorrain, whilst Bareith watches De Lorges.

A letter from Bureaux, chaplain to Schonbergh in Dauphiny, sayes, they have mett with mighty successe, above 5000 new converts having taken arms already. But no foreign post since last Gazette.

Many of the 2d troop of guards are coming over to recruit their horses, which they lost in Flanders.

Edinburgh, 23d; the heretors are noe further to have the oathes tendred them, and those in prison are to be admitted to bail.

The lord Paget is ordered by their majesties to goe forthwith ambassador to the Ottaman Port.

Sessions begins to morrow at Old Baily; many highwaymen and clippers.

A Spanish captain has attackt and taken Furnes on the canall, where was a garison of 300 French; was supported by Leinster and Talmach, expecting to be opposed by Boufflers.

A German spy put into Plymouth sayes he saw 26 French men of war off Landsend; and said 14 more were getting ready at St. Maloes.

600 English prisoners are arrived at Plymouth from St. Maloes, having been exchang'd, and were barbarously used; they say the French militia are much fatigued by constant duty.

Our Virginia fleet are safely arrived at Bediford.

Said, in the fight in Savoy with Catinat, the French lost 3000 on the spott, and Catinat himselfe was killed.

Dean and chapter of Westminster have chosen Mr. Knipe their head baily, and not sir Charles Haro, tho' recommended by the duke of Ormond, their high steward.

Rumour'd Ipres is surrendred to the confederates; that the king is with the army within 5 miles of Dunkirk.

Said, duke of Saxony is dead. Queen borrowing 200,000*l.* of the citty, and the common councell have agreed to lend it.

Thursday, 1st September.—Foreign post yesterday sayes, Leinster and Talmach had joyned their forces, and made 20,000 men to beseige Dunkirk; and in order to it 10,000 pioneers were summoned from Ghent: and all the English engineers ordered thither, and a detachment sent to take the towne of Bergue, which lies in the way; one Masters, an engineer, undertakes to spoil the harbour by choaking it with sand.

Piedmont letters say, Savoy duke for 100,000 livres had excused Gap from plundering, and spared their bells; and that he had laid the country under contribution as far as the walls of Lyons.

The ship Cæsar, from Jamaica, valued at 40,000*l.*, feared to be taken by the French, some ships that came with her being arrived safe at Bristoll.

A vessell put into Yarmouth heard great shooting on the coast of Flanders on Friday and Satterday last.

Falmouth letters say 12 Dutch men of war were plying of the Lizard, looking after the French squadron, which took the St. Tubes convey, and to secure our trade.

Severall clippers, coinners, and filers taken up in the Mint on Sunday last, and sent to Newgate.

The king has made collonel Wolsey master of the ordnance in Ireland, in room of lord Montjoy, killed in Flanders.

Luxemburgh refuses the exchanging prisoners, and has hanged up severall deserters that were goeing over to the confederates.

Park keeper at St. James's, enjoyed by Harbord, is given to her [his] lady for her life.

A person is sent to Dartmouth and other ports to buy up all the prize wines and brandy, to be sent to the army in Flanders.

A duell this morning in Red Lyon Feilds, between Burton and Tankard; but the latter killed the former basely before he drew his sword, and is sent to Newgate.

Letters say the landgrave of Hesse has pass'd the Rhine, and is broke into Lorrain with 10,000 men.

Admirall Russell expected in a day or two; he lately treated, on the 29th August, the flag officers on board the Britannia.

The transport ships that went to Ostend are ordered to Newport, being nearer Dunkirk, to attend the motion of our army; and sir Clouesly Shovell with the convoy continues there with them.

Foreign letters say skirmishes frequently happen between the French and the confederates near Ghent, to the advantage of the latter; they say D'Lorges has but 16 regiments in his army, and but few horse.

Foreign slip sayes the king will fortifye Dixmude, which the French demolished last year, and break into France in 3 places; that he will bombard Dunkirk, and if the cannon have any effect on the works (some of them being raised of sand) will formally attack it, otherwise will advance forwards.

Yesterday a foreign post sayes, Savoy duke has put 6 regiments into Ambrun to garison it; most protestants, and Mr. Montbrun, a protestant refugee, is made governour; is bringing all the corn thereabouts into it, and had laid 100,000 livres contributions on the place, and taxt all the country round; and that he was since marching to Briancon, but give noe account of any action between him and Catinat [in] Flanders; that the French are setting up pretences for detaining the English pri-

soners taken in last fight, and we are resolved to detain theirs in requitall.

August 24th, O. S.; lord Portland went for Ostend, and next day all our engineers following, and some 1000 of pioneers are gone that way from Ghent; so that 'tis certain some seige is intended, but know not the place.

On Teusday the lord mayor and aldermen attended the queen at Whitehall, and were acquainted the queen desired to borrow 200,000*l.* on the credit of the 3d payment of the land tax: his lordship promised to use his interest with the citty, and would summon a common councill on Satterday to that end.

Portsmouth, 30th; seaven men of war are sailed from St. Hellens a cruizing.

7 clippers were cast yesterday at the Old Baily; and to hinder clipping for the future, lords of the treasury have petitioned the queen to grant noe pardon to any of them, unless before conviction they discover all their accomplices.

Captain St. Low has perfected his proposalls, and presented them to the councill, to raise 20,000 seamen to be ready on all occasions without pressing; viz. to oblidge all merchants to register their ships, and find an able mariner for every 50 tunn, or pay 5*l.*, which shall be given to any seaman that will goe into that service: and then they will be free to trade without having their seamen prest.

Satturday, 3d September.—The Spanish Alliance packet boat come into Falmouth sayes, a Spanish man of war has taken a French privateer of 20 guns, which she brought into the Groin; and sayes, 2 Spanish men of war from 50 to 70 guns, sailing from the Groin to Cales, mett with 5 French men of war, whom they fought, but one of the Spanish suffering her selfe to be taken, the other bore away.

An open boat is come into Dartmouth with French refugees, who say they were on board one of the admiralls in the late fight, which carried 700 men, 300 of which were new converts; 200 of the ships crew were killed in the fight, but none of the converts.

From Plymouth, the Swallow is arrived there from Jamaica, who came out with 8 more, and thinks they are put into Kingsale; the Cæsar, which was long missing, and worth 40,000*l.*, was cast away in the Gulfe of Florida.

Lord Paget has kist the queens hand on Thursday, and went next morning in the Henrietta yatch hence for Flanders to wait on the king; and soe proceeds on his way to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople as ambassador.

Deserters from Dunkirk say the garison is very full, and that 3 chaines are drawn crosse the harbour to keep ships out.

The 200,000*l.* lending to the queen is on the poll bill, to be paid by the citty in 5 weeks at 40,000*l.* a week.

Plymouth letters say, the Henrietta is weighed up and her guns taken out, soe that the[y] will stop her leakes.

Paris letters say, that king receives frequent expresses of the duke of Savoys progresse, and that without speedy succours that country will be reduced under the duke of Savoy. They say also, that king had acquainted king James that some of his protestant subjects held correspondence with England; on which severall of them were dismist, and have passes to come for England.

Wrote from Ostend, the confederates had intercepted a packet from Luxemburgh to the governour of Dunkirk, exhorting him to a vigorous defence, assuring him of speedy releife in case of a seige.

A Dutch man of war has taken a French privateer of 26 guns, after 2 hours fight.

The French privateers are very numerous and bold, venture into some of our harbours and take thence divers vessells.

This day a wardmoot for the choice for [of] an alderman of Aldersgate ward, in room of sir Peter Rich, deceased; and a poll being demanded, the majority fell on Mr. James Houblon and sir Stephen Evance by 40 and more, then on Rawlinson and Smith, who are to be presented to the lord mayor and aldermen to approve of one.

The princesse at the Bath has declared noe papist or Jacobite shall come into her presence.

A mail from Holland wanting.

Yesterday the sessions ended, 14 received sentence of death, 6 of them clippers.

A vessell from Barnstaple sayes, 2 French privateers came in there to that harbour and took away several small vessells, and a brigantine of Barbadoes; but the St. Martin's frigat went out and retooke the brigantine and one other vessell.

A privateer of Jersey took a French vessell with wine and brandy bound for St. Maloes. They say the French king has 18 new men of war on the stocks, which will be ready against spring; that the intendant of the marine is already preparing for the next summers expedition.

Advice from Normandy, that the French forces that guarded the coast there are marching to Flanders; and the landmen on board the French gallies returned from bombarding Tripoli are ordered to reinforce Catinat, the French king intending to have an army of 28,000 foot and 8000 horse and dragoons in a months time, to fight the duke of Savoy.

Noe foreign post nor expresse from Flanders.

Teusday, 6th September.—The 2 regiments that embarque for the West Indies are to join a batallion of Bolton duke's and the militia of the plantations to make up 4000 men for land-service; Dr. Brown, a physitian on board, goes also, and is to have 500*l.* per annum.

Yesterday a young gentlewomen, one Mrs. Fenwick, of 17 years of age, of a good fortune, hang'd her selfe in her chamber for love of a young gentleman, to whom her relations opposed her marriage.

The bankers of the citty have agreed to advance 50,000*l.*, a 4th part the citty lends the queen.

Edinburgh letters say, the presbitery have admitted of 3 episcopal clergy; that sir Wm. Hope is made deputy governour of the castle, in room of collonel Murray, who is superannuated, and a pention given him of 250*l.* for life.

Yesterdays mails from Holland say, his majestie has ordered Dixmude to be fortifyed and also Knock, wherein were small French garisons, which surrendred at discretion; that the flat bottom boats were getting ready with 12,000 men and 40 mortars to attack Mardyke, and then proceed to Dunkirk on one side, while earle of Athlone was drawing 20,000 men and the duke of Leinster and generall Talmach on the other with 16,000 men. Said, a great part of the stores designed for Brest are laid up there in the magazine.

That Luxemburgh continues encamp'd as formerly, has cutt downe most of the trees fronting him, as if he designed a battle, but expects first divers squadrons of the household guards;

the French king himselfe pretending to come downe in person with them.

That the confederate camp continues at Grammen, where strict discipline is observed.

Geneva letters say, Savoy duke has invested Briancon; that generall Palfi had possessed himselfe of all the hills about Susa; that the blockade of Cazall had defeated a French party endeavouring to bring necessaries into the place; that the French had intercepted 2 packetts successively as they past by Pigneroll, which make us hear little that way.

Some squadrons of dragoons with 600 foot in Montroyall, are marched towards Dauphigny, and 2 regiments more are following; that frequent consults are held about those affairs in France, which are but ill.

Confederate troops in Flanders have taken Winoxbergh, a post within 8 miles of Dunkirk.

The Rainbow, a merchant ship of London, of 400 tunns and 26 guns, bound for Cales, taken by a French man of war.

Lord Sidney has acquainted the nobility and gentry at Dublin, that their majesties pleasure was to call a parliament there before Christmas; and the writts are out to meet there the 5th of October.

Some letters say, that in Flanders they have an account that Catinat is defeated, of which we expect the particulars; the Paris Gazette touches in [it] lightly.

A letter from Flanders sayes, our army were preparing to force the French line; and if soe, there will be hott work. Severall deserters come over daily to them.

Kings camp at Grammen, 8th September; his majestie yesterday received letters from Savoy by way of Geneva, that that duke had putt most of Dauphigny under contribution, drawing 2 millions of livres from it; and is now actually besciging Briancon, having obliged mounsieur Catinat to draw off.

The king every day sends detachments from the main army, and a prodigious sort of machine for blowing up and destroying houses is sent to the forces designed for Dunkirk, being judged more mischeivous then bombs, and will be made use of the 1st time against that place: a great number of pioneers are

marching that way, there being a design to turn the current of the rivulets which run into it, and cleanses the harbour from the sands, which being done will soon choak up for want of it. That we shall possesse our selfes of all the places about it; already we are fortifying Dixmude and Furnes, to secure winter quarters thereabouts; Boufflers, having putt 4 batallions into Dunkirk and 2 into Ypres, is marcht with his flying forces to observe the Leige forces, who are breaking into Luxemburgh country.

This morning a Flanders post; letters from Ostend of last Satterdays date say, the engines for bombarding Dunkirk were come as far as Newport, with all the light cannon, but the battering guns were not unshipt; as soon as our mortars come up to our camp we should march forwards, and 'twas beleived the first day sett downe before the towne, it being but 4 short leagues from them. When the horse from the kings camp are joined, we shall attempt the forceing the French line, and to put the country under contribution beyond it; our main design of dividing our army being to force Luxemburgh to a battle. And that the lord Portland and Overkirk came the night before to Newport, and held a councill of war with our generalls, but the result not knowne.

This day the common councill mett, and agreed to use their interest in the citty to lend her majestie the summe she desired; and subscriptions are going on for it.

Thursday, 8th September.—The sessions began at the Old Baily the 31st, and held 1st and 2d, where severall criminalls were tried; 14 received sentence of death, (6 of which were for clipping and coyning), 24 were burnt in the hand, 4 ordered to be whipt, and one to be put in the pillory.

Yesterday the duke of Leinsters engine for working of wrecks was experimented on the Thames, where one Bradley, a waterman, walkt at bottom under water till he came to Somersethouse, and discours'd by the way out of a leather pipe, and a boat went before to blow are to him: he had a tin case fastned about his neck with 2 leather pipes.

The Clouesley gally has brought into Dartmouth 2 French prizes from the Bay of Biscay, laden with salt and pilchards, and in his way home retook an English vessell with coales, and a Dutch vessell with ballast.

On Munday admiral Russell struck his flagg and went for Southampton, and thence for London.

All the 1st rate ships are ordered for the river, under sir Ralph Delaval, to be laid up, and the Dutch 3 decks ships are to goe home; the rest are to continue with our fleet at sea under sir John Ashby.

Foreign letters from the Rhine say the baron de Lippe, generall of the Hesse forces, was seized by a 100 German horse and carried prisoner to Vienna, for holding correspondence with the French.

Flanders letters say, our train of artillery, consisting of 80 cannon and 40 mortars, are arrived in the camp near Dunkirk; that the train shipt at Maestricht with bombs, carcasses, &c. were sent to them, and are come to Dort, and were preparing to attack Dunkirk by sea and land; a merchant got thence made oath before the generall, there were not provisions to last above a month.

A ship from Boston in New England reports, the Indians there began to be troublesome, which forced them to keep a constant guard.

About 50 sail of Virginia and Barbadoe merchants men are come into the river, and begin to unlade.

Venetian letters, the captain generall Mocenigo pushes on the seige of Canea with great vigour, the cannon playing without intermission by sea and land; that 2000 Greeks had joined the Venetians, and had money and arms, and were formed into companies.

That near the citty Palmezzo, within the liberties of the republick, a high mountain overturned, which entirely ruined a village in the neighbourhood, and turn'd 2 small rivers, which caused an inundation, and drowned some people.

At 2 this afternoon hapned here a small earthquake, which was sensibly felt thro' the citty and suburbs, lasted about ½ a minute, shook the houses, and frighted many people, but noe hurt done.

The guns have been heard at Dover from other side the water, thought about Dunkirk; private letters say the batteries are raising against the towne.

Account from Dauphigny, that Savoy's forces have invested Grenoble as well as Briancon; and speak of a defeat given to Catinat of 3000 men, &c.; will want a confirmation.

A fire last night at further end of Eastcheap, by Tower Street, which burnt 2 houses, and was stopt there.

Vienna letters say, the emperor had resolved to send Caraffa with 10,000 men to quarter on the republick of Genoa.

That a body of Poles had fallen on some Tartars under the walls of Cameneeck and kill'd 700.

The lord mayor and aldermen have waited on the queen to assure her the citty chearfully complyed with her desire in the loan of 200,000*l.*, and had already brought in 70,000*l.*

Foreign letters say, 36 mortars from Holland, with 40 from England, were goeing towards Dunkirk to bombard that place; and a detachment is come from the main army under the earle of Athlone, and another under mounsieur Boncourt, both which have joined Talmach; that Leinster has taken Bergh St. Winnox, within a league south of Dunkirk, which will prevent the garison having any supply from that side of Flanders, whence they were brought by water; and by all accounts 'twas agreed we should begin to bombard it this day.

A vessell come into the Downs sayes, 5 new machines are putt on board some vessells and gone for Dunkirk, not designed to throw bombs, but to be imployed in destroying the mole of that harbour.

The wreck engine had 2 pipes fastened to the case; one of them fastened to a boat, into which a man blowed constantly with a pair of bellows: he walked from Whitehall to Somerset-house, taking up sand, stones, &c. from the bottom, where one of his leaden shooes falling off, he called to them thro' the pipe, so was taken up: may prove a usefull invention.

Satturday, 10th Sept.—Yesterday 8 persons were executed at Tyburn, 5 of them for high treason in clipping and coining.

Dr. Aldridge, dean of Christ Church, is said to be chosen vicechancellor of Oxford.

In the late earthquake people sensible of it thought themselves vertigiorous, or a swimming in their head; some at Enfeild Chace a hunting, their dogs lost the scent in a full cry, and the gentlemen smelt brimstone very strong, and the earth seemed to tremble: the ships seem'd in some places to rock like a cradle; from Portsmouth they perceived it: at Canterbury, Athelbergs Tower, a small old building by the cathedral, was thrown downe: and so from other places when felt here.

The customes of the Virginia and Barbadoes fleet, now unlading, amount, 'tis said, to 200,000*l.*

The Siam, from Jamaica, is arrived in the Downs, and hath on board 50 French, part of 300 (the rest in 4 other ships not yet come in) taken on their landing there upon the earthquake: and that the councill in that island had resolved to demolish the remaining part of Port Royall, and build another town and fort in a more comodious place, on the estate of the new governour, collonel Beeston.

Foreign letters sayes, the French refuse to exchange prisoners, demanding ransom according to their quality; and the confederates resolve to doe the like.

A vessell come into Dover sayes, as he was sailing by night he observed severall bombs flying in the air towards Dunkirk; and 'tis said at the Exchange 'tis beseiged by sea and land.

Foreign letters say, the garison of Dunkirk sallied out about 4 or 5000, as our men were posting themselves, and put the confederates in disorder; but they soon recovered themselves, and beat them back with such vigour that the gates were shutt before they could get all in, whereby many were cutt in peices. That the cannon was mounted on the batteries, and would play the next day.

Wrote from Vienna, the emperor had comanded no person whatsoever should presume to send any corn into Switzerland, especially to the catholick cantons, on severe penalties; they continuing to raise men for the French.

The great ships are now come into the river, in order to be laid up.

Many bombs, &c. are sending from the Tower to the army and ships before Dunkirk, which place beleiv'd will be taken by October, the French being not able to releive it by sea or land: the houses in town are much higher then the walls, and are a fair mark for the cannon. The confederates have already turned the course of a river which runs with a rapid force, and clears the harbour from sands. Captain Bart with his squadron is said to be there, with divers merchant ships: he endeavoured to get out, but could not, the harbour being blockt up closely.

Private letters say the French king has, on the request of many new converts, published an edict of toleration and liberty of conscience.

Plymouth, 6th; Yesterday sailed hence the homeward bound Dutch St. Tubees fleet, about 90 sail, under the convoy of 12 Dutch men of war.

Sir Martin Beckman, our cheife engineer, with severall others, are on board sir Clowdeslys squadron before Dunkirk, and severall mortars and bombs are ordered out of the Tower thither.

Sir John Ashby commands the winter guard.

Admirall Russell came to towne on Thursday, waited on the queen at Kensington, and is gone to the earle of Bedfords in Bedfordshire.

Foreign mail is yet wanting.

10,000*l.* is ordered to clear off all the arrears to Fowkes and Hales regiments, before they goe to the West Indies.

Above 100,000*l.* of the citty money is brought into the chamber of London, and all will be in a week.

Munday fortnight 6 of the judges, Treby, Dolben, Eyres, Rookeby, and the 2 Powells, sitt on a special commission of oyer and terminer at Winchester for tryall of severall officers in the yard at Portsmouth, for embezilling their majesties stores; an indictment being found at last Hampshire assizes.

Teusday, 13th September.—On Thursday last the earle of Mountague was married to the dutchesse of Albemarle.

Merchants letters say the Kempthorn, a rich East India ship, is arrived at Kingsale; and 2 Barbadoes ships more.

This morning 14 mortars were shipt off at the Tower for Flanders, and to morrow the lord Overkirks regiment of horse embarques at Deptford.

Divers reports of the seige of Dunkirk, but last foreign letters doe not confirm it, but only the armies are in motion thereabout, and the train of artillery with store of amunition are sent that way, whereby they beleive it will be beseiged.

Sis Cloudesly Shovell has begun to throw bombs into it by sea, and Masters the engineer will endeavour to choake and spoil the harbour.

We shall have 50 privateers at sea this winter, and they are to give security to return the seamen by a day prefixt.

From Falmouth, the Expedition packet boat is arrived there in 9 dayes from the Groyne, and sayes a Spanish man of war of 40 guns had taken a French privateer of 20 guns; and that in her voyage she was attack'd by several French privateers,

but got off them; and sayes count Destree is sailed from Brest to the Streights with a squadron of French men of war, to fall on the Spanish fleet.

Dauphigny letters say nothing of a defeat given to Catinats troops; confirms the duke of Savoys being ill of the small pox; that he had raised contributions from the country as far as Grenoble; and that his troops had taken 800 mules with the spoils of the country, valued at 14,000 rix dollars; and that at Ambrun he had taken downe the bells and sent them to Turin to be cast into cannon, the archbishop refusing to ransom them for 400 pistolls.

From Brussells, that Leinster duke is 35,000 strong, and has taken Winnox by storm, and expected the coming up of more cannon and mortars, and then would advance nearer Dunkirk; and that 4 or 500 vessells are lading in Holland with bombs and other materials for the seige of Dunkirk.

That the armies continue as before; some confederate foragers took 150 French foragers, with their horse and armes, and brought them to their camp.

That the campagne will end on that side with what about Dunkirk (*sic*).

From Portsmouth wrote, 33 English men of war and some Dutch continue at Spithead.

Admiral Russell has kist the queens hand since his arrival, and is gone to his lady at Wooburn Abbey.

Prince and princesse are expected from the Bath next week, and 2 houses are taken for their servants, near Berkley house.

A letter from Brussells sayes, the king has ordered 6 men to be drawn out of every troop of the English regiments in the army, to attend him to Loo.

And that the earthquake was felt at Ostend, but did no hurt.

Wrote from Vienna, they had there a prodigious storm of hail, lightning, and thunder, like not known.

Wrote from Bathe, that the mayor and aldermen attended on the prince and princesse daily; but had received notice from lord Nottingham to desist paying those formalities, there having been some late differences between her majestie and the princesse.

The French Gazette sayes, the duke of Savoys troops had besciged Grenoble.

Paris, 9th; his majestie, on advice the enemy design to form some seige in Flanders, has ordered the musqueteers and other troops of the household to be ready to march that way.

Hague, 17th; the states generall have dispatcht an express to their minister at Vienna to hasten to Belgrade, in order to forward the peace between the 2 empires.

The troops of Cologne and Newburgh are raising contributions in the dutchy of Luxemburgh.

Gramont, 16th: the 2 armies continue where they were, and took 150 French troopers.

Last letters for all the severall accounts, yet give noe certainty of our troops being before Dunkirk; tho' by the motion of our troops that way, and the train of artillery and ammunition sent that way, some beleive it will yet be, tho' others think not that we shall attack it by sea, and our engineers to endeavour to spoil the harbour.

This day the lord Newburgh was married to a daughter of the lord Brudenells.

Sir John Levison Gower is also married to a daughter of the earle of Rutlands.

Leiutenant collonel Loyd is made collonel of Hales regiment, and sent for out of Flanders to goe with it to the West Indies.

Thursday, 15th September.—Yesterday the fast observed here, the queen twice at chappel.

A marriage is proposed between the lord Doncaster and a daughter of the earle of Rochester.

Last Teusday the lord mayor sent his officers to cry downe the faire, the actors of the drolls having presumed to act the earthquake in Jamaica with scenes, and to make a droll of it.

The Flanders letters speak generally of the earthquake in those places, and that as his majestie satt at dinner in a brick house near the army, some of the bricks were shaken downe; on which his attendants ran out fearing treachery, but soon perceived 'twas the earthquake.

Wrote from Genoa, the bankers there, by the order of the king of Spain, had advanced 70,000 crowns to pay Savoys army; and that the French ambassador residing there kept St. Lewis day in honour of his master, and made a great entertainment with great splendour, painted over his door the rising sun, with these words under it, Nec pluribus impar.

Next Satterday the queen comes from Kensington to reside at Whitehall.

Ostend letters say, sir Cloudesly Shovell with his squadron was last Satterday of Graveling; said he will return in few dayes for the Downes, many being of opinion 'tis too late for the seige of Dunkirk, and that the confederates will content themselves with the towns taken on that side for winter quarters, which they are for fortifying; beleived the king will return beginning of next month.

Wrote from Paris of the 6th, that 17 men of war, 3 of them 3 deck ships, sailed out of St. Maloes to Brest, as a safer harbour; and that at Thoulon a 1st rate ship of 110 guns was building, to be called the Royall Sun. They say also, king James young daughter was seized with convulsion fitts, and not like to live.

3 clippers seized at lower end of Fleetstreet, one a leather gilder, and his brother, with a lodger in the house; a bag with 100*l.* in clippings was found in their custody, which they were goeing to melt; and committed to Newgate, and maid and prentice bound over to give evidence.

In the late action on the Rhine the Irish behaved themselves very well.

From Portsmouth wrote, 8 men of war went out a cruizing, but the weather being tempestuous they were put back; a Portuguez ship was chased by a Frenchman of war, and made into that port, sayes that 20 sail of French men of war are come into the Channell.

Sir Ralph Delavall has brought the great ships into the river to be laid up; and has come to towne, and has kist the queens hand.

One Mr. Norden has give 5 guineas to several gentlemen to receive 50*l.* of each if he rides 180 miles in 20 hours, on some comon road, and has leave to change horses: he starts at Ware the 22d, and if he wins will get near 2000*l.*: he has published an advertisement in this days Gazet of it, to give those concerned notice to be present at it.

Paris; the campagne is over in Catalonia, and the troops in that province and those in Brittagny are ordered to join Catinat, that he may be able to make good his quarters in Savoys territories.

Letters from Vienna say, that prince Louis of Baden was decampt from Valcovar, and marcht towards Illock; that the booty lately taken from the Turks by the Radziens amounts to about 700,000*l.* sterling, the greatest booty lately taken on any side this war; and being designed for the army, thought the losse of it will have some influence on the soldiers.

From Flanders, his majestie is resolved to see the enemy decamp before he leaves the army; the campagne there seems to draw to an end, nothing being yet done against Dunkirk, nor beleived will be; the French finding we are fortifying Furnes and Dixmude, they are doeing the like to Courtray: the 1st is already in a state of defence; 64 cannon and about 30 mortars are mounted, and good store of ammunition put into it.

An order lately sent to the mayor of Bath to forbear attending the prince and princesse to church in their formalities on Sunday.

The councill had this day before them the consideration of the departure of the Turky fleet, which is very rich, and on advice the count D'estree is gone to the Mediterranean with a strong squadron; they have ordered severall men of war to join those that goe to the West Indies, that they may convoy them up the Streights in safety.

Satturday, September 17th.—This day came out 2 proclamations by their majesties: one, for discovery and apprehending of highwaymen and robbers, and giving to any that shall within one year discover and apprehend such the reward of 40*l.* within 15 dayes after the conviction of every such offender: the other, for the better discovery of seditious libellers, giving the reward of 20*l.* to any who shall discover to the secretary of state or justice of peace the person to whom any libell shall be brought and received by them to print or transcribe the same, or the place where it shall be transcribing or printing, so that it be seized, or the person by whom they shall be printed or published, or any printing presse contrary to law; and also giving the reward of 50*l.* to any person who shall discover the author of any such libel, or the person who shall hand it to the presse, or to any persons to print the same: to be paid imediately by the treasury on a ceritficate by the secretary or justice of any such discovery.

Flanders letters say, the king has ordered the transport ships to sail for Newcastle, to lade 10,000 chaldron of coals, and return to Newport or Ostend, for the army this winter.

That Talmach is made governor of Dixmude, and many hands are at work on the fortifications there and at Furnes; they speak nothing of the seige of Dunkirk; the army continue in good health, well supplied with provisions.

From Plymouth, a French prize of 8 guns and 17 men, laden with wine and brandy, is brought in there; and a small privateer of 4 guns and 6 patereroes was taken of Sole Bay.

One of the clippers taken last Thursday, pretend[ed] himselfe to be sir Francis Moor: there was taken in their closet, besides a bagg of clippings, their book of accounts, writt in cyphers, which, 'tis thought, may discover some of their confederates.

A Dutch privateer has brought into Cowes a French Tertane privateer.

Foreign letters say, many stables are providing at Deynse for the horses of the confederate army; and say the king has ordered a line to be drawn between the two armies; and the officers are to provide many hutts to lodge in.

And from Aeth the French king has ordered all his frontier citty's to pay the 8th penny of all their lands and goods bought from 50 to 91; and the provost of Mons has seized the mayor of Cambron for refusing to pay the 20th penny.

30 merchant ships are taken up in the river to make cruizers and convoys for this winter.

The common councill of the citty have voted that a bill be brought in that for the future noe foreigner or inhabitant, but such as are freemen of the citty, shall have votes in wardmoots for choice of parish officers; and none but livery men to have votes at Guildhall for election of lord mayor, sherifs, and chamberlain, &c.

Wrote from Paris, the small pox encreases there; and the French king hath, at the instance of the Jesuits, recalled his edict for a toleration.

The 200,000*l.* advanced by the citty is all paid in except 20,000*l.*, which will be paid in on Monday or Teusday in guineas.

Dauphigny letters say, duke of Savoy is pretty well recovered

of the small pox, the worst being over; that the inhabitants fled to Grenoble are returning to pay their contributions, rather then suffer their houses to be burnt.

The commission of oyer and terminer for tryall of the persons indicted for imbezilling the kings stores at Portsmouth is superseded by order of councill: and they will be tryed at kings bench bar.

All our first rate men of warr are come into the river Medway this week, to be laid up at Chattham.

Great interest made for the choice of a lord mayor on Michaelmas day; the church party put up Raymond and sir Peter Daniel, and the whiggs sir John Fleet and sir John Houblon.

A great contest in citty of Norwich, one Mr. Larwood, a dissenter, being chose sherife to punish his purse; but he, to evade, declared himselfe uncapable, not having taken the sacrament according to the church: complaint being made to the queen, the same is to [be] heard in councill on Thursday.

The actions of the East India company on the arrival of the Kempthorne are advanced to 133*l.* per cent.

We want a foreign post.

Teusday, 20th September.—Plymouth letters say the Soldadoes, a small man of warr, brought in there a French privateer of St. Maloes, with 32 guns mounted and 12 in the hold, and 225 men, after 2 hours fight, 12 leagues of Scilly, without losse of one man; but the privateer lost her captain and several men: he confesses he took before 5 English merchants, 3 of Bristol from Virginia, 1 from the Canaries, the Ann of London, and one more.

From Portsmouth wrote, sir John Ashby was sail'd thence in the Eagle, admirall and most of the fleet, supposed for the French coast, being steered S. W.; some of the larger ships remain at Spithead yet.

Divers artificers, as carpenters, bricklayers, joyners, &c. have contracted to goe for Jamaica; are to receive each 20*l.* in hand and 6*s.* a day as often as they work when there: free passage out and home, and not stay above 2 years unlesse willing.

The queen in few dayes will goe to Windsor for some time.

Foreign letters bring, those from Vienna say's the Rascian booty taken from the Turks amounted to 750,000*l.* sterling; the spahis, despairing of further supplies from Constantinople

this campagne, had deserted and gone home; beleived the rest of the Turkish army would break up and march home without doing any thing, the loss of that money having broke all their treasures.

From Venice the letters say, the Turkish troops in Candia of about 4000 under a bassa, had fought the Venetians and were beaten, and retired towards Candia; said, the next day the Venetians would storm Canea: the garison, 'twas beleived, would capitulate, having no further hopes of releife.

From Flanders, the carcasses and bombs designed for Dunkirk are sent back for Holland; that Leinsters forces cover Furnes and Dixmude till the fortifications are finished.

Most foreign letters speak of the earthquake, felt more or lesse in most parts of Europe; the like never heard of.

From Dauphigny, duke of Savoy is soe well recovered that he begins to goe abroad again: he has given Gap to be plundered by his soldiers, and after ordered it to [be] burnt; the inhabitants refusing to pay their contributions, staving their wine, spoiling their goods, rather then they should fall into the confederates hands; and that at Ambrun there was found hidden to the value of 30,000 crowns. His forces have orders to sack all places that doe not send deputies to agree with him about contributions. That he has sent for great quantity of planks out of Piedmont to make stables and other necessaries for his horses, being resolved to winter in Dauphigny.

From Paris wrote, the French king hath forbid the exporting of corn on pain of death.

Duke of Luxemburgh is preparing to decamp, and intends to post himselve about Winnoxburgh, having caused the ditches to be filled up, and cutt downe the trees for barricadoes. They say further, that Leinster duke has beseiged Knock, a considerable post; has brought before it 13 cannon and 2 mortars.

Rumoured, the king of England would come for England by Michaelmas, and that Bavaria would come with him.

Cheife justice Holt taken ill last Sunday, and continues ill still.

Thought sir John Fleet will be lord mayor for the year ensuing, or sir Jonathan Raymond.

Paris letters 19th September advice from Dauphigny, that duke of Savoy was still at Ambrun, where his dutchesse was

come to him; that he was pretty well recovered of the small pox, but his sicknesse has stopt the progresse of his arms, his troops having only raised contributions since, and plundered the country. Mounsieur Catinat daily receives new reinforcements; 'tis said his soldiers have burnt Gap, and intend to doe soe to Dauphigny, whereby 'tis beleived he'le not tarry long in Dauphigny. The count D'estree is gone with his squadron towards Bayonne; and 'tis beleived the French have a design on Fontearabia, great stores of provisions, &c. being sent that way; and about 2 yesterday the earthquake was felt all over Paris.

September 25th, kings camp at Grammont; his majestie goes to morrow for Breda, thence to Loo, and the middle of next month returns for England. The duke of Leinster with the forces that came with him from England are ordered back again, the design on Dunkirk being quite laid aside, and the ammunition, bombs, &c. are returning to Ghent.

Severall transport ships are sailed to Newcastle to bring 5000 chaldron of coales to Holland, for the use of the army this winter; and great quantities of deals are to be brought, to build hutts for the soldiers this winter.

Mr. Isack, secretary of the green cloth, is dead at Maestricht.

The earthquake was so severe at Middleburgh in Holland, that the streets quavered like the waves of the sea, throwing downe the chimneys and tops of many houses.

The lords of the admiralty being informed 16 French men of warr, which lately came out of St. Maloes, plyed near Portland, sent an expresse to Portsmouth ordering sir John Ashby forthwith to put to sea with 20 men of warr, to see to meet with them.

3 new troops are ordered to be added to the earle of Oxfords regiment; and Ormonds troop of guards is ordered to England to be recruited.

The court of aldermen this day chose Mr. James Houblon to be alderman, in room of sir Peter Rich.

Thursday, 22d September.—Information is given of near 300 coyners and clippers dispersed in divers parts of this citty, on which warrants are out against severall; one from the lords of the treasury, another by the cheife justice, and a 3d by the masters of the mint.

The queen did the marquis of Hallifax the honour this day to dine with him at Acton.

Letters from Dauphigny say, the army had burn'd and destroy'd part of the country there; and that the duke on his recovery would return to Turin; his army is not march'd towards Grenoble nor Briancon.

Said, there has been some action in Flanders, but not credited because foreign prints are silent; that 10 batallions under Talmash fought 16 detacht by Luxemburgh to maintain a passe leading to Dunkirk: and after 2 hours dispute the French gave ground, leaving behind them 13 cannon and 2 mortars, with 2000 of their men dead on the place; that 2 batallions of Talmashes men were cutt off in the action.

The 2d rate frigats remain at Portsmouth under vice admirall Rook; and sir John Ashby was sailed W. with 20 English and 5 Dutch men of war.

Some French seamen that are prisoners say, a privateer of 60 guns is equipping at St. Maloes.

Scotch letters say, that on the 11th and 12th a great snow fell in the south and west parts of that kingdome knee deep.

An officer is arrived here belonging to king James, and pretends to make a discovery of some practices against the kingdome, but is seized as a spy; he sayes the French will make a descent here next year, but earlier.

The French king offers 500*l.* to any that shall take the packet boate between England and Holland.

A detachment of English fusileers working on the fortifications of that place, (*sic*) dig'd up 2000*l.* in gold and silver, which was distributed among them.

The 17 regiments commanded by duke of Leinster will return and winter here.

Admiral Killigrew is sent for by the admiralty to goe admiral to the Streights this winter.

A surgeon of the fleet is taken up and put into chains for abuses in applying tarr as salve in plaisters.

Mr. Wightman, the kings founder, has cast 2 cassia brass guns of 7 foot long, to throw bombs of 10 inches diameter, an envention to burn and tare ships: has been tryed with successe.

Wrote from Brussells that some French troops were ex-

pected from Spain with 3 millions of money to pay the charge of the warr.

Tis beleived the campagne in Flanders is at an end; a post or two 'tis beleived will bring it.

Mr. Isaack's son succeeds his father in the place of the green cloth.

This evening at 12 the gentleman that is to ride 180 miles in 20 hours setts out from Ware and rides to London, so back again, &c.: many people are gone on the road to see it.

Satturday, 24th September.—This day came out their majesties proclamation for further proroguing of the parliament from the 26th of this month unto the 4th November next, and giving notice they shall then sitt for dispatch of businesse.

Mr. Norden began his race on Thursday last at 11 at night by moonshine from Ware, and rode to and from thence to London, 100 miles by 7 next morning, then rested and slept 2 houres; and set out again a little after 9, and performed it by 2 in the afternoon, in the whole 15 hours; and used 6 horses, and won for 200 guineas 2000*l.* himselfe, and many other wagers more; and many spectators.

Foreign mail yesterday from Vienna says, the imperial army there encamped near Segedin Peter Waradin, and had been informed by some Turkish prisoners the vizier had orders positively to hazard a battle, and if he had successe, to pursue it and beseige Esseck: the Turks and Tartars are about 40,000 and the Germans 31,000, besides the auxiliary troops.

From Upper Rhine wrote, the landgrave of Hesse was gone to beseige Ebemburgh, which was invested by 2000 hussars and dragoons; and had sent to the governour to tell him if he refused to surrender before he mounted his batteries, he would give no quarter; and the marquisse of Bareith observes D'Lorge from Dauphigny; that Savoys army had destroyed Gap, and laid mines to blow up Ambrun and Guillestre; and had wasted a great part of the country, and were returning with the spoils of the country to Turin.

From Holland said, the king is now at Loo; that the elector of Bavaria continues with the army to observe Luxemburgh, who does not stir yet.

From Venice, that 500 (*sic*) had defeated a party of the infidels, and surprized a considerable castle which they demolished,

and then made an inrode into the Turkish quarters and cutt 600 in peices, plundered divers villages, and brought away 670 oxen and 2000 sheep, and some 100 horses.

From Paris, that 2 of their men of war had brought to Brest 5 English Jamaica ships, with a caper of 18 guns; that the king had resolved to raise 40,000 men this winter, and has given orders for building 30 men of warr.

The Irish nobility here are hastening for Ireland, to be present at the opening of the parliament.

The earle of Athlone will command the forces about Brussells this winter, and count Horne those about Dixmude.

The seamen of the 2d and 3d rate ships are to be kept in pay till spring.

This day the queen dined at sir Robert Howards, at Carshalton, in Surrey.

From Pembroke, a French caper took thence a ship at anchor, cutting her cables in sight of the towne; but the next day a Dutch privateer mett with him near the Isle of Lundy and took him after 2 houres fight, with his prize.

Sir Wm. Dutton Colt is on his way to Dresden, to present the garter and George to the elector of Saxony; and to sollicit his troops to join the confederates next spring.

The earle of Clare, 'tis said, will be made duke of Newcastle; the earle of Mountague a marquiss; and that the earle of Portland is to marry the maiden daughter of the former duke of Newcastle.

Captain Vaughan, formerly proscribed by proclamation, is with some of his gang got over into France.

Our merchants have an account of 25 English merchant ships being taken by French privateers, and carried into St. Maloes.

The Germans have a bridge over the Danube and forage there, and are advantagiously encampt; the Turks have a bridge over the same, and forage on this side.

Paris, 26; Savoy duke is gone to Coni in a sedan; his troops have burnt Ambrun and every towne, village, and castle where they came, and are returning home with great booty. Mounsieur Catinat every day expects great reinforcements from Rousillon and Flanders, and has orders to march into Piedmont if the season permit him to passe the mountains. Moun-

sieur Vaubon, cheife engineer, is arrived at Lyons in his way to Catinat. The French king declares he will raise 40,000 men, and build above 20 men of war, for next summers service. Mounsieur Tourville is at Brest to hasten the marine preparations: the squadron that came from St. Maloes are arrived there: 4 men of war are going from Brest to cruize on the Irish coast.

Brussells, September 28th; the armies are still in their old post, and his majestie is gone to Loo; that Boufflers has burnt the country of Leige.

From Upper Rhine, that the landgrave of Hesse has taken the castle of Stopheim, in which were 70 French, who surrendred at discretion.

The duke of Richmond, lord Berkley, Hide, Inchequin, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Overkirk, &c. are returned from the campagne in Flanders.

Our merchants have the sad account that 6 French privateers had taken 12 Virginia ships, bound for Bristoll.

Teusday, 27th September.—We hear from Flanders that the duke of Leinsters troops are going to attack Knock, the fortifications of it on the view being thought to be weak: that 14 regiments are ready to embarque for England; but Argyles, Selwins, and Beveredges stay behind, and are to quarter at Bruges. Collonel Coehern is made governour of Dixmude and Furnes.

An Algerine man of war has taken a rich Portugueez ship on the coast of Barbary, homeward bound from the south part of America; and in her was 50,000 peices of eight, some gold, with sugar, &c.

The government at Tripoli have forced the French there (the consul not excepted) to carry stones and other materials to rebuild the houses which the French lately demolished with their bombs.

Sir Clowdesly Shovell is arrived in the Downes from before Dunkirk.

A Dutch caper is come to Falmouth from cruizing, and sayes 20 French capers lye between Ushant and Scilly, waiting for the Streights fleet; and a Bristoll ship, homeward bound with tobacco and sugars, sayes he saw 26 great ships 10 leagues off the Lizard; one of them, the Mountague, came up with him,

and sayes they were sir John Ashbys squadron, making for the French coast.

The French privateers have within a month past taken above 20 merchant men from Jamaica, Virginia, &c.

5 clippers seized yesterday in a court in Fleetstreet.

The St. Albans frigat has taken a French privateer of 10 guns and 44 men, and sent into Yarmouth.

Paris letters say, their squadron of men of war which lay at St. Maloes are arrived at Brest, and brought in with them 17 English West India ships, which fell into their hands. That king James had turn'd away all his protestant servants, and all the English and Scotch Roman catholicks, and has none but Irish and French about him.

Sir Cloudesly Shovell has orders from the admiralty to sail to Helvoet Sluys, to convoy over the king.

A person has made oath, that 2 gentlemen would have perswaded him to list himselfe a soldier for king James, who, they said, would be here against spring; one of which is apprehended.

Lord Willoughby and Parham and Cary now lord Hunsdon took their places yesterday in the house of peers.

Captain St. Lees project will be proposed to the commons at their meeting, and beleive may passe, to raise 20,000 seamen without pressing.

The deputy governour of Candia, attempting the releife of China, was beaten of with the losse of 1500 Turks.

Generall Veterani has taken 20 waggons going to Temeswaer, and killed and took prisoners 200 men that guarded it, one of which was a French engineer; and that a battle was suddenly expected there, the armies drawing near; the Turks being resolved to fight, depending upon their numbers, and the Germans on their courage.

6 Dutch troopers have taken 4 highwaymen near Reading, and will have the reward of the proclamation the first time.

A commission for charitable uses to Canterbury and London, to recover the abuses thereof, is past, and have sett at sir Clement Church house.

Paris, 23d; several new converts are brought hither from Dauphigny, being charged to assist the enemy in their approaches to that province, and 'tis beleived will be made an example of.

Letters from Dauphigny of 18th say, that mounsieur Catinat was marched directly to repasse the mountains before the snow falls to obstruct the confederates army's retreat, who brag they have got 5,000,000 crowns in booty and contributions; that mounsieur Vauban is ordered to build forts in all the passes between Piedmont and Dauphigny; and that the French king designs to make a winter war in Savoy.

His majestie hath sent instructions from Loo to the officers of the regiments of guards here, to turn out all the Irish in their severall companies: and they began their reform yesterday.

Lieutenant general Lanceer lies in state in Leicester Feilds, and will be to morrow interr'd in St. Martins church Westminster.

Admiralty have letters from Ashby, he has taken a French privateer and released 2 prizes he had made.

The queen having notice of a design to burn Kensington before the king arrives, orders have been given to double the guards.

Queen last Thursday dined at lord Hallifaxe's, and on Satturday at sir Robert Howards, in Surrey.

James Houblon, esq. was this day sworn of the court of aldermen.

The lady Izabel Cavendish, daughter to late duke of Newcastle, is to be married to the earle of Portland; and the lord Pawlett to the lord Devonshire's daughter.

Thursday, 29th September.—One Lyddal, a schoolmaster at Chichester, drinking too much at a gentlemans, drank confusion to their majesties: for which he was bound over by a justice to the next sessions.

From Northampton we hear, sir William Wakes two sons lodging together, one night they quarreling in the dark, the one killed the other; and the survivor is committed to Northampton goale.

Scotch letters say, a great whale of 17 foot long was cast on the shore near Upper Abercrome, up the Frith, and valued at 300*l.*: that the privy councill are adjourned to the 2d of October: proclamation was against harbouring deserters and prohibiting ministers to marry soldiers without their officers leave, and forbidding all clandestine marriages: and that the town

of Aberdeen have sett a new privateer of 28 guns and 250 men.

The King William, a Dutch privateer, has taken 2 French prizes with wine and brandy; and retook a Virginia man with a collier, and sent them for Holland.

Said, a blazing star has been seen by several persons northerly.

A foreign mail sayes, that the German army continue encamped near Peter Waradin; that the prince of Baden had sent a detachment to join Veterani; that a party of hussars had mett with 2000 Turks, whom they fought and cutt them in peices: took some prisoners and a good booty.

That the Venetians expected to take Canea in a day or two, and would put a good garison into it, and then return to the Morea.

A ship to Venice from Constantinople reports, the grand seignior on advice the Venetians had laid seige to Canea, ordered his ships in the port to disembarque the men, and put them on board 20 great gallies, to sail for Candia.

From Flanders, that Leinster lay encampt at Furnesse with 20,000 men, and another body of 10,000 about Dixmude, to cover the fortifications of that place.

The yatchs are going for Holland to bring back the king.

The admiralty have advice that only 4 of the 20 ships missing fell into the hands of the French; the other 16 being since arrived.

Lieutenant collonel Goodwin has collonel Hales regiment, and major Cole is made lieutenant collonel.

All the great English and Dutch ships are sailed from Portsmouth eastward, under admiral Rook: the English to be laid up in the river, and the Dutch to goe home; all the marine soldiers on board the great ships are ordered to be put on board the fleet for the West Indies, under sir Francis Wheeler.

Major Mathews, by his majesties orders, has disbanded all the native Irish out of the regiment of foot guards.

Yesterday sir Thomas Cooke and sir Thomas Lane entred on their office as sheriffs of London.

This day, the usual election day of lord mayor, the candidates according to seniority were all put up in course, but the majority fell between Raymond and Daniel on one side, and sir John Fleet and sir John Houblon on the other: the last had

the majority by hands plainly on the veiw, and soe declared by the sheriffs, but the poll was demanded and granted, and continued till 6 this evening, and adjourned till 7 to morrow morning.

Sir Robert Holmes, governour of the Isle of Wight, is dying.

3 new privateers sailed downe the river yesterday, one of 32 guns, one of 36, and one of 40.

Captain Gillam in the St. Albans, 3 or 4 men of warr, and a fireship, being some time since dispatched to Newfoundland to make an attempt on the French, has taken a considerable prize in his way thither.

Captain Young has brought into Dover 2 French prizes, and is going out again with 4 other privateers, to cruize on the French coast.

The 2 marine regiments are ordered on board the ships for the West Indies.

Foreign letters say, the French have launched 2 great ships at Brest, one of 120 guns and the other of 110 guns.

Foreign letters say, a party of Radzians had defeated a body of 2000 Turks.

October 1st, Hague; said, the king was expected there from Loo the next day, and after some dayes conference with the states would come for England.

From the landgrave of Hesse's camp before Ebernbourgh wrote, 400 French endeavouring to put themselves into that castle, 200 were made prisoners.

Mounsieur D'Lorge was encamp'd at Landau; that a party of French had past the Rhine.

Plymouth, 25; 5 Dutch privateers sailed hence yesterday to cruize on the French in the West Indies.

Satturday, 1st October.—Portsmouth letters say, the commissioners had begun to pay off the ships that were bound to the West Indies, and have ordered the ship yard halfe a years pay.

The admiralty have empowered 2 persons to inspect all the sea ports, and see that they be replenished with ammunition and stores.

From Falmouth wrote, 2 French privateers came into Mounts-bay and took out a vessell thence, and have pickt up several on the coast.

Yesterday the 2 new sherifs were sworn at Westminster; and

after, the barons and officers of the exchequer were invited to dinner.

2 or 3 citizens have been taken up for dispersing scandalous papers against sir Jonathan Raymond and sir Peter Daniel, but bayled since.

2 quakers were had before the lord mayor last Munday, for riding on Sunday last without a warrant, and paid 5*s*. for each offence.

Talkt that Gourden duke and lord Melfort fought a duell at Paris, in which the latter was killed and the other was clapt into the Bastile; but not confirmed.

Millain letters say, the confederate army had gathered abundance of contributions in Dauphigny: had plundered the city of Die and other townes that refused to pay; and would have advanced to Grenoble, but that the season was too far spent, and the time the snows began to fall: so that the campagne is near an end. 'Tis said Schonbergh duke hath wrote to his majestie to come for England this winter, little action being expected till spring.

A vessell is going from Plymouth to St. Maloes with 300 French, to be exchanged for as many English.

A foreign mail this morning advises, that the French had past the Rhine and fallen on 3 regiments of the confederates, which suffered much, especially the prince of Wirtemberghs, many of which were cutt off, and divers taken prisoners: amongst the latter were prince Lovis of Wirtemburgh, the duke his brother, general Soyer, with severall other officers: and the French possessed themselves of the towne of Bretten, and burnt and plundered 3 or 4 villages more. Other letters say, the allies had 1500 killed and 800 taken prisoners, with 12 standards, divers kettle drums, 6 peices of cannon, and many waggons. The letters add, the Suedish troops quitted the confederates and marched into the dutchy of Bremen, and that the marquis of Bareith was retired with his troops under the cannon of Heidelbergh, and had sent to the landgrave of Hesse to join him. The Haerlem Gazet sayes 2000 were killed, wounded, and taken of the confederates, the French surprizing them before they could get on horseback, the French being near 10,000 strong: 'tis said the French had many killed and wounded, with 2 or 3 great officers.

From Brussells 'tis said the French are laying great magazines in all their frontier garisons, and boast they will be masters of Charleroy before next campagne; that Luxemburgh having fortified Courtray, was going into winter quarters, and the confederates likewise: their horse are posted at Gavre and their foot near Ghent.

The poll for lord mayor was concluded this day at Guildhall, and the books cast up: Raymond 2167, Daniel 2069, Fleet 2486, and Houblon 2445. Fleet had more then Raymond 319, more then Daniel 417: Houblon more than Raymond 278, and more then Daniel 376. And this evening, the 2 last being returned to the court of aldermen, they chose sir John Fleet, and he was declared lord mayor elect for the year ensuing; and made a short speech on the occasion, thankt them for their choice, and would endeavour to serve them the best he could. And the present lord mayor made another, recommending to them peace and unity: and they should be always ready with the utmost of their services to serve their majesties in respect the king is hourly hazarding his life for the preservation of our religion, lawes, and liberties, against the common enemy, &c.

Sir Wm. Sharp, son to the late archbishop of St. Andrews, that was murthered comeing lately from St. Germains, was taken up here, and was this day let out again on bail.

Some of king James protestant servants have wrote to the earle of Nottingham for passes, promising to live peaceably under the government.

Paris letters say, that king had an expresse from D'Lorges with an account of an engagement on the Upper Rhine, that he having passed the Rhine attack'd a great detachment of 30 squadrons of horse and dragoons, commanded by the duke of Wirtembergh, which he utterly defeated, killing 900 on the place and took 300 prisoners, and among them the duke of Wirtemburgh and several principal officers, 2 cannons, 10 standards, many horses, baggage, &c.: and in the pursuit the French plundered and burnt severall towns. The Germans were surprized in a misty morning, before they were horsed; but some private letters say they were only 14 squadrons of Germans were defeated, and the duke of Wirtemberghs brother taken prisoner; and from Savoy, that mounsieur Catinat will have an army of 50,000 men this winter in Piedmont.

The duke of Savoy is at Coni, and will have an army of above 40,000, soe that the war is expected to be bloody there this winter; he did not burn Ambrun, the clergy giving him 50,000 crowns to preserve it.

From Flanders they say both armies were seperated; our horse, for want of forage, are gone into the country of Alost, which place, 'tis said, we shall fortifye and Minove. The French have decamp'd from Harlebeck, and have left 20,000 at Courtray and in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk.

Our king is gone to the Hague.

Lieutenant collonel Floyd being ordered to goe collonel of Hales regiment to the West Indies, the officers were displeased thereat: whereon his majestie sent fresh orders he should be collonel of the duke of Boltons regiment in America, and lieutenant collonel Colt of Hale regiment is made collonel thereof.

A quare impedit is taken out against the bishop of London for inducting Dr. Lancaster minister of St. Martins, the queen claiming the next right of presentation; so that it will be tryed at law.

From Plymouth said, captain Tudor was to have sailed with 300 French prisoners to St. Maloes, but an order came from court to stop them, and they are sett at work on the Henrietta.

Teusday, 4th October.—A mine of salt is said to be found in Yorkshire, 3 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth, 16 foot under the surface of the earth; and if it hold, may serve this kingdome 100 years.

The kings yatchs are sailed for Holland to bring over the king, and the guards are to be laid on the roads to morrow: 8 new thirds carrying 80 guns each, and 6 fourth rates, are on the stocks, and will be lanched by spring.

Severall officers are come from Flanders to make recruits, whose companies suffered much in the late action.

Wrote from Deal, a well boat was cast away in the Downs, all the men saved but one; and a tender belonging to the Chattham frigat was cast away in the storm, and 11 men drowned; said also, 2 fireships with a merchant man were cast away off Dunkirk, and all the men drowned.

The councill of Ireland have transmitted hither two bills, which they pray may passe into acts; one for granting to the

king a subsidy of 130,000*l.*, the other to exclude all remainders except those in Limrick articles.

Lords of the admiralty have ordered no seamen for the future shall sell their tickets, on several penalties.

From Falmouth wrote, 2 English ketches taken by the French were refitted by them, and mann'd with English colours and Irish seamen, which came and anchored in Mourts Bay without suspition, and took thence 2 vessells at 8 in the morning, and at 11 took 3 more of the Lands End: sir John Ashbys squadron were within a league of them, but seeing them English built with English colours, and anchoring in that harbour, did not suspect them.

200 great cannon are ordered to be cast by middle of next January, and some new mortars.

Foreign letters say, the Turkish army continue under the cannon of Semelin; and that a pestilential distemper was got among them. And from Sclavonia they [say] the Rascians had fallen on a party of Turks, commanded by the bassa of Albania, killed 500, took many prisoners, with a great booty.

The prince of Hesse's regiment is landed in Kent from Flanders, and is to be quartered about Sheernesse.

Scotch letters say, 2 more whales are cast on shoare, but neither soe big as the former.

Haerlem Gazet sayes, the Germans had 2000 men killed and taken in the action on the Rhine; that the French had 2000 waggons to carry off the plunder of the country; the mareschal D'Lorges headed the French, and sent his son with an expresse to his master of it.

Discoursed on the Exchange by merchants, marquis Boufflers had invested Charleroy, but not credited.

Dr. Woodroffe is erecting a new colledge at Oxford, out of Glocester Hall, to be called the Greek colledge; and that 20 famous Grecians are sent for from Antioch and Constantinople, &c. to reside there.

Duke of Richmond is to marry sir Josiah Childs daughter, her portion 40,000*l.*; and the earle of Winchelsea is to marry Mr. Nourses daughter of Wiltshire.

Last Satterday 80,000*l.* was ordered for the fleet, to buy up stores against spring.

Commissioners of the prize office are gone to Dover to distribute some prizes there among the seamen.

2 regiments are to embarque in Ireland for the West Indies, the lord Drogheda's and collonel Rods, with Hales and Fowkes.

A court of verge yesterday in Westminster Hall, where Webb the game keepers son was fined 40 marks for wounding a boy sliding on the ice last winter in St. James Park.

Paris, 3d; the campagne being ended in Flanders, Luxemburgh is soon expected here; his majestie hath ordered that this winter Boufflers shall command in Flanders, count de Maubeure to guard the lines from Ipres to Dunkirk; the marquis D'Harcourt in county of Luxemburgh, and on the Mosell the count de Montall; and the marquis de Uxelles on the Upper Rhine.

A commission is passing to constitute collonel Fletcher governor of New York and Pensylvania, with their dependencies, in America.

Sir Robert Holmes is dying: and the marquesse of Winchester 'tis beleived will succeed him in his government of the Isle of Wight.

Falmouth, 29th September; on Sunday last 2 laden colliers were by 2 French taken off the Landsend, as also a rich ship from the Streights, which had been out 4 years: the master and 6 of his men escaped in a boat, and offers 4000*l.* to retake her: and since he is said to be retaken by one of sir John Ashby squadron, who rides between Scilly and the Landsend.

Edinburgh, 27th past; a French man of war of 32 guns has stored the basse with some months provisions, and has taken 2 ships on this coast. And that a contest was between duke Hamilton, lord admiral, and the heritor or lord of the mannor, who shall have the first whale.

Queen went this day to Hampton Court, and dined at lord Faulconbridges, and after came to Kensington to fitt it for the king; the guards and coaches are gone.

An embargo is laid on all shipping thro' England by the lords of the admiralty, till the great convoys to the Streights, West Indies, &c. are gone to sea.

28th past; earle of Winchelsea was married to the only daughter of Mr. Nourse, high sherife of Wilts.

Thursday, 6th October.—A charter is under the seales to incorporate lord Bellamount and 20 others to vend salt peter, and are to furnish the king at 70*l.* per tunn: which is 30*l.* per tunn cheaper then now to be had; and they are to give 1000*l.* per annum towards an hospitall for maimed seamen.

Last night 3 women clippers were seized with a hatfull of clippings, sheers, and other instruments: and were carried before the cheife, who bailed one that was a servant in his house, the other were committed to Newgate for treason; and 2 women and one man were brought out of the country for the same, and sent to prison.

Lords of the admiralty have setled the complement of men to goe in the fleets outward bound, and if any ships sail without their full complement of men, an embargo is to be laid on them.

Advised from Paris, that D'estree in his voyage to the Streights took 10 merchant ships, some from Jamaica, which he sent to Rochester; and that a courier was gone to Fountainbleau with an express from Lorges, that he had fallen on the allies on the frontiers of Wirtemburgh, kill'd 900 and took 400 prisoners, with a booty in value a million of livres, with the losse only of 6 dragoons besides some wounded; but last letters speak of some 100 killed on the French side, on rallying of the confederate troops in conjunction with some others who came in very opportunely: and the confederates losse is not said now to be near so much as at first.

The grand seignior has sent a letter to king William, earnestly desiring a peace with the emperor and his allies, or a truce for 25 years: and that his majestie would hasten his ambassador to Belgrade to dispatch matters between them; and that on the prospect of a peace, the Turks had planted their cannon on the Save to prevent the Germans from passing that river to attack them.

Dutch commissioners are said to [be] arrived in Norfolk and Suffolk to buy up great quantities of corn for Holland and Flanders.

Said, his majestie will raise 20,000 men in England, Ireland, and Scotland against spring, and that we shall make a descent into France early next summer.

Lord Fairfax is arrived from Holland, and sayes the king will come for England next week.

Teusday last captain Richardsons officers took 3 highwaymen in the Old Jury: one made resistance, and was killed; the other two were sent to Newgate.

Lord Godolphin, 'tis said, will be the other secretary of state.

Queen dined yesterday with the lord Villiers.

Wrote from France, king James has distributed a good summe of money for keeping 380 Irish families, who are to reside in France; the women are to have 5 solz aday, the children 3.

The French give out they will beseige Coni in Piedmont, and Charleroy in Flanders, before the end of November.

Letters from Venice say that Canea is surrendred to the Christians, after 40 dayes seige.

Said, the French exacted in Wirtembergh country about 20,000*l.* sterling contribution, to save the townes from military execution.

Said, his majestie at opening of the parliament will acquaint them with the summers expedition, and the occasion of not performing the descent.

From Scotland, a French man of warr with 4 privateers went into the Frith and took out some vessells laden with coales, which they put into the basse, and so stood to sea.

A foreign mail yesterday advises from Vienna of 24th past, that Mr. Hemskirk, the Dutch envoy, had audience of the emperor and was gone by water to Belgrade; that prince Lewis had given the emperor an account that there is all the disposition possible at the Ottoman Port for the concluding a 25 years truce; the 2 deputies which came from the grand vizier declaring they have instructions for that matter, and that the grand seignior had accepted the mediation of the king of England and the states generall, and authorized the grand vizier to negotiate the same; and his majestie hath empowered the Dutch ambassador to act on his part till the arrival of the lord Paget.

From Flanders said, 300 waggons with bombs, carcasses, &c. and 50 cannon, were ready at Namur, and Boufflers with a great body of horse to attend him, to put some design in execution: and it being thought their designe was on Charleroy, a strong reinforcement is put therein, and our army will be so posted that in 3 days time we can draw 38,000 in a body.

Some letters say Boufflers is gone towards the Rhine to raise the seige of Ebernburgh.

Paris letters say, the kings equipage is preparing for some great designe, but whether for Flanders or Piedmont is not known.

Duke of Savoy has in a manner invested Pignerol, and 'tis beleived will bombard it.

General Palfi has possessed himselfe of the passe of St. Bridges.

Yesterday a detachment of the guards were sent to lye on the Kentish road as far as Margate, and another marches to morrow to lye on the Essex road, being not known which way the king will come.

Sir Peter Daniel and sir Jonathan Raymond have arested severall persons for dispersing scandalous papers against them at their election, about the mayor; and if it come to a tryall, 'tis beleived they will justifie.

A gentleman from Ostend sayes, all the regiments designed for England have begun to embarque, and will come the end of this month.

Satterday, 8th October.—On Thursday night the councill satt late at Whitehall, having before them the commissioners of the victualling office, who received orders to provide a winter store of provisions for 30 men of war for 4 months, the winter guard under rear admiral Rook.

They had also directions to have provisions for the grand fleet early in spring; all the seamen belonging to the great ships being to be kept in pay this winter.

The East India company attended the councill then, and were asked what price they will furnish the government with salt peter, and they demanded 150*l.* a tunn: which the councill thought too dear, and gave them time till Wednesday to consider of it.

Yesterday the kings barges went downe the river to attend his majesties arrival from Holland, who is expected the beginning of next week.

On Wednesday the lord Cutts arrived here from Flanders, being still lame of the wound he received in his foot, and goes with crutches; several other officers are also arrived here to recruit their respective companies.

Our merchants have advice of the arrival of a Dutch East India ship at Spithead who came with 6 more from Bengall, one of which was an English ship called the Orange Tree, and

in her way home, off the Cape of Good Hope, mett with 5 French men of war and a fireship, whom they fought for several hours and got clear of them; but afterwards the Dutch Admiral, a ship of 1000 tunns and 60 guns, one Dutch ship more, and the Orange Tree, being much shattered, and meeting with bad weather sunk, and the other 3 not yet come in.

The lords Braidalbin and Tarbret are arrived from Scotland, and more are expected.

Last letters from Holland say, the king had dis[placed] divers officers, with the scout master of Rotterdam, and put others in their room.

Advice on the Exchange that the homeward bound Newfoundland Dutch fleet fell in with some French men of war, but their convoy fought them 8 hours, in which time the merchant ships escaped and the convoy got off.

A foreign post wanting.

Mr. Fleetwood, one of Olivers lords, died on Thursday last at Newington.

A woman clipper seized at Lambeth as taking water: she threw some clippings into the river: she had a list of severall concerned in that trade, one of them a goldsmith.

7 highwaymen the other day taken near Oxford; and the head of them resisting was killed; the others sent to prison.

A person was seized in Sussex, newly landed from France: he was seen to tear some papers, which were gathered up: and he is bringing to London.

Sir John Ashby hath orders to put his sick men on shore and stand off to sea, after he hath repaired his damage by the late storm.

Ordered in councill that 35,000 continue in pay all winter, to be ready early in spring.

The drums daily beat up here for recruits for the army.

Sir Jonathan Raymond has arrested one Hartop in 5000*l.* for the publishing a scandalous paper on him, &c.

Dutch letters say the king is arrived of the Hague, and would sail for England this day if the wind fair.

Wrote, all the broken troops in the late fight with the French are embarquing for England at Ostend; that Luxemburgh had seperated his army into 3 bodies, within 3 hours march of conjunction on any occasion.

Lord Braidalbin, 'tis said, will be made treasurer of Scotland, and lord Tarbet chancellour.

Yesterday vice admiral Rooke came into the Downs with 11 men of war.

The queen gave the duke of Glocester a sword sett with jewells of 200*l.* value, and girt it her selfe about his waste.

Teusday, 11th October.—The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued till further order.

Yesterday all the guns round the Tower were charged against the kings arrival; and a new invented machine is prepared and placed in a barge roofed with brick, to be rowed from London bridge to Whitehall, and is to appear in flames all the way with variety of fireworks to issue thence.

A new frigat is lately built of 40 guns and 10 patereroes, and is fallen downe the river, and goes a privateer this winter; a swift sailer, and called the Narborough, from the builder.

A new prayer of thanksgiving is printed by order, to be used in the churches here after the kings arrival.

Sir Clowdesly Shovell with 5 men of warr, sailed out of the Downs last Friday to convoy over his majestie.

A ship of 50 guns sailed from Plymouth to Holland, having 3 millions of peices of eight on board.

Sir John Ashby is still with his squadron in Torbay, some of the lesser frigats are gone a cruizing.

18 English and Dutch men of war continue still at Spithead; and in the Downs are 9 second rate ships riding under admirall Rook.

Wrote from France, queen dowager is goeing from Avignion to Thoulon, in order to embarque for Portugal.

Wrote from Edenburgh, that 5 Cameronians taken in the west were brought into the dungeon there.

This morning a foreign mail sayes, the landgrave pushes on the seige of Ebernburgh, and had taken the counterscarp with little losse, and was fixing the miners; that D' Lorges had repassed the Rhine at Philipsburgh, in order to raise the seige; and the landgrave had recalled the detachments sent to Bareith, and the marquis himselfe following to cover the seige: so that there may be action.

The duke of Luxemburgh has separated his army, and put

10,000 men into Mons, and quartered the rest about to draw together on any occasion; and 'tis said the French will attempt something before Christmas; but the confederate army is posted also near about to prevent the same.

Wrote from Frankfort, the lord Paget was past throw there in his way to Vienna, and that his excellency with the Dutch ambassador are the only 2 ministers of state that are to assist in the treaty between the allies and the Turks at Belgrade.

They write that the king of Poland had ordered Camineec to be invested, and would follow in person to beseige it.

From Dauphigny said, generall Palfi was drawing his troops together to bombard Pigneroll.

15 of the 30 sail for the winter guard are falling down the river.

The last detachment of guards went hence this morning, and he is expected to morrow.

From Flanders wrote, the French refuse to discharge the duke of Wirtemburgh till he payes 2 millions and ½ of florins, and his arrears of contributions: and continue him under close confinement at Philipsburgh.

An alliance is said to be made between several of the princes of the empire for rasing 25 or 30,000 men against spring.

Wrote from Jersey, a privateer of that place had mett at sea an open boat with 15 English seamen, who had made their escape from St. Maloes: they say the English are hardly used there, and some of them almost starved.

Sir Thomas Cook has laid by 10,000*l.* to spend in his shreivalty.

From Paris wrote, the French king hath sent great quantities of corn and provisions into Dauphigny, where the people are in great want.

That the duke of Savoy is at Saluzzes, and had ruined all the country about Pignerol.

Vienna, 1st October; we are advised the Turks only intend to act on the defensive part, so noe battle to be expected there; but beleived ours will attempt something before they goe into quarters.

Flanders; our army design to make a barier from Newport, Furnes, Dixmude, and so to Brussells.

Sir John Ashby in Torbay has orders to sail westward and

ply about the Channell till the Cales, Turky, and West India fleets, outward bound, are out of danger.

Collonel Fowkes commands in cheife the forces going for the West Indies.

Thursday, 13th October.—Wrote from Plymouth, the Elizabeth was returned from St. Maloes, with 330 seamen from St. Maloes who were exchanged; they forced the captain to put them on shore at a little creek, fear of being prest.

Wrote from Paris, that king James and the whole court were going to Fountainbleau to divert themselves, severall operas being prepared for their entertainment.

Collonel Fowkes is commander of the forces in the West Indies; and is [in] case of mortality, sir Francis Wheeler succeeds him.

On the losse of the Orange Tree the actions of the East India company fell 5*l.* per cent.

On the news of the French investing Charleroy by Boufflers, the king imediately returned to the army: and the forces embarquing for England were countermanded: soe not certain when the king will come.

Our merchants have advice of the Mary, a very rich ship from China, being safely arrived at Barbadoes: having been out 3 years and supposed to be lost.

All the diamonds in the Orange Tree, cast away with some goods of value, were saved.

French Gazet sayes, a man of war had taken in the Bay of Mexico 2 Spanish ships of a good value.

Some Spanish men of warr met in the Streights a French ship from Turky richly laden, which they took.

The French have taken a Dutch privateer of 24 guns; and had taken 6 vessells laden with corn: 3 they carried into Dunkirk, and 3 into Havre de Grace.

The landgrave of Hesse, on his quitting the seige of Ebernbourgh, sett fire to some useless waggons, and pass'd the Rhine with his baggage and cannon before the French came up.

This [day] divers clippers were tryed and found guilty at the Old Baily.

From Paris wrote, the Royall Sun, carrying 120 guns, was ready to be lanched at Thoulon; that an English lord past thro'

that citty towards Fountainbleau, name and errand not known: suppos'd a partisan of king James.

From the Hague, the councill of state have agreed on the state of the war for next year; and have resolved to raise no new troops, but to recruit their old, and take 30,000 Germans into their pay.

That the Swedish ambassadour had had audience of his majestie before his return to Brussells, and staid twice as long as any publick minister that had audience that day.

The agents for the Irish papists have petitioned the queen for copies of the bills that are to passe in the Irish parliament, and 10 dayes to make their objections, and 'tis granted.

Yesterday 2 coaches full of clippers were taken at Soho, being found hard at work.

An expresse yesterday from the king, that the French have invested Charleroy; that Boufflers carries on the seige while Luxemburgh covers it with 6000 men. Which news, instead of embarquing carried his majestie back to the army in Flanders, which are drawing together with all expedition: and orders are sent to countermand the embarquing of the English forces under Leinster, and that they join the main army. Luxemburgh is with his forces at Picton, securing all the passes to Charleroy: and they give out will take the place as soon as the trenches are opened, it being a meer fortresse without any outworks, having only 5 bastions and a dry graft without any ditches round it. The policies here in towne are, for 20 guineas down to give 100 if the French be not masters of it by the end of this month.

Basle, 2d; the prohibition of the emperor and king of Spain not to supply the cantons with corn, does soe pinch this country that the Grisons have agreed to recall all their subjects out of the French service, to have corn as before out of Millain, &c.: and Zurich and Berne have like dispositions.

A famine being feared in France, the merchants have orders to buy up 100,000 crowns worth of corn at Dantzick, to be laid up in granaries in France.

The councill last night at Whitehall on the bills for Ireland.

Satturday, 15th October.—This day was published their ma-

jesties proclamation for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving of foreigne princes and states.

On Thursday last was acted the tragedy of Oedipus king of Thebes at the theater, where Sandford and Powell acting their parts together, the former by mistake of a sharp dagger for one that runs the blade into the handle, stab'd the other 3 inches deep: said the wound is mortall.

The prince and princesse of Denmarke are daily expected in town; they will tarry some time at Camden house.

Yesterday 2 highwaymen lately taken at Buckingham were brought to towne under a strong guard.

Last Thursday 2 clippers, the Gilders, in Newgate, petitioned the lords of the treasury to intercede with her majestie for their pardon, and they would merit the same by a discovery of a 100 persons concerned in the trade.

Harwich letters say, a boate put in there from Holland belonging to sir Henry Furnace, and brought letters to him; but he kept the contents secret, and made great advantage thereof by laying wagers, taking 4 to 1 that Charleroy would not be taken this year, and has wonn above 2000*l.*: for now we have account that the queen has an expresse from the king, that the French, after some bombs thrown into the place, quitted the same without formally beseiging the same; and withdrew their troops, leaving behind them 5 or 6 cannon, which they had not time to carry off, the confederate forces being at the heels of them. The duke of Bavaria had drawn together near 40,000 men on the plains of Flerus, 24 miles from Brussells, and began to march towards Charleroy; and his majestie having notice of it, and of the enemies retiring, he gave the necessarie orders, and held a conference with Bavaria between Malines and Antwerp, soe returned to the Hague, and is since come for England, and will be here this night or to morrow morning. The guards went this afternoon to releive the others that come with him.

The mail which came this day says, the French sat down before Charleroy only with 5000 men, and raised 2 batteries and threw in bombs for 24 hours, and then retired with precipitation on the news of the confederates coming; so his majestie came back to the Hague on Teusday, and on Thursday designed to embarque for England: 'tis said there were 4000 Branden-

burghers and 2 regiments of English put into the place before the French came to it.

Orders are given that the commanders and officers of the English in Flanders and Holland presume not to quitt their posts, but continue with the army, to be ready on all occasions.

15 persons received sentence of death at the Old Baily: 8 of them for clipping and coining; 2 of them the two brothers Gilders, in Fleetstreet; and one was fined 500 marks for drinking king James health, and speaking scandalously of the government.

The dutchess dowager of Somerset lies very ill.

Vienna letters say, the Dutch ambassador has orders to acquaint the grand vizier at Belgrade, that if he will treat on the articles given in by Mr. Harbord, and accept of the mediation of the king of England and states general, their excellencies the ambassadors will be ready to assist thereat, otherwise the war to continue.

Hamburgh letters say, 150 Swedish and Danish merchants had entred their customes there: and have since disposed of a great part of their cargo in Holland.

The prince and princesse came this evening to Kensington, to the duke of Glocesters lodgings.

Plymouth letters say, the James gally had fought and took a French privateer off the Landsend, but not said what force.

That 13 Irish and French, which lately made their escape, got as far as Penzance; so quitted their boat, dispersed themselves, and so went up into the country.

Duke of Wirtembergh is carried prisoner to Paris.

The marquis de Bethune, the French ambassador to Sweden, is dead at Stockholm.

The Spanish fleet is come before Genoa, and demands of the republick either to declare for the king of Spain or to pay 500,000 livres contribution.

The Dutch ambassador at Belgrade presses the grand vizier very much to treat of a peace or truce, else he has orders from the king of Great Britain and states general to acquaint him they will declare war against the grand seignior.

The snow is so high in Piedmont that there is no fear of a French invasion: mounsieur Catinat's army is not strong there.

The duke of Savoys forces continue about Pignerol, and the Spanish fleet have orders to obey the duke.

Sir Henry Furnace, by his early intelligence, has won 2500*l.* of the Jacobites: they laying that Charleroy would be in the hands of the French by the end of this month.

Teusday, 18th October.—Yesterday the prince and princesse came to the Cockpit, and after a short stay return'd in their chairs thro' St. James Park to Berkley house, so to Kensington; the queen in her coach followed the same way and past by them, and no notice taken on either side.

From Falmouth, a vessel from Laverpool, the Mary of London, was arrived there with cheese; the master sayes, off the Landsend the 10th he mett the Rupert and Adventure frigats, and with them a French privateer of 30 guns, 2 French doggers laden with wine and brandy, which they had taken, and retook a small West India ship belonging to Bristoll: and after gave chase to another privateer of 40 guns, but the successe not knowne.

A Dutch caper brought in there also a vessell laden with corn, belonging to Minhead, which he retook from a French privateer going into Cork.

A Dutch vessell put into Harwich from Holland sayes he saw Sir Cloudesly Shovell under saile for England, and beleives the king is on board; he sayes captain Bart is cruizing on the coast with 12 Dunkirkers.

A Dutch privateer has brought into Dartmouth 2 French prizes, one of 150 tuns laden with wine and brandy, and the other with provisions for Dunkirk.

From Edinburgh wrote, sir John Hall being chosen lord provost of Edinburgh and had accepted it, all things are there very quiet.

On Friday last was late kings birthday; some went on board a ship in the river, where one began his present majesties health, on which a quarrell arose, and swords were drawn, and several wounded in it.

Flanders letters say earle of Argyle, venturing too far walking with 2 officers of his regiment, was surrounded by some French troopers, and was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Yesterday some of the transport ships arrived at Harwich from Flanders, having lord Cutts regiment and prince of Hesses

on board: they mett with bad weather, and 1 ran on the sands, but got off with the losse of some few men: they say the duke of Leinsters forces which went over thither, most are ready to embarque for England on the other transport ships there.

Foreign letters say the cham of Tartary is deposed, and Leland Gery placed in the throne.

This morning a smack came into Harwich, which left the king 12 leagues from port; beleived the king will be here this night or to morrow.

Ostend letters confirm the French drawing off from Charleroy.

From Paris wrote, that the duke of Wirtemburgh was sent prisoner to the Bastile; and that deputies were come from the magistrates of Stratsburgh to pray his majestie not to infringe their liberties by placing there a new attorney general, 2 sollicitors generall, and 8 royall notaries, offering as much money as they are valued at to excuse them. That the king has made a demand of a great summe of money of the clergy to carry on the warr.

Lords of the admiralty have ordered several pilots of ships to be tryed by a court of war on board the Windsor Castle, for neglecting to perform their duty.

A lords steward is to be tryed for buggery.

The Narborough, a privateer of 40 guns and 40 oares, was lanched this afternoon near Cuckolds Point, by Greenwich.

Said from Venice, that on their army breaking up from before Canea, a body of Turks sallyed out and cutt off many of the Venetians, some noble ones, and 4 knights of Malta.

'Tis said his majestie is landed at Yarmouth.

Captain Silver the engineer, and severall other officers from the army, arrived here last night, and say the French are quite drawn of from before Charleroy, and gone into winter quarters: beleived they will make a second attempt in spring; but the confederate army is soe posted that in 4 hours they can draw together 50,000 men.

Fountainbleau, October 17; the king allows mounsieur Bonrepos 1000 crowns per mens. to support the character of his ambassador at Denmark, and has delivered to him a new project of peace, which he is to presse that king to mediate with the confederates, and to oblidge him with new offers to de-

clare for France, at least to recall his troops in the confederate service.

From Chattham said, admiral Rook is arrived there with the second rate ships.

Portsmouth, 16th; sir John Ashby came to Spithead yesterday with all the English ships, but left the Dutch at St. Hellens: who will sail for Holland the first fair wind.

Scotch letters say the rebells in the basse seized a vessell going by there, and broke her up for firing.

An expresse this morning to Whitehal sayes, a vessell was come into Yarmouth with account that a fleet of ships suppos'd to be the kings, lay 3 leagues from that place, the wind against them, and would endeavour to land this day, and come by Newmarket.

Thursday, 20th October.—Yesterday came out their majesties proclamation for continuing the seamen belonging to the 1st, 2d, and 3d rate ships in their majesties service during this winter, and for payment of their wages before the fleet sett sail next summer.

This day a foreign post wrote from Paris that they heard from Pignerol duke of Savoy was still troubled with his ague; and that duke Schonbergh was gone from the camp with 3000 foot Hugonots detach'd out of several regiments, on some important design; mounsieur Vaubon has sent a draught of the fortifications he intends to make at Grenoble, and of the lines he designs for the better security of Dauphigny and Provence against the incursions of the duke of Savoy.

From Turin wrote, they continue to draw out of that arsenal great quantities of bombs for bombing of Pignerol: and that they thought to begin it the 20th instant.

From Holland wrote, the states generall and the king of England had agreed with the Switz cantons to raise 20,000 men to joyne the confederate army next spring, which 'tis beleived will make many of those in French service desert.

And 'tis confirmed the French on the approach of the confederate forces quitted the seige of Charleroy, their great guns not being able to come time enough, the waters being very low.

Wrote from Rome that the popes gallyes, with those of Malta, were come to Messena, having quitted the seige of Canea on advice the Turks had made great ravage in the Morea.

Wrote from Vienna, that prince Lewis of Baden continues near Peter Waradin, and that 'twas said the grand vizier was going to Adrianople to consult the grand seignior about a peace.

A ship arrived from the Streights sayes, the French fleet are before Algiers, demanding the execution of the late concluded peace: which if they deny, 'tis beleived they will bomb it a 2d time, having galliots with bombs.

Her majestie went this morning to meet the king at Ingolstone, who lay last night at Colchester; and this evening about 7 they past thro' the citty, illuminations being in most houses, ringing of bells, bonefires, and other rejoyceings to receive them.

200 of the duke of Boltons regiments detached for the West Indies to recruit his regiment there, are gone to the Isle of Weight to embarque.

Satturday, 22d October.—Yesterday was a great court at Kensington, where the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of London and other bishops, with many of the nobility, judges, and gentry attended to congratulate his majesties same [safe] return; and his majestie conferr'd the honour of knighthood on M. Trevor, sollicitor generall; and this morning the lord mayor and aldermen went in a body to Kensington in their coaches, where the recorder made a speech to congratulate on his majesties safe returne: and pray'd their majesties to honour the citty with their royall presence this day 7 night, at dinner at their Guildhall, the day of inauguration of the lord mayor elect; and his majestie was graciously pleased to accept thereof, and then conferr'd the honour of knighthood on Mr. recorder, sir Salathiel Lovell.

We hear from Yarmouth that 6 French men of warr appeared in sight of 2 English and 3 Dutch men of war, which convoyed his majestie hither; and that as soon as the king landed, Shovell with the said convoy went out to sea after the French, in order to fight them.

His majestie lay that night at Ipswich, and dined next day at Newhall, and not at lord Petres, and came to Kensington at 9 at night; there were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets, which their majesties took notice off, and a crowd of people followed their coach to Kensington

with huzza's; some of them in their return broke the windowes of such as had not putt out lights.

This week died of the small pox count Stirums lady of the bedchamber to the queen.

Wrote from Plymouth, that the seamen belonging to the French privateer of 24 guns lately brought into Falmouth had taken 71 prizes since the beginning of the war.

The James gally has brought in a French prize laden with wine and salt.

Dartmouth; said, a small frigat put in there had been engaged by a French man of warr, but got clear of him: and that the William and Mary, with the Russell gally, imediately stood off to sea after him.

Edinburgh letters say, the councill there are adjourned to the 9th of November; and that some in custody had petitioned for their liberty, but were denied till the kings pleasure be known.

Thursday last the bishop of St. Asaph was translated to the see of Coventry and Litchfield, and consecrated yesterday.

This day a great councill at Whitehall relating to Irish affairs.

Said, the parliament in Ireland have voted the king 120,000*l.*, to be paid by 10,000*l.* a month.

The Cameronians in Scotland have presented an addresse to his majestie, styling themselves the true kirk men, offering to stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

Foreign letters say there hath hapned a great fire at Namur, which hath burnt downe above a 3d part and the magazine.

Sir Wm. Trumball, 'tis said, is to goe ambassador to Vienna.

A duell was lately fought in Flanders, on horseback, betwixt the earle of Doncaster and the duke of Boltons son, lord William Pawlet, and both slightly wounded.

Letters from Paris say, the weather has been very cold there, which has spoilt their fruit about Bourdeaux: and there hath been severe frosts, as if in winter.

They say an edict is published there for releasing out of prison such as are detained there on the score of religion, and that those that are at the gallies will be recalled.

Piedmont letters say, duke Schonbergh continues with 3000

men in Dauphigny, and has destroyed most of the fruits of the earth: the inhabitants refusing to pay contributions.

This daye's foreign post sayes, the duke of Bavaria had put a strong reinforcement into Charleroy, with great store of provisions and ammunition; and the German soldiers are quartered thereabout, to be in a readinesse in case the French should attack it again.

All king James protestant servants, except collonel Southerland and captain Trevanion, are dismist from St. Germains: some of which are already come for England, viz. sir William Sharp, son to the late archbishop of St. Andrewes, Mr. Cockbourn, &c., and others are coming by way of Holland; the duke of Gourden, who was retiring into Germany, was taken prisoner, by the emperialists; and that the lord cheife justice Herbert is come into Flanders.

As his majestie lay at anchor off Yarmouth 6 French men of war, of about 50 guns each, appeared in sight and came within twice cannon shott, but the [sea] running high, and his majestie convoyed by 5 great men of war, they sheer'd off.

Duke of Ormond, earls of Portland and Scarborough, came over with his majestie; and the detachment of the 2d troop of guards, feared to be lost, are landed near Deptford.

This morning an extraordinary council at Whitehall, about marine affairs.

Place of surveyor generall, which Mr. Harbord had, is given to Mr. Vernon, and that of auditor of the dutchy of Cornwall is given to Mr. Bertie.

This morning the prince of Denmark attended his majestie.

The Irish parliament have ejected one Crofts, a Jacobite, that was elected.

Teusday, 25th October.—The sessions of oyer and terminer began at the Old Baily on the 12th of this month, and held the 13th, 14th, and 15th, where severall malefactors were tryed: whereof 16 received sentence of death, 20 were burnt in the hand, and 5 ordered to be whipt, and one fined 500 marks for seditious words against the government.

The warrant for execution of 12 persons was signed last night.

Yesterday the London clergy went to Kensington to congratulate his majesties safe returne.

Admirall Delaval is gone downe to order the 3rd, 4th, and 5th rate frigats to be ready to put to sea on any occasion.

From Falmouth, a Flushing privateer has brought in there a French prize of 12 guns and 6 patereroes, bound for the East Indians, laden with provisions, wine, and brandy, on that kings account, called the Flying Pacquet of Port Lewis.

From Plymouth wrote, the Dering frigat was arrived there from Hudsons Bay, with furs and beaver; and that 2 of the kings ships had brought in thither 4 French prizes.

11 English regiments are arrived the 21st here from Flanders, and are put into Harwich, being the duke of Leinsters forces: and they are ordered to march for London.

Wrote from Frankfort, that the young count of Hoenlo had shott the resident of Brandenburgh in the citty, and made his escape.

Paris letters say, 3 couriers were arrived from Piedmont with the news of the duke of Savoys death: for which that court would mourn 3 months, and the duke of Orleans a year; that he had left behind him one daughter, and is succeeded as duke of Savoy, prince of Piedmont, and king of Cyprus, by his first cosin, prince Philipbert, a minor: and prince Eugene is left admirall during his minority.

The French king, 'tis said, has bought 14 Danish men of war.

The foreign mail this afternoon contradicts the duke of Savoy's death, saying he was ill of a tertian ague, but was on the recovery, and that his dutchesse was with child; and that hereon the French have deferr'd their mourning.

Wrote from Vienna, the pope had remitted thither 50,000 crowns to fortifye Peter Waradin; that some 1000 of the Asiatick troops had join'd the Turkish army, but that they had no mind to a battle with the Germans; that a body of Turks and Tartars had sat downe before Sirock, a towne the Poles took last year.

Yesterday the officers of the army, with the earle of Oxford at the head of them, went to Kensington to congratulate the kings safe returne.

Said, Mr. Blathwaite will be secretary of state.

Irish letters say, divers persons were committed for undue practices: of which we expect a further account.

The duke of Hanover is made prince elector of the empire.

The citty are making great preparations for the entertainment of their majesties, the charge thereof not being out of the citty stock, but by contribution amongst them.

They write from Switzerland, that the emperor has given the cantons of Zurick, Berne, Schafouse, and St. Gall, to have corn out of the empire on condition they suffer no more French levies.

The Spanish pacquet boat is come into Falmouth, having the elector of Bavaria's envoy on board from Madrid.

Yesterday arrived here an envoy extraordinary from the court of Denmark.

The Bonadventure is come to Spithead; the Crown has brought into the Downs a French prize, with wine and brandy.

One Neal, a notorious highwayman, is committed to Newgate.

Thursday, 27th Octob.—On Tewsday last died the dutchesse dowager of Somerset, wife to lord Colerane: and has left most of her estate, jewells, &c. to the lord Delamere and his children; about 50,000*l.*

Sir Roger Harsnet, king's eldest serjeant at arms, and who used to attend the house of lords, is dead also.

Mr. How, and other cheife ministers of the Presbiterian and Independent congregations, have congratulated his majesties safe return, and were kindly received.

Yesterday 10 condemned prisoners (5 of them for clipping) were executed at Tyburn.

The same day the sheriffe and recorder invited the privy councill and other lords to dine with the lord mayor on Satterday.

The king goes next Munday to Windsor for a day or two.

Last night the common councill sat late, and made an act, that no housekeeper of this citty, except a freeman, should have a vote in electing aldermen or common councill men.

An order is sent to Ireland and Flanders, requiring all that are members of parliament in England to repair forthwith thither.

Scotch letters say, a fleet of merchant men and 2 Dutch convoys were arrived at Leith, and with them divers officers from Flanders to recruit their regiments.

Lords Bredalbin and Tarbat, who came from Scotland without leave of the privy [council], are ordered imediately back.

The thanksgiving was observed this day with great exactnesse and rejoycing, and at night was bonefires, ringing of bells, and firing the guns at the Tower. The bishop of Canterbury preached at the chappell royall, and their majesties dined publickly at Whitehall.

Satturday, 29th October.—Wrote from Pembroke, a Dutch ship of 200 tunns and 12 guns is come into Tenby; she was taken by a French man of warr of Cape Clear, and sailing for France in a great fogg put in there by mistake and was seized.

From Harwich, that orders are come to discharge the transport ships, the regiments designed from Holland being come.

From Cleves tis wrote, generall Spaen died there, in the 74th year of his age.

States generall are sending an envoy to the court of Hanover, to conclude a league offensive and defensive, and to take some of the Lunenburgh forces into pay.

Vienna letters say, the presence of the lord Paget is wanted at Belgrade to compleate the truce or the treaty; the Turks insist on keeping the towns they are possessed of, as Belgrade, Temeswaer, Gyula, Camineec, Candia, &c., which the allies presse to have delivered up: the French use all endeavours to obstruct the peace.

The German army in Piedmont have quitted the thoughts of attaquing Pignerol, and are going into winter quarters.

A Dutch caper of 16 guns has taken a French privateer of 10 guns, and a merchant of 100 tunns, into Laverpool.

This day the usuall show at lord mayors, where the king and queen dined, most of the nobility, &c., but the prince and princesse were not invited: the feast was at charge of lord mayor and court of aldermen: the lord mayor subscribed 300*l.*, each sherife 150*l.*, and the aldermen 50*l.* apeice: the kings regiment of foot guards was all in new cloths, and the horse guards too: the militia of Middlesex were as a guard in the Strand, and the artillery, with silver and steell headpeices, lined the streets where the mayor came. His majestie knighted 8 persons in Guildhall: major Wildman, alderman Gore, alderman James Houblon, Leonard Robinson, chamberlain, Mr. Child, son to sir Josiah, Mr. Foach, scrivener, Mr. Richard Ainsworth, son to the lord mayor, and Mr. Scawen. After the feast, their majesties went to Kensington.

Next week sir Francis Wheeler, with the West India fleet, setts sail, the forces being on board, and the merchant ships ready; he is going downe to Portsmouth with collonel Beeston, governour of Jamaica, to goe.

The French privateers have taken severall vessells belonging to Bristoll here of late; some frigats are now ordered to ply thereabout to prevent the like.

One Mr. Chester, a young gentleman, shot himselfe in the Fountain tavern in the Strand, for love: and left letters there, directed for the lord Lexington and lord Kingston.

This day was discovered a private presse, and some dangerous papers were seized: warrants are out for suspected persons.

Letters from France speak of a design to draw downe forces towards the sea coasts as if they designed a descent into this kingdome.

Orders are sent to all the ports to discharge all the transport ships at Harwich, Buoy in the Nore, &c.

One Mountjoy, a notorious highwayman, was this week seized and sent to Newgate.

Last night captain Kempthorne being at the Ship tavern in the Strand, was run thro' by Mr. Glanvill, which 'tis thought will prove mortall.

This evening a foreign post came in, which confirms the duke of Savoys recovery; and from Paris they write great preparations are making in France for an invasion on England next spring.

Teusday, 1st November.—Their majesties on Sunday evening went to Windsor for 3 dayes.

Duke of Ormonds troop of guards are come to towne, and so soon as new cloathed will come upon duty at Whitehall.

15,000*l.* was this day sent to Portsmouth to pay the soldiers going to Jamaica and the West Indies; the earle of Meaths, collonel Tiffanys, and 4 other regiments, are to be shipt off at Bristoll for the West Indies.

A duell lately fought in Flanders between captain Parry, of Churchills regiment, and captain Cary of another, and both mortally wounded: the latter came 50 miles to fight.

From Edinburgh, great rejoycings were made there for the kings arrivall in England; and that a Dutch frigat was arrived there with 61 Scotch officers that come for recruits; that many

vessells for Holland were lading with oates, wheat, &c., of which the Scotch have plenty; that the weather had been very stormy for some dayes past, that severall ships in the Leith were forced from their anchors.

Wrote from Vienna, that the Dutch ambassador and the vizier had already agreed the preliminaries, and only waited for the lord Paget to agree the articles of peace.

From the Rhine wrote, deputies were gone from Wirtembergh to Philipsburgh to agree about contributions for their duke's releasing, who is now prisoner at Versailles; and that the French have sent much corn from Alsace, Frankcomte, &c. to Switzerland.

From Cologne wrote, the Jews at Metz, Treves, and Luxemburgh have undertaken to furnish the French with 12,000 horse.

The Hampshire frigat is come into Plymouth the 28th, from Barbadoes, with 12 sail of merchant ships, and with the governour of that isle, and brought with him a French merchant ship of 22 guns and 42 men, bound home from Greenland.

A Jersey privateer has brought into Weymouth a French prize of 35 tunns laden with wine and brandy, bound for Calais.

Merchants have letters of a more dreadfull earthquake in China then that at Jamaica, and done more hurt.

Mr. Duncomb, our ambassador at Sueden, is returned home, having finish'd his negotiation.

This day a foreign mail sayes the duke of Savoy is pretty well again: and that the dutchesse of Bavaria is brought to bed of a young prince, to the great joy of that duke.

A fleet of 70 sail is going out for the Canaries.

To morrow will be published the bishop of Rochesters vindication of himselfe, &c. against Youngs designe to father an association upon him.

The commissioners of accounts, 'tis said, have finished them for the view of the parliament, by which his majestie is only 2 millions in debt; viz. 800,000*l.* to the army, 800,000*l.* to the navy, and 400,000*l.* to the transport ships.

East India company have received letters from their factors dated 18th February, 1691, from Madras, that prince Camibux, the mogulls son, with 50,000 men beseiged Snigee, the metropolis of that country, and that his army was within 8 leagues

of our factory at Madras, Romagia opposing him with 40,000 men; which has so harassed the country, that all sorts of provisions are dearer by 2 thirds, and has much lessen'd the trade there. The governour and councill at Madras and St. George, finding the moguls son likely to prevail, have sent Mr. Trenchfeild and Mr. Pitt, two merchants, with a good present to him in goods. The English factory much want supplies of men and moneys, and thro' most parts of India has been a great mortality. They have letters from Batavia, 14th March, 1691, which sayes all their factors at Bencoolen except 4 or 5, are dead: and that the natives are at war with the factory, so that they can have noe pepper; but recruits are sent from Fort St. George to their assistance; that severall pyrates, composed of the English, Dutch, and Danes, are cruizing in those seas, and lately chased one of the companies ships.

Some of the regiments lately come from Bristoll are ordered to embarque at Bristoll for Youghall, in Ireland, to winter quarter there.

The Etna fireship has brought into Portsmouth the 30th a Dane as prize, laden with wine and brandy.

This day a foreign post sayes, the lord Paget and the Dutch ambassador will follow the grand vizier to Adrianople.

The emperors army is going into winter quarters. That a party of Germans and Radziens, &c. have made an incursion in Bosnia, beat a body of Turks, and brought away much plunder.

From Hague, the duke of Savoys envoy has signified to the states his masters recovery.

Thursday, 3d November.—Tewsday night last several libells were thrown about the streets: the authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers: they are his majesties 2 speeches to his cabinet councill.

Yesterday a hearing before the lords of the councill about money levied on the protestant dissenters, and not returned into the exchequer: Dr. Pinfold is ordered to bring in an account of the arrears.

Wrote from Paris, father Warner, confessor to king James, lately died there.

This week a hearing in chancery between duke of Southampton and sir Cæsar Cranmer alias Wood, about 3000*l.* per

annum, left by sir Henry Wood after death of late bishop of Litchfeild, &c.; and the duke claiming the estate by marrying sir Henry Woods daughter: and they gave it for his grace during his life.

Last Satturday his majestie desired of the citty the loan of 100,000*l.*, on a branch of the revenue. The common councill mett yesterday about it, and consented readily to raise the summe desired.

An English man of war coming before the Isle of Basse put up French colours: those within beleiving them freinds, mann'd out a boat with 10 men to goe on board, but perceiving their mistake would have retired, but the man of war fired a gun and sunk the boat with the men therein.

The house of commons built in the court of requests is taken downe, the other new one being finished.

Last Teusday arrived in the river 40 vessells from Flanders, with many horses on board, and severall surgeons to prepare medicines against spring; one of their convoy took a French privateer of 16 guns, endeavouring to pick up a transport ship.

Amsterdam Gazet sayes, the lord Paget is impatiently expected at Belgrade, and that a cessation of arms is already agreed on, but other prints mention it not.

From Flanders, the duke of Bavaria has given orders to his troops about Manick and other parts to be in readinesse on any occasion; some beleive he has some action in design in those parts, and that he intends to recall his troops in Piedmont to join his army next spring, and will act with 2 armies in Flanders.

Said, our king will raise 10 or 15,000 men on his own charge, to be employed in Flanders next campagne.

Wrote from Portsmouth, that sir John Ashby in the Eagle remains at Spithead, with 30 English and Dutch men of warr.

Tewsday last a court martial at Whitehall to hear some complaints against generall Fowkes, brought by his officers for their pay; but he was clear'd, and goes in few dayes for the West Indies, to command the forces there.

Lord Dursley, in Holland ambassadour, is arrived here to dispatch some private affairs here.

The canton of Berne and citty of Basse have published an order to forbid the raising men within their territories on the

French account: and have prohibited the sending away any horses or contraband goods.

This day the judges mett in the exchequer chamber to prick 3 sheriffs of each county, to present to his majestie for sherifs: those for York are, Ambrose Pudsey, sir Barington Bouchier.

A bill is preparing to be sent to Ireland to give a toleration to dissenters, as here.

Dutch ambassador has agreed with some gentlemen of Sussex for 11,000*l.* [lbs.] of iron guns, to be delivered by the last of January.

Wrote from Brest, that all the French shipping are getting ready, and that they intend to be out by the middle of March, and shall have severall new men of war ready by that time.

Sir John Cutler lies very ill; 'tis said he has given the earle of Radnor, who married his daughter, 7000*l.* per annum, and 100,000*l.* to build an hospitall for seamen near Greenwich, with severall other legacies.

Satturday, 5th November.—Yesterday the kings birth day, the shops were shutt, the guns at Tower discharged, ringing of bells, illuminaries and bonefires, and their majesties dined openly at Whitehall, and the knights of the garter in their collars, and the court were very fine: and at night a great ball at Whitehall.

Severall libells have been lately handed about, a speech of the king to his privy or cabinet councill: a person was taken dispersing them in the court of requests, and one Banks, a draper, is sent to Newgate for the same.

Chester letters say, the French privateers are very troublesome in those seas: one took a vessell of 50 tunns out of Highlake, but an Ostender pursued him and brought them both back into Nesson.

The young earle of Tyrone on his humble [petition] to the king to have the outlawry against his majestie reversed, the king was graciously pleased to order it should be done.

A patent is passing to empower the dutchesse of Grafton to coin groats, 3d and 2d in silver: the latter to be worth 1½ in silver, and so proportionably; and 'tis to continue for 3 yeares, and she is to pay the crown 10,000*l.* per annum.

Mention sometime was since made of a rich Jew, said to be worth 40 tunn of gold, about 400,000*l.*, who lately came from

Holland to marry a Jews daughter here; and before he came over he made a present to the king of 10,000*l.* in gold bason, and a ring: and since his arrivall, offers to lend the king a million at 7*l.* per cent., which he will procure.

A new packet is setled to goe from Plymouth to Virginia to carry letters and small parcells; very usefull for the merchants during the warr, and may goe and return in 9 or 10 weeks: the 1st voyage began on the 30th of last month.

Said, sir Jonathan Raymond and another alderman will lay down their gowns.

Yesterday the lord mayor and court of aldermen congratulated the king on his birth day, signifying at same time that the citty had unanimously agreed in common councill to advance 200,000*l.* for his present occasions, on the poll bill, which falls short 600,000*l.* what the commons intended it.

Yesterday 35,000*l.* was ordered the lord Ranelagh out of the exchequer, towards payment of the forces.

The lords read a bill yesterday to prevent clandestine mortgages.

The lords of the admiralty have setled the winter convoys: those for the West Indies are to consist of 14 men of war and 2 fireships, those for the Streights 24 men of war and 4 fireships: and also a winter squadron for the Channell.

This day a foreign mail from Vienna sayes, general Heusler had invested Gyula and generall Veterani covers it with his troops; that the Turks and Tartars before Sorack had twice stormed the same, but were beaten off with the losse of a bassa and divers other officers.

From Flanders, that the garison of Furnes had mett with a French party of 100, of whom they kill'd severall and took 25 prisoners.

From Savoy, that duke had a boil broke under his arm, which carried off his distemper, and that he mended daily; the young prince, his son, is christned by the name of Joseph, Ferdinando, Leopold, Anthony, Cajelan, Adam, Simon, Thadæus, Ignatius, and Joachim.

This day the gun powder treason was strictly observed.

Wrote from Dublin, a person was committed there for holding correspondence with late king in France; and that it was

beleived the parliament there would prorogue or adjourn for some weeks.

The lords adjourned till Munday, but before they rose some members brought in severall sham speeches in print pretended to be the kings, which were spread abroad to ridicule the government: and one was seized in the lobby dispersing them.

Yesterday the lord mayor committed to Newgate one Banks, a woollen draper in Watling Street, for dispersing the kings sham speech to the parliament.

The lieutenancy of London have chose sir Peter Daniell collonel of one of the citty militia regiments, in room of sir Peter Rich, deceased.

Teusday, 8th November.—2 persons yesterday brought to Whitehall under a guard of soldiers, lately come from France; they were examined, and are committed to a messenger.

A Dutch privateer has brought into Harwich a French prize of 90 tuns, with naval stores going to Dunkirk.

The 5th the mob burnt the pope and father Petres in effigie at Westminster.

Last Sunday night 8 highwaymen robb'd all that pass'd by on the road.

One Mr. Harding, of the Forest of Dean, proposes to raise his majestie 1000 men on his own interest; which the king hath accepted.

24 English and Dutch men of war with 4 fireships are going to the Streights, under the command of captain Gournay in the Defiance; many merchant ships goe with him, and he is to convoy home our Smirna fleet, which our merchants are in pain for.

A vessell come into Hull brings, he saw captain Bart with 4 Dunkirk men of warr of 50 guns each, waiting for our Russia fleet, which are expected home this month.

Search yesterday made in Covent Garden for clippers in a suspected house, and found many of king James new declarations lockt up in trunk, and a parcell of clippings with them: 2 women were seized on suspition, and sent to Newgate after examination.

Said on the Exchange divers of the Streights fleet are missing, said to be taken by the French; one a Danish ship of 14 guns with English effects on board.

The French have laid an embargo on their shipping, to keep their seamen at home.

The Scotts offer to raise his majestie 10,000 men against spring.

One Mr. Hele, a gentleman of Devonshire, went on board the Rupert at Plymouth, and drinking too freely of punch he fell asleep and never waked.

The lords were yesterday on the commitment of lord Marlborough, Huntington, &c., where was warm debates, and appointed a committee to search presidents: and so adjourned till Wednesday.

Orders are given to buy up 2000 horses for the king against spring.

5 Dutch factors or providors are come over to buy up corn, hay, oates, &c. to the value of 60,000*l.* for the confederate army.

On Sunday last a sword cutler taken up in Holborn on suspition of sending arms to France.

Mrs. Ashton, wife to him lately executed, with her son, went for France; and at her arrival at Paris, king James made him a baronet.

This day a foreign mail sayes, the pope has ordered prayers and processions to be made for the peace of Christendome.

The French Gazet sayes, they have lately taken 20 English and Dutch merchant ships, some of value.

From Dublin, earle of Clanrickard, lord Duffin, and collonel Purcell, are taken into custody on suspition of being in the confederacy with the rebells now up in arms in Munster and Connaught: the lord lieutenant has sent a body of horse to disperse them: 6 regiments of foot, 'tis said, will be sent thither.

Collonel Hales is to raise a regiment of fusileers or dragoons.

The French exact great contributions where their troops come in Flanders, and have burnt divers villages.

Mr. How, late vicechamberlain to the queen, is to answer at a court of verge for cutting and wounding a servant of his in Whitehall.

Turin letters say, the duke of Savoy is so well recovered that he assisted in the councills there, and has ordered a review to be taken of his troops.

The house of lords were high on the lord Huntington and Marlboroughs commitment, and questioned the lord Notting-

ham about it, who gave an account thereof, saying there was an irreproachable witnesse against his lordship, but mentioned not his name; the judges were also sent for from the kings bench, who gave an account they had proceeded according to the habeas corpus act, and to their oathes: after which they concluded the debate, and appointed a committee to search presidents about the comitment of peers: and the committee mett this day, but came to no resolution.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Ridley, for dispersing the kings sham speech, are ordered to be prosecuted.

Irish letters yesterday say, the Irish were up to the number of 1500 or more in a body in Munster or Connaught; but the supposed heads of their faction, lord Clanrickard, Duffen, and Purcell, are secured.

An expresse is sent to Ireland to put Corke, Kingsale, and other maritime towns, in a posture of defence, on advice from France that they are making great preparations of shipping and soldiers at Brest, and threaten to make a descent into that kingdome to hinder our forces and the kings going any more into Flanders.

Foreign mail sayes, the duke of Savoy had [an] imposthume broke on his right side, which soe refreshed him that he went into a sedan and took a view of his forces.

Paris letters say, their privateers have brought 14 English and Dutch merchant ships from the West Indies into their ports, and that the king has ordered the bay of Le Hogue to be made a port capable to receive his whole navy.

Thursday, 10th November.—A tryall in the common pleas yesterday between the deans of Windsor and Guernsey, for a living of 300*l.* per annum; and after 6 hours went for the latter.

One Heath, the same day was fined 100*l.* in the kings bench court, and to stand in pillory for 3 dayes, for forging a deed of 600*l.*

Orders sent to the sea ports in the west not to suffer any to goe thence for Ireland without giving security.

Writts are filed in the exchequer against Dr. Pinfold, sir Tho. Jenner, sir James Smith, and other justices and under sheriffs, having levied great summs of the dissenters and not returned into the exchequer.

A report, the French have taken 2 rich Turkey ships homeward bound; one, the Charles; the 2d of 400 tunns.

The French king has ordered a road to be made from La Hogue to another place, crosse a cantell of land, to secure their shipping, and has ordered 600,000 livres for it; that mounsieur Damfreville, one of their admiralls, is lately dead; that Luxemburgh, Lorges, and Bouflers assisted at a great councill held at Versailles; and that a fleet of ships at Brest are ordered to be made use of for transport ships.

Orders are sent to refortifie Cork and Kingsale with all speed, to prevent any designe of the French.

The king of Spain has declared the elector of Bavaria duke of Brabant.

Prince Waldeck is past recovery, having a violent feavor.

15 butchers going to Tame market to buy cattle, were robbed by 9 highwaymen, who carried them over a hedge, and made them drink king James health in a bottle of brandy, and bid them sue the country.

News this day of the losse of 4 merchant ships; one from Zant, one from Aleppo, and 2 from Cales: some of the Barbadoes ships are taken also 'tis feared.

One in custody of a messenger for dispersing of libells has made his escape.

This day the lords considered of the warrants of commitment of the earles of Marlborough, and Huntington, and Torrington, &c.: and ordered Aaron Smith to attend to morrow.

The captains of the Mary and the Jersey are condemned to be shot to death; and a noblemans steward was tried on shipboard for buggery.

A great robbery near Barnet, where 8 or 9 highwaymen took 1500*l.* or 2000*l.* out of a waggon.

The house of peers had this day before them the commitments of the lords, and very warm debates were: Aaron Smith was called in, and made oath that there was one witnesse against them, but would not be positive as to a 2d; and they agreed at last to direct the judges for the future that they shall not remand to the Tower any peer, unless there be two positive witnesses against him.

Fuller has wrote two letters: one to the speaker, the other

to Mr. Hampden, praying to be further heard: alledging he has 4 witnesses of 500*l.* per annum, and will make out above 500 letters and original papers in behalfe of king James, desiring no favour if they prove not the same.

The lords of the treasury offer 20*l.* per cent. to those who shall discover any moneys levied on dissenters in the late reigns and not paid into the treasury: 'tis said 300,000*l.* has been leavied on them, and not one third paid into the exchequer.

Mr. How has pleaded guilty to the bill for drawing blood in the court of the verge.

Wrote from Brest, 40 men of war and 200 transport ships are getting ready there and at Rochfort with all diligence; and give out 15,000 soldiers are drawing downe thither on some important designe.

Severall great robberies of late; this day, one near Enfeild.

Satterday, 12th November.—A Dutch caper has brought into Falmouth a French ship laden with wheat for Dunkirk; they say admirall Nesmond with 6 French men of war was cruizing off Cape Clear, to look for our Smirna fleet: 'tis said they have already taken 2 merchant ships of 300 tun each.

A Dutch privateer has brought into Plymouth a French prize of 300 tuns with sugar and tobacco; that the Elizabeth was arrived there with 150 English seamen from St. Maloes: 48 were masters of ships, who say the French privateers are so numerous they goe in small squadrons, and make it difficult for a merchant man to escape; and sayes, while he was there 7 dayes their privateers brought in 12 prizes: captain Bullock was one, from Antego.

Last night a common councill, where they agreed to petition the parliament in behalfe of the orphans.

10 Hamburgh merchant men are arrived in the river, under the convoy of a Bremen of 50 guns.

The lords of the admiralty have ordered Delaval to stand over to the French coast, to see what they are doing.

Yesterday died sir Thomas Fowle, a goldsmith in Fleetstreet, and alderman of London, of an apoplexy.

Yesterday the queen walked on foot from Kensington to Whitehall.

Wednesday morning last 7 highwaymen on St. Albans road,

near Mims, robb'd the Manchester carrier of 15,000*l.* of the kings money, and killed and wounded 18 horses to prevent being pursued: and robbed divers travellers.

Blackhead, who was to be a witnesse against Young for the forgery and conspiracy against the bishop of Rochester, &c., has made his escape from the messenger in the Savoy, which will put off Youngs tryall.

An envoy is arrived here from the Swisse cantons; he has had audience of the king, and desires his majestie to interceed with the emperor to take of the prohibition of corn and salt.

A particular account is ordered to be taken of all vessells trading in all ports of England from 90 to 400 tuns.

The parliament in Scotland mett the beginning of this month, and adjourned to the 16th of January next.

A councill of war at Chattham: 5 sentenc'd to be shot to death, the captain of the Mary frigat, the captain of the Jersey, for suffering their ships to be taken by the French, the steward in the earle of Danby's ship for buggery, and 2 seamen for mutiny and words.

This day the lords reassumed the debate about bailing of the lords; and the 12 judges attended and all gave their opinions that the committing and continuing on baile the lords, &c. was agreeable to the lawes of the land and the habeas corpus act.

This day an Irish mail, which brings that the parliament there were on the 3d prorogued to the 6th of Aprill next; the lord lieutenant in a short speech blamed the house of commons for their proceedings in medling too far with the prerogative of the crown, and protested against their proceedings in those points, and ordered his protest to be entred in the Journalls.

A report this day the Berkley Castle is taken going convoy to the Streights by the French.

Falmouth, 7th; the St. Lawrence is come in here: she was taken off Cape Clear by 5 French men of warr by Nesmond, who have also taken 2 English ships bound for the Streights.

The Swisse envoy offers an alliance with king William, and to raise him 6000 men on stipulated articles.

Wrote from Exeter, that severall persons who were taken up when the French were on the coast have arrested the then mayor, the constable, &c. who seized them.

Dublin letters say, the parliament have passed the recognition act as sent from the councill here, but a debate arising about the money act, the commons resolved that 'twas their undoubted right to draw up bills and lay it where they thought fit: whereon the lord Sidney prorogued them to Aprill next, and is preparing for England.

Tesuday, 15th November.—Yesterday the lords adjourned the debate about the earle of Marlborough, and voted no peer ought to be committed without 2 witnesses.

Sir Francis Winnington is chosen parliament man for Tewksbury, and Mr. Rebow for Colchester.

Falmouth letters say the Berkley Castle, a frigat of 44 guns, convoy to a fleet of Streights merchant ships, was taken by the marques of Nesmond, with 5 or 6 of the said merchant ships, which they sent for France.

500 sail of light colliers are hourly expected under a strong convoy.

On Friday the common councill debated on a petition in name of the citty against lord Nottingham, for committing 2 of their members, Mr. Norcot and Mr. Foster, for dispersing the paper about Raymond and Daniell: and they lookt on it as a breach of priviledge; but the present mayor put a stop to it by taking up the sword and declaring them adjourned for that time.

The cargo of the Kempthorn, an East India ship, is said to be 120,000*l.*, and is arrived at Spithead.

Severall parties of horse are ordered to quarter in most of the towns in the highroads, to prevent the great robberyes which are daily committed.

Sir Ralph Delavall went on Satterday last to Portsmouth to put to sea with 20 men of warr.

The parliament in Ireland were prorogued on the 3d of this month to the 6th of Aprill, for intrenching on the kings prerogative, and the rights of the crown of England, in voting it the undoubted right of the commons of Ireland to prepare heads of bills for raising of money; and also rejecting a bill sent from England in the usuall form, entitled, an act for granting to their majesties certain duties for 1 year, because it had not its rise in their house; and the lord deputy entred his protest in their Journalls against such proceedings.

Severall of the Irish members are coming over hither to justifie the proceedings of that parliament.

French admiral continues cruizing between Ushant and Cape Clear; tis said the Streights ships they have taken are valued at 200,000*l.*

Charles Bertie, esq., is going ambassador to Denmark to prevent the French designs.

The old lady St. John, aged 99, dyed on Satterday last.

This day a noted highwayman, in a scarlet cloak and coat laced with gold, was taken in Covent Garden.

Mr. justice Thomas was the other night robb'd near Chelsey in his coach of 300*l.* by 3 armed men.

Lord Coningsby is expected this night at Whitehall from Ireland, to give the king an account of matters there.

Yesterday the lords reassumed the debate relating to the late commitment of peers, and after a long debate the question was put, whether the order drawn up by the committee to regulate the judges for the future in case of commitment for treason (viz. that there should be 2 evidences) shall stand, 'twas carried in the affirmative, yeas 35, noes 28: and this day they went on the same debate, and voted that the remanding of a peer to prison, meaning the earle of Huntington, &c., without there had been 2 witnesses, is a breach of priviledge, but however did not order them to be discharged, but adjourned to Thursday, that in the mean time their bail may be discharged.

Since the Irish parliaments being prorogued, the lord lieutenant has dismist serjeant Osborn, serjeant Broderick, and others from being the kings councill.

This day one Stafford and another, both Romanists, were committed to Newgate for being concerned in robbing the Manchester carrier of the kings money.

Thursday, 17th Novemb.—From Edinburgh wrote, a French privateer run a ground there, and could not be got off; soe the country made a prey of it: that the councill mett on the 10th, and examined divers prisoners brought from Dalkeith about drinking king James health, and speaking words against the government. That a ship lay in Leith going for Virginia, on board which the magistrates had ordered 50 lewd women out of the houses of correction, and 30 other who walked the streets after 10 at night.

From Harwich, the Holland packet boat missing, feared to be taken by the French.

His majestie hath granted to the bishop and dean of Limrick, the estate of one Mr. Leonard, of 1500*l.* per annum, on their petition to repair their church and cathedrall, ruin'd by the late seige.

One of their majesties ships in the Downs hath taken 2 French prizes with naval stores.

A citizens widow died lately and gave the king a ring of 30*l.* value, and a gold medal in a wrought purse: and to the queen divers fine velvet embroidery cushions, with the Lords Prayer and Commandments work'd in them by her selfe.

Mr. Stepney, late envoy to Brandenburgh, is to goe envoy to Vienna.

Some members of Irish parliament waited on the lord Sidney for leave to goe for England, to represent to his majestie the state of the Irish protestants: his lordship said he had done it already, and he should have liked it better if they had asked leave to beg his majesties pardon for what they did in parliament.

The lords have voted an addresse of thanks to the king for his speech, and another to the queen for her administration, as the commons; the bail of the late committed lords being discharged, they went on businesse.

The lords under bail, 'tis said, will be discharged to morrow by the kings order.

Captain Brumsted last Tewsday was shot to death for losing the Jersey frigat in striking to a French ship of fewer guns.

The lord Paget has 500*l.* allowed by the king for his equipage, and 10*l.* (*sic*) till his arrival at Constantinople, and then to be at the Turky companies charge.

This was queen Elizabeths birth day, bells rang, and bonefires at night.

Sir Ralph Delaval broke his arm going downe to Portsmouth, but he went on board in order to sail with first fair wind for the French coast.

Lord justice Coningsby is arrived here from Ireland.

Some members since prorogation of parliament petitioned lord lieutenant to come for England, to lay before his majestie the state of the protestants in that kingdome: to whom his

excellency answered (having intimation of their designe to recriminate him,) that if they had asked leave to goe over to crave the kings pardon for their riotous assembling since the prorogation they doe very well, but if they went over on behalfe of the protestants, he knew noe one so good an agent for them as the king himselfe, who had been so for above 20 years; and 'tis said his lordship has ordered informations against sir Robert King, sir Arthur Rawden, sir Arthur Langford, &c. for being concerned in the said petition.

The officers from Flanders are to take 10 men out of each company in the standing regiments here to recruit theirs, and his majestie has given strict commands to every collonel of horse and dragoons, on penalty of losing their commissions, not to trust inferiour officers, but take care their troops be compleat, each 50 besides servants, next campagne.

Satturday, 19th November.—Yesterday the earles of Marlborough, Huntington, Middleton, Dunmore, lord Newburgh, collonel Hastings, sir Andrew Forester, with divers others, appeared at the kings bench court, where Mr. attorney appeared, and acquainted the judges it was his majesties pleasure their bail should be discharged, which was done accordingly.

Yesterday being a great fogg severall robberies were committed, particularly between London and Kensington; and a gentleman crossing St. James Square about noon had 2 pistolls clapt to his breast and robb'd of 3*l.*, tho' near other persons.

Merchants have account that captain Bart with 5 Dunkirk men of war mett in the Sound with a Dutch fleet freighted with naval stores, under convoy of 2 men of warr: and after some hours fight sunk one of the convoy and took the other, with 4 or 5 merchant ships: the rest got away.

Two of our Russia ships are safely arrived richly laden.

Two foreign mails yesterday, from Paris wrote L'Roch had taken an English ship in the Streights, worth 70 or 80,000*l.*: the captain of her was killed: the lieutenant offered the French 100,000 crowns, but was refused: that the French king had since given Le Roch 20,000 livres, and preferr'd him to be a captain of a 2d rate man of warr: that his majestie had redeemed 1200 Christian captives of divers nations, on condition to serve on board his fleet for 3 years.

From Leige, that a detachment of 2000 French from Namur

marcht by break of day and attackt the suburbs of Huy, and took it in 2 hours, and made prisoners 2 companies of dragoons, and plundered the towne, and so retired by water, for all the fire from the castle.

Vienna; said the Dutch ambassador is treated with all imaginable respect, and that the grand vizier has sent the propositions of peace to the grand seignior, and prayed the ambassador to goe with him to Adrianople. That the lord Paget having received fresh instructions from England, is gone to Belgrade; and say that 20,000 Turks have past the Danube to enter into Transilvania, but will be mett to fight Veterani.

From Lisbon, an English merchant ship called the Britannia, of 20 guns and 60 men, commanded by captain Ware, mett a French caper of 40 guns and 300 men, fought her 7 hours, and at last was taken, with the losse of 2 English and the captain wounded: the French had 30 killed and divers wounded.

Said, the French king has sent 800,000 sacks of corne this year to Turky, which has made it very scarce in France.

The garison of Namur have intercepted a coach full of confederate officers going to Louvain.

This day admiral Russel, with the lords of the admiralty and divers persons of quality, were treated by the lord mayor and court of aldermen at Mercers Chappell.

This day the lords read a bill for reviewing causes in chancery.

From Harwich, a boat with 30 officers is missing, fear'd to be lost or taken.

Wrote from Paris, that count D'estree had orders to bombard Genova, but the weather being foull and stormy prevented the same.

Sir Robert Holmes, governor of the Isle of Wight, died yesterday: said the marquesse of Winchester will succeed him.

A gentlewoman has petitioned the queen, setting forth that the last summer she served in mans cloaths on board the St. Andrew, which was engaged in the fight with the French, and producing a certificate thereof, and that she quitted her selfe well, she desired something to be given her.

The house of lords presented their addresse to the king and queen, and were graciously received: and after read a bill to regulate the court of chancery, heard some appeals, and then adjourned till Munday.

From Vienna wrote, the lord Paget having his pasport is gone to Belgrade, and a Turk is come with advice that the grand vizier hath given divers audiences to the Dutch ambassador, and sent his proposalls of peace to the grand seignior.

Wrote from Paris, that duke of Wirtembergh by the promises and threats there of the French king, has been prevailed on to accept a neutrality, and has drawn into the same the circles of Suabia and Franconia; that all the French privateers are ordered to be in port very early in spring, to put their men on board the grand fleet. That the French king had ordered his consull at Algiers to ransom 1200 slaves of different nations, provided they'le serve on board his fleet 3 years; that he has wrote to the pope to use his interest for a generall peace, and has sent him the conditions, which are said to be very fair.

Said, the French have taken 2 castles near Charleroy to streighten that garison.

Sir Ralph Delaval riding to Portsmouth fell from his horse and sorely hurt himselfe.

Thursday night the sherifs were pricked.

Captain Bart with the Dunkirk privateers fell in with the Dutch eastland fleet homeward bound, and took one of their convoys with 8 or 10 merchant ships.

Teusday, 22d November.—Yesterday Fuller the evidence was tryed at the kings bench court, a great appearance; the witnesses against him were cheifly members of parliament: he made but a poor defence, alledging the want of severall papers: the tryall lasted 3 hours, the matter being plain, he was found guilty of being an impostor and cheat.

Youngs tryall about bishop of Rochester is put of till next term.

The earle of Salisbury has his bail discharged in the court of kings bench.

Shadwell the poet laureat dyed the other day, and will, 'tis beleived, be succeeded by Mr. Tate.

Ostend letters say, collonel Beveredge of the Scotts regiment being at dinner with captain Vanbrook of the same, words arose and swords were after drawn, and the collonel was killed, having given abusive language to the captain first and shook him.

French letters say, they are fitting out 12 privateers at

St. Maloes and Dunkirk, from 30 to 44 guns; that their ship carpenters work hard on their fleet, and for better expedition their new ships are to be fitted up without gilding, which will also 2 millions of livres (*sic*); and have put a stop to the exportation of wine and brandy till their fleet is supplied.

Wrote from Piedmont, that count Capuara hath assured the duke of Savoy that the emperor will recruit his forces there with 14,000 more the next year.

A report, that prince Waldeck is dead in Flanders; and that the French threaten to bombard Brussells when the ice will bear.

From Falmouth, the Plymouth and Crown frigats have brought in thither a retaken Dutch ship of 24 guns from Surinan.

Last night died Mr. Powle, the master of the rolls, after 2 dayes sicknesse: will be succeeded by Trevor.

Yesterday died sir Simon Lewis and alderman Booth, both of this citty: Francis Newport, esq., son to the lord Newport, is dead also.

On Thursday next is a tryall between duke of Norfolk and Germain about his dutchesse, 50,000*l.* damages.

Merchants have advice these 4 ships are lately taken by the French: the Boxwell from Virginia, the Virgins Encrease, the St. Jago, and Zant frigat for London.

Yesterday the house of lords called over their house, and ordered the absent members to be sent for by such a day; and read over the protections, and ordered some members to answer for some they had given.

Hague, Nov. 28th; the states have received an expresse that prince Waldeck their lieutenant generall is dead. They have agreed to raise the 100th penny 3 times over this year, for carrying on the warr.

Lieutenant general Tetan is come to the Hague, on his way for England.

The archbishops house at Lambeth was some nights agoe attempted by theives, but their design prevented; and last night 13 rogues broke into the duke of Ormonds house, gott into the room where his plate and jewells were, but on some noise 7 of them were apprehended and committed.

All the persons that were continued on bail are discharged, except sir Solomon Swale.

Mr. Powle has left his estate to his daughter, a maiden lady; will be succeeded by lord cheife baron Atkins or sir John Trevor.

Sir John Brattle, essay master of the mint, is dead.

Thursday, 24th November.—On the petition of the mayor of Plymouth the lords of the admiralty have ordered 2 men of war to attend there constantly as a guard to the colliers and other coasters.

Merchants have account that a fleet of Danes and Hamburghers, bound with contraband goods for France, were mett and fought by some of our privateers, who sunk one and took above 30: 60 remaining got into Dunkirk; one of the ships taken had 26 guns, can carry near 80, design'd for a man of warr, a new ship.

Lady Hungerford died yesterday.

Major generall Ludlow is dead beyond sea, in Switzerland.

Tate is now poet laureat, 200*l.* per annum: and Mr. Rymer historiographer to the king, 100*l.* per annum.

This night sir Thomas Fowle, late alderman of this citty, was interr'd at his parish church of St. Dunstans in the West, brought from Stationers Hall, where he lay in state; the lord mayor and court of aldermen accompanying the corpse, with 120 mourners and 700 other persons: about 1000 rings were given away of 10*s.* a peice, 100 of 20*s.* each: the bishop of London and some of the nobility walkt on foot: the dean of Pauls preached his sermon.

A proposall, 'tis said, will be made to the commons for us to fitt out as many English men of war as the Dutch put to sea last year, the whole fleet to be at the charge of his majestie: and in lieu, the Dutch will maintain a greater number of land forces in Flanders, whereby our money will not be sent out of the nation.

The Berkley Castle, with the ships under her convoy, are arrived safe at Cales, having passed by a day or two before Nesmond with his squadron came out of Brest.

This day a great tryall in the court of kings bench, in an action of the case by the duke of Norfolk against Germain, for enticeing away his wife, to 50,000*l.* damage; it held long, and many witnesses were examined: the jury gave a private verdict.

Constantinople letters say a great fire had been there, and had consumed some 100 of houses.

The lords this day attended their majesties with their addresses of thanks.

The earle of Oxford and another lord last night attended his majestie with an addresse, desiring him to remember the faithfull services of sir Robert Atkins, their speaker; and his majestie was pleased to answer, he was sensible of his services, and would not forget him.

The lords were this day on the heads of a bill of indemnity since the last, for any illegall act in the time of the late French invasion.

Lord Coningsby will succeed William Harbord as vice treasurer of Ireland.

Subscriptions are making in the citty for a gold punch bowle of good value, to be presented to admirall Russell.

French letters say, that king is in frequent councills, seems disatisfied with the last express from the Ottaman Port. All the advices from Vienna say, every day gives fresh hopes of a sudden peace, the Turks being very willing of a truce for 20 years.

Portsmouth letters say, Delaval is sailed towards the French coast with his squadron.

Our merchants have this day news of the losse of 2 or 3 ships of value.

An embargo is laid on French shipping, few stir out.

A bill is designed to be proposed to the parliament, that all persons in office doe take an oath to abjure the late king James, and this day 'twas mentioned in the house of lords and seconded by divers, but they have not fully ordered it.

Mr. Henry Boyle, 2d son to the lord Clifford, is chosen member of parliament for Cambridge university, in room of sir Robert Sawyer deceased.

Mr. James Stewart, of great learning, is made lord advocate of Scotland.

Satturday, 26th November.—Yesterday morning the jury brought in their verdict in the duke of Norfolks case against Germain, for 100,000*l.* for enticing away his dutchesse: the verdict was for the duke, but the jury gave but 100 mark damages, to the wonder of all the court: the cheife justice told them he

was a little surprised at the verdict, when he considered that 'twas not long since a Surry jury gave a commoner 5000*l.* damages in the like cause; that the sin of adultery was of so high a nature that it well deserved their consideration, especially if they had any sence of the ability of the person that committed the crime, and the greatnesse of the peer that sustained the damage.

His majestie hath writ a kind letter to the lord Sidney, lieutenant of Ireland, in approbation of his excellent conduct and behaviour during his government there, and thanks for vindicating his rights and prerogative there, in reference to the proceedings of the commons there.

Kingsale letters say the Deptford frigat had sent in thither a French merchant man, richly laden, as also a French privateer of 21 guns and 200 men.

The victuallers and inholders in and about London are drawing up a petition to the parliament, that by reason of the quartering of soldiers and great abounding of poor, a rate may be set on coals in the summer not to exceed 17, 18, or 19*s.* a chaldron, and in the winter not to exceed 25*s.*

Thursday a great councill at Whitehall, to consider whether the Danish and Swedish ships lately brought into the Downs were prize or not; it was proved they had 3000 tun of naval stores and contraband good for France: they were ordered to be detained.

Yesterday morning died the earle of Lincolne, at his house in Bloomsbury Square; sir Francis Clinton, of Lincolnshire, succeeds him in his honour and estate.

The Sophia yatch past by Cowes towards Portsmouth with a Danish prize of 100 tuns laden with lead, copper, deal, &c., bound for France.

Paris letters say, that king has ordered a tax to be laid on all offices and places military and civill throughout his kingdome for the war for the year 1694; that the two merchant ships the Portuguez had purchased in Holland, and coming home, were intercepted by a French man of war, and carried into Thoulon and judged prize; that captain Bart had taken 24 merchant ships, whereof 14 were Hollanders, one of 450 tuns, all laden with Eastland goods, and carried them into Dun-

kirk. That one of the East India company in Paris was broke for 150,000*l.*

Wrote from Brussells, that all things are quiet there; that 3 troopers were brought thither carrying horses to the French, having made it a trade for some time.

From Ghent, a French watch of 26 men deserted and came over, killing their comander, who refused to come too.

Lord Overquirk and other officers in Flanders, have orders to come for England.

From Bruges wrote, that at eleavent at night severall confederate officers fought, 2 and 2 together: 1 was killed, 2 mortally wounded: the rest escaped to a cloyster.

One Canning was seized for dispersing libells; warrants are out for others.

This day a Dutch post sayes, the grand vizier is gone from Belgrade to Adrianople, whither the Dutch ambassador is following him; that the Rascians had taken several Turkish boats with goods to a great value.

Wrote from Turin, the duke of Savoy would open the campagne with the seige of Pignerol: and that Schonbergh was gone for England; that they heard mounsieur Catinat was made a knight of the Holy Ghost and governor generall of Savoy.

Last Thursday Mr. Dives, one of the clerks of the councill, died.

Last Thursday the lords debated on the bill for abjuring the late king James, but did nothing in it; and on Monday they goe on the kings speech as to advice.

Mr. Jenner, son to the late baron, is in the custody of a messinger, for handing about libells.

Mr. Allen, the messenger, has taken 2 men, a boy, and a woman, lately come from France, with letters of dangerous consequence.

Forreign letters bring little: from Venice wrote, a fire had hapned in Constantinople and burnt 2000 houses: that the sultanesse was brought to bed of 2 sons.

The French are making mighty preparations for an invasion on England or Ireland, if not both, by January next.

Sir John Fowell, member for Totnes, in Devon, is dead.

Teusday, 29th November.—Yesterday Fuller, the evidence,

was brought to the kings bench, where he received his sentence, to stand in the pillory at Westminster and at the Exchange, and to pay 200 mark to the king, and to stand committed till done: he demanded that his witnesses might be heard.

Last night Julian Johnsons house was broke open by 7 persons with swords and pistolls: some guarded the door while others went up to his chamber, and found him in bed: they cutt him in severall [places], saying, 'twas for writing a book, which he intended to publish: they after took away his breeches, and so left him.

Last night the earle of Lincoln was privately interr'd in Westminster Abby: his body was 2 yards wanting halfe a quarter before put into the coffin.

Plymouth letters say, 2 French prizes laden with salt and brandy were brought in thither, and 2 more into Weymouth and Cowes: at the last of which places colonell Fowke is arrived, expecting orders to embarque with his regiment to the West Indies.

6 East India ships are ready to sail to those parts, having his majesties licence, being well mann'd, and full of guns.

From Jamaica we hear 3 ships are arrived with provisions from New England, and 5 from England and Ireland, and that the French doe not give them any great disturbance.

From Malta wrote, 4 French men of war had taken in that channell an English ship called the Princesse, of 36 guns and 80 men, after a stout resistance.

Wrote from Bilboa, that some French privateers have taken 3 or 4 English ships with 15,000 quintals of fish, from Newfoundland.

French letters speak of a descent upon England early in the spring; but the people there doe not beleive it, considering their affairs.

The duke of Norfolk is bringing a bill for a divorce in the house of lords, upon the verdict lately obtained.

Collonel James Graham was continued on his recognizance at the kings bench: and captain Milford, a sea officer, supposed to be captain of the French privateer who burnt the lord Widdringtons house in the north.

Some 3d rate ships will be fitted up, to put to sea on any

occasion; and that there will be an embargo on all outward bound ships, except to the East and West Indies.

Prince of Nassau is by the states appointed to succeed prince Waldeck in the command of the army and the government of Maestricht: and the earle of Athlone that of Bosbeduct.

The house of lords have been on the bill of indempnity; and to addresse to his majestie to lay before them all the papers, &c. relating to the descent, &c.: and that he will supply all the places in the army by English men, and not forreigners, &c.

The town of Plymouth, 'tis said, have lost 40 merchant ships besides colliers since this year.

Mounsieur Catinat is arrived at Paris from Savoy, and is frequently in the councills there.

King James diverts himselfe with hunting with the dauphine.

One Pitford, a highwayman, was taken yesterday and committed to Newgate.

Dr. Pelling, their majesties chaplain, died last Satturday.

The Danish and Swedish ships laden with cantraband goods will be detained.

Mr. King, the herald, is going for Germany, to invest the duke of Saxony with the garter.

A brokers house near Covent Garden was rifled: a French man above stairs putting his head out of the window and cryed Tieves, Tieves begar, they threw him out of the window and broke his neck, and then escaped.

Plymouth, 25th; yesterday came in 2 Ostend privateers, and each of them a prize.

Weymouth, 26th; yesterday the John and Richard brought in a prize, laden with brandy and salt, bound from St. Maloes to Calais, where he left a great many merchant ships waiting for a convoy: and 4 French men of war, the least of 60 guns, are gone from Brest to cruize in our Channell.

The house of lords were yesterday on that part of his majesties speech as to advice, and resolved that the king be addrest to lay before them all the papers relating to the last summers expedition and the descent: and they debated the affair of foreign officers commanding English forces.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for collonel Fowke to embarke his men, and for the West India fleet to sail the 1st fair wind.

Thursday, 1st December.—The lords Mohun and Kenedy

having challenged each other, his majestie on notice thereof confined them to their lodgings: which they have since quitted in order to fight.

On Tuesday last the lord Stawell died, and left his estate to a daughter, having noe male issue; his title comes to his brother.

Lords of the treasury have ordered 200,000*l.* to pay the army and navy.

40 men of war are ordered to be fitted up, of 3d, 4th, and 5th rates, to be in readinesse to take the sea on any occasion.

Severall prizes have been lately brought into Plymouth, and that the French privateers are not so numerous: his majesties ships plying more thereabout.

Yesterday and to day the lords were upon advice, and heard some private causes.

Irish letters say, lord Sidney is not comeing for England, but that orders were come from England to repair all the forts, especially on the sea coasts, to discipline the militia, and that the captains in their standing forces have their companies compleat by January, on pain to be cashiered.

Severall French prizes laden with wine and brandy are brought into Dover peer.

Aurenzeb, the great mogul, died lately in the 99 year of his age.

Wrote from Colchester, that some of the Dutch factors coming to buy up great quantities of corn, the people began to mutiny, but the mayor of the towne soon quieted them.

The states generall have recommended count Nassau to succeed prince Waldeck as generall of their army and governour of Maestricht.

The Swedish and Danish envoys designed for England, have orders to continue in Holland.

A misunderstanding lately hapned at Newport, between a regiment of English and another of Spaniards, about the distribution of ammunition loaves, but the promoters of it were seized.

This day the lords read over the publick accounts relating to the ordnance, and yesterday they read a bill of indemnity: and added a clause like an abjuration of the late king James, to be taken by all persons.

Said, the lord Nottingham offers to justifie all the matters transacted in his office, if desired.

On Monday next the hearing is in the house of lords of the great cause between the duke of Southampton and sir Cæsar Cranmer, for 4000*l.* per annum: which sir Cæsar is in possession of as next of kin to sir Henry Wood, and late bishop of Coventry; the duke claiming it by marriage of sir Henry Woods daughter, who died without issue.

From Scotland said, the lord Calendar died lately there; and that 10,000 men will be in readines in that kingdome to be imployed against France.

From Flanders wrote, the English exprest much joy on the news of the commons vote to have none but English officers imployed.

Witney, the notorious highway man, offers to bring in 80 stout men of his gang to the kings service, if he may have his pardon.

A party of highwaymen (pretending to be Jacobites) beset and robb'd several coaches and wagons on the Oxford road; but one of them was shot and taken.

Yesterday the house of lords read a bill for indemnity of those that acted contrary to law about taking up persons in the time of the intended French invasion, and were on high debate about debate (*sic*).

This day a forreign mail says Catinat is arrived at Paris, and has been in private with the king: and that he intends to beseige Vigone before the confederates can take the feild; and that the French will beseige Charleroy in February next.

Yesterday, Vintry ward made choice of Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Abney to be returned to the court of aldermen, to chuse one in the room of sir Thomas Fowle, deceased.

Satturday, 3d December.—Wrote from Paris, that an expresse was sent thence to Rome to pray the pope to give some assistance to the Irish there in France, otherwise his majestie threatens to send them all into the ecclesiastick state.

Mr. Richard Cromwell, son to the late protector, died lately at Winchester.

A merchant ship from Barbadoes, called the Loyall Steed, of 600 tun homeward bound, is cast away on the coast of Ireland, but all her men saved, and the value of 10,000*l.* in gold dust: but the rest lost.

On Thursday last collonel Loyd took his leave of their majesties, in order to goe to the West Indies.

Wrote from Flanders, the elector of Bavaria hath received 300,000 peices of eight, or duckats, from Spain, and his catholick majestie hath promised him to remitt 3 millions more before opening the campagne. That 8000 French horse and foot are marching from Lisle, with 24 peices of cannon, to joyn others to form the seige of Charleroy, and the governour of Namur is drawing some troops together in order thereto; whereon generall Talmash, who was coming for England, is gone back to observe the motions of the enemy.

Vienna letters say, prince of Baden was arrived there; that the lord Paget was gone for Belgrade to treat about exchange of Christian slaves for Turks taken at Great Waradin.

On Thursday last a common councill here in London, about the convey lights, the mayor present was informed severall citizens attended without with a petition ascertaining the rights and priviledges of the citty, setting forth the same had been invaded by taking up Mr. Foster and Mr. Norcot in the time of the late election of the lord mayor; and after a long debate, Wildman, Clayton, Ashurst, and Houblon were appointed as a committee to search presidents, and consider what fitt to be done to preserve their liberties.

There are some that for 8000*l.* per annum will undertake to clear the roads of highwaymen, and if any robbery be committed they will answer the losse for them.

Wrote from Venice, the senate will desire the doeg Morosini to command their fleet in the Levant next summer.

French ambassador at Constantinople assure[s] the grand seignior his master will give the Germans a great diversion on the Rhine early in the spring, and will send them great supplies of money, engineers, and officers, to serve in Hungary.

Wrote from Madrid, the councill of Spain hath declared the electresse of Bavaria infanta of Spain, in case that king dies without issue, and the elector of Bavaria hereditary duke of Brabant.

Lord Nottingham hath reconciled the differences betwixt the lord Mohun and the lord Kennedy.

A privateer of 44 guns, called the Captain, is newly lanched in the river.

Two highwaymen were this morning taken in Clare Market, being discovered by a butcher whom they robbed: they offered to discharge their pistolls, but did not goe off; 2 soldiers forc'd them to yeild.

All our first rate ships will be ready to sail by January, and the whole fleet by Candlemas: most of the ammunition and ordnance being on board each ship already.

Earle of Oxfords regiment, now but 6 troops, will be made 9, and each troop of 60 men.

Queen dowagers agent in France is clapt up in the Bastile, for holding correspondence with that kings enemies.

Foreign post sayes the prince of Denmark, son to that king, is going to be married at Paris. From Thoulon, that 4 ships of 80 guns were newly lanched there: that 5 men of warr were gone thence to join the count D'estree to look after the English Turky fleet.

The Venetians have desired the emperor to permit count Starembergh to be their generall.

His imperial majestie is agreeing with some princes of Germany for 14.000 men, which he intends to send into Savoy.

Colonell Cohorn has ordered the building some forts about Huy to secure it; Leige and Charleroy are much threatened by the French, and Boufflers intends to attack Furnes and Dixmude, for they much incommode French Flanders.

3 highwaymen robbing some waggon on Tesday last near Beaconsfeild, one of them was wounded and taken.

Tesday, 6th December.—Yesterday Fuller the evidence stood in the pillory over against Westminster Hall; he stood again this day, over against the Royal Exchange.

A great hearing in the house of lords yesterday, betwixt sir Cæsar Cranmer alias Wood appellant, from the court of chancery, for an estate of 3500*l.* per annum, which the duke claimed in marriage with sir Henry Woods daughter, who died without issue before 16, and in such case it was to descend to the next heir, and accordingly the bishop of Coventry and Litchfeild enjoyed it for 9 years and died: then sir Cæsar being next in remainder took possession: on which the duke made his claim, and obtained a decree in chancery, which was yesterday revers'd.

All the 1st and 2d rate ships as soon as fitted up are to fall

downe the river and sail for Portsmouth, where to ride till occasion.

40 merchant ships are to be taken up and made into men of warr for their majesties service.

Circular letters will be sent to the lords leiutenants of each county to have the militia ready to march at a days warning: and the deputy lieutenants have orders to see the same executed; and powder and ball will be sent them from the Tower.

Paris letters say, orders are issued for all young men in the new conquests capable of bearing arms, to list themselves in the French service, or else pay a good summe of money.

Said, that among the French prisoners brought into Plymouth there were 46 English and Irish, who were sent to Portsmouth under a guard to be tryed by a councill of warr.

Said, the marquesse de Nesmond rides at the mouth of the Channell, waiting for our outward bound West India and Streights fleets: on which the lords of the admiralty have sent to the same that the ships sail not till their convey is reinforced by 10 men of war more, who are to see them safe out of the Channell.

The Cales Merchant, richly laden, is taken by the French; 'tis said the guns taken by the French in the ships of ours, amount to 4000 since the warr.

Lords this day on the descent, and on the advice.

This morning his majestie sent a party of horse to look after Whitney, the great highwayman, on some notice he was lurking between Barnet and St. Albans: they mett with him at the first of the said towns, who finding himselfe attackt, made his defence and killed one of them, and wounded some others: but at last was taken and brought to London. His majestie was very glad he was taken, being a great ringleader of that crew.

This day a duell in Red Lyon (*sic*), behind Southampton house, between a person called the earle of Banbury and captain Lawson of the guards, his brother in law, and the latter was kill'd on the spot: his lordship was seized and committed to Newgate.

The lord mayor hath put out an order forbidding the laying of wagers about taking of towns, &c.: and commanding the office of assurance not to make or enter such policies at their perill.

Reported this day on the Exchange, the French are fitting out a fleet at Brest.

On Satturday 3 Danish vessells lately taken with contraband goods for France were tryed and convicted at the court of admiralty; on which processe is forming against the rest.

Our merchants have advice that a ship of 700 tunn taken from the French in the West Indies, with ammunition, stores, &c. belonging to the French fleet, in her way home was cast on shoare on the back of Scotland, but 'tis beleived her cargo will be saved.

The militia in Ireland will be ordered in readines against spring.

Thursday, 8th December.—Mr. Topham, serjeant at arms to the house of commons, died on Tewsday last, after 3 dayes sicknesse.

Captain Tyrrill, commander of the Ossory, a 2d rate man of war, died on Tewsday last.

A person arrived from Ostend sayes, general Talmach with 12,000 of our forces marched to meet the French that were to attack Dixmude and Furnes; but understanding by their scouts of our approach, made a halt, and the frost breaking at the same time, they retired: our[s] pu[r]sued them, took divers waggons, 1 peice of cannon, kill'd 30 French, and brought away 16 prisoners.

Yesterday the sessions began in the Old Baily, where 80 criminalls were arraigned.

Mr. Abney is declared an alderman of this citty, in the room of sir Thomas Fowle, deceased.

Sir Henry Bellasis is ordered imediately for Flanders to take on him the command of the English army, whilst lieutenant generall Talmach comes for England; the former is to be president of the councill of war for trying captain Vanbrook for killing of Beveredge.

Kingsale letters say the Mary, an interloper from the East Indies, is arrived there laden with coffee: and the Antelope from the Barbadoes; the Providence is also arrived in the Downs from Barbadoes, and 4 merchants from Malaga.

Letters from France say they have launched 4 new men of war at Thoulon of 80 guns each; that D'estree is sailing with

30 men of war and 3 fireships to the coast of Catalonia to intercept the English Turky fleet bound home.

Scotch letters say, an order is come thither for discharging all the persons in prisons for not taking the oathes, and those on bail on the like account; and that all the vacant benefices be filled up with the episcopall clergy that pray for their present majesties, and those that refuse to pray for them are to be prosecuted. And the earle of Seaforth and the viscount of Kilseith are ordered to be prosecuted for treasonable practices.

An Ostend privateer of 15 guns fought and took a French privateer, and brought him in.

Yesterday 4 smiths were taken up in Southwark for making picklocks and cliping instruments, and committed to the Marshalsea.

Some of the French prisoners taken at sea say the French king has ordered abundance of materialls to be sent to La Hogue to build a harbour there, as it is at Dunkirk, for his shipping.

This day the lords were on the advice, and have voted out collonel Goer, who commanded our train of artillery in Holland, for that he is a Dutch man, and that his majestie would be pleased to put in an English man.

Dr. Meggot, dean of Winchester, is lately dead.

A person proposes to the admiralty a way to raise money without a land tax or excise: desiring but the 200th penny if it takes.

8000 souls have died of the plague this last year at Aleppo, as letters thence of 21st September say: but 'tis abated.

Tensday night some persons attended the lords of the treasury with proposalls for preventing the losse of our merchant ships falling into the enemies hands for the future; viz. that instead of the common insurers on the Exchange, who take from 10*l.* to 40*l.* per cent., that his majestie be the insurer himselfe at 5*l.* per cent.: that their ships shall alwayes goe in fleets under a good convoy, and what losses the merchants sustain to be reimbursed out of the customes: that there be a chest or provisions for any seaman that shall be wounded in a merchant man: and that such masters or seamen who shall treacherously deliver up their ships to the enemy shall be punished by a court

martial. Whereby, tis said, his majestie will be a great gainer in his customes, &c.

The countesse of Kingston is lately dead.

Mr. Grigg, belonging to the lord cheife baron, was this morning sworn at the lord chamberlains office to supply Tophams place.

Irish letters say lord Sidney is coming for England, having constituted the lord Massareen, sir Charles Porter, and collonel Smith, lords justices in his absence.

Lord Sidney, 'tis said, will be made generall of foot, in the room of count Solmes.

The lord Mohun and lord Kennedy fought a duell yesterday, and both wounded.

Mr. Graham, an attorney, was killed last night in the Temple walks, by one Young, who escaped.

Satturday, 10th December.—Letters from Kingsale say 3 of our frigats, viz. the Deptford, Dolphin, and Portsmouth, had brought in thither 3 French privateers, one of 24 guns and 170 men, another of 22 guns and 160 men, another of 4 guns and 6 patereroes, with divers French merchant ships, one of which had letters of ill consequence to the Irish papists.

From Plymouth, the 6th, came in there the New Adventure from cruizing, having the Friday before took the Queen Mary privateer of king James, 50 leagues off Scilly: she was an English ship formerly taken in her way from Jamaica: she carries 62 guns, 6 patereroes, and 120 men, and had on board 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 2 ensignes, English and Irish officers, and so most of the men. She fought the Adventure 5 hours, till she lost her top mast; the cheife captain, one Pare, was killed in the fight, with 20 men, and divers wounded: the other captains name is Fitzgerald. The Adventure lost 5 men, and had 26 killed and wounded; 70 of the French prisoners are set on the shore there, who say 3 three deck ships were lately launched at Brest, and 15 more great ships are ready to be launched there, Thoulon, and Havre de Grace; and the French give out the[y] will have 103 fighting ships, the least of them to carry 50 guns.

They say sir William Jennings is out at sea with a French caper of 50 guns, in quest of whom the Adventure is going out.

From Falmouth, the 5th; a Dutch dogger was come thither

and sayes she with 50 sail of Dutch, under the convoy of one man of war of 24 guns, were bound for St. Tubes, and mett 2 French men of war near Cape Clear of 64 and 66 guns, who attack'd the convoy, during which time the merchant men made the best of their way: but feared the convoy with some of the merchants may be taken. They say alsoe, a Dutch privateer of 32 guns put in there much shattered, having mett and fought a French privateer of 36 guns for 4 hours, and having received a shot between wind and water, was forced to lye by to stop her leake, during which the French man sheared off: the Dutch had 4 killed and 12 wounded.

Thursday night Mr. Grigg was sworn at lord chamberlaine's office in Whitehall, serjeant to the house of commons, in room of Topham.

His majestie will next week visit the docks at Deptford, Woolwich, and Chattham, to view the stores and hasten the shipping; and hath wrote to the admiralty of Holland to hasten their quota of the fleet.

Last night lord Mohun, captain Hill of collonel Earles regiment, and others, pursued Mountfort the actor from the playhouse to his lodgings in Norfolk Street, where one kist him while Hill run him thro' the belly: they ran away, but his lordship was this morning seized and committed to prison. Mountfort died of his wounds this afternoon. The quarrell was about Bracegirdle the actresse, whom they would have trapan'd away, but Mountfort prevented it, wherefore they murthered him thus.

The speaker hath received his patent to be master of the rolls.

Dr. Wiccart is made dean of Winchester in room of Dr. Meggot, deceased: and Dr. Hill prebendary of Windsor.

Yesterday the house of lords read over the earle of Nottinghams papers about the descent, and this day proceeded on them again, and examined sir John Ashby as to the sea victory: and appointed a conference with the commons to deliver over the papers laid before them by the admirall, &c. relating to the fight and the descent.

This day the earle of Banbury being to be tryed for killing captain Lawson, claimed his peerage: on which he was set aside till the lords pleasure be known whether it shall be allowed him, his title admitting of some dispute.

The lord George Douglasse, 'tis said, goes ambassador to Denmark.

The king went yesterday to Bansted Downs to several horse races, dined at the duke of Norfolks, and in the evening was present in councill.

Yesterday the lord Nottingham deliver'd into the house of peers all his papers relating to the descent, made a long speech in his justification, desiring them throughly to examine it, and place the fault on whom it lay, hinting at the admirall; and upon the debate a committee was appointed to search presidents how they might speak with any of the house of commons; and this day there were further on the descent and proceedings at sea, and had sir John Ashby before them, and narrowly examined him.

The sessions being now at the Old Baily, several highwaymen are convicted; lord Banbury, who killed captain Lawson, pleads peerage, and is not yet tryed; a blind beggar is also convicted for killing a brewer; with about 20 others.

Teusday, 13th December.—Yesterday ended the sessions at the Old Baily, where 12 men and 8 women received sentence of death.

On Satturday last the lord Mohun, committed for the murther of Mr. Mountfort, was bailed by some justices at Hicks Hall: his bail were, the lord Brandon Gerard and Mr. Charles Mountague, in 2000*l.* The coroners inquest have brought it in murder, both in his lordship and captain Hill, which last is fled: his mother went to the king to intercede for her son, but was told 'twas a barbarous act, and that he would leave it to the law.

Last night the lord Mohun was again taken up by a warrant from the lord cheife justice, and continues in custody.

Last Satturday one Thomas, a distempered man, slipt into the house of commons, and bid the speaker come out of the chair: on which he was ordered to be sent to Bedlam for a madman.

The office of ordnance by his majesties order have contracted with the gunsmiths for 18,000 arms, 1400 tunn of granado shells, 1200 crosse barr shot, 10,000 barrells of powder: to be ready by the middle of January.

Wrote from Plymouth, the Dutch St. Tubes fleet had escaped

the 2 French men of war that attackt their convoy, and were putting in there, but they fear their convoy may be taken.

From Portsmouth we hear, 5 persons within 6 miles of that towne robb'd the mail on Sunday night last about 10 at night, and tyed the boy to a tree, and took away a packet of 17 letters: the boy sayes he knownes some of them.

Last Satturday 9 highwaymen mett and robb'd 7 hunters, near Ingerstone, in Essex.

Yesterday the house of lords agreed on an addresse to the king, that the English officers shall have the precedence and command over all the allies, according to a capitulation in 1678, of king Charles 8th, with forreign princes.

The French merchants residing here will suddenly have orders to quitt this nation, being thought to hold correspondence with our enemies abroad.

Wrote from Edinburgh, that a French frigat of 44 guns had releived the Basse with men, ammunitions, and provisions.

3 ships are arrived at Portsmouth from New England, with masts and other necessaries for our navy: with 3 others from the Canaries.

A forreign mail this day from France sayes, the duke of Barwick is to be married to the daughter and heiresse of the marquis of Cleramboult. That there was a discourse there of a peace with Savoy, and that a courier was sent thereon to Rome. And that the French intended to have 40,000 men on the Rhine, and would take in Mentz.

From Flanders, that 30 Piedmontiers had forsaken the French and come to Brussells, and had each 5*s*. allowed them for their present subsistence; and the duke of Savoys envoy had ordered further care of them. They say also, the French had fortified Nivelle and Fleurus, whereby Charleroy was much streightened.

From Vienna, that the Dutch ambassador was arrived at Adrianople, and found the Turks very desirous of a peace; and that collonel Antonio, with a party of Rascians, had fallen on a party of the Turks of the garison of Temeswaer, killed 100 and took 50.

Dr. Greenvill, now with king James, has writ to a peer of this realm to renounce this government and return to his old master, king James: which letter his lordship has communicated to the privy councill.

3 ships are fitting up here for the West Indies, bound for the bay of Mexico, having the king of Spains passe, where they are to fish for an extraordinary rich wreck, divers of our nobility having engaged therein.

The lords this day made a decree to reverse one made in Ireland, and gave an estate from Mr. Murray to one Mr. Cunningham.

An uphoster in the citty withdrew his effect on Satturday last in the night, and brought at least 30 cart loads into the Fryers.

Supposed the persons that robbed the mail by Portsmouth came for the instructions going to Sir Francis Wheeler, who goes admiral to the West Indies, was what they looked after.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Baily, where 21 received sentence of death, among which was Holland and several other highwaymen: as many more were burnt in the hand, besides transported, whipt, and fined; 2 bills of murder were found against the lord Banbury, one as a peer, the other by the name of Charles Knolles: the lord cheife justice has respited his tryall for killing captain Lawson, his brother in law, till the lords house have given their sentiments concerning his peerage.

An Ostend privateer has brought into the Downs a small French prize: the master sayes he came from Brest the 4th, and confirms the great preparations the French are making: that they intend their fleet shall be out about the end of February, above 300 sail, Swedes and Danes having supplied them with naval stores; that 20,000 men were in Normandy and about the coasts, and great number of transport ships taken up for 5 months, which they give out is design'd to invade England.

Yesterday the lords carried the question to name a committee to prepare matters to be offered at a conference with the commons in relation to the descent and other miscarriages.

This day 3 forreign posts: bring little, only say the French king intends in person to beseige Coblentz or Mentz early in the spring, and bring his whole force against the Rhine.

Thursday, 15th December.—3 Swedes laden with naval stores for France were forced into Portsmouth by a storm, and detained by order.

Sir Francis Wheeler is embarquing his men and soldiers for the West Indies.

The Rupert has brought to Spithead a French privateer of 24 guns.

Brussells letters say mounsieur de la Tour surprized a barge on the canal of Bruges, wherein were divers Englishmen, and a good summe of money.

Duke Schonbergh is arrived at Brussells, and went for Holland in order to embarque for England.

Wrote from Turin, the French desert daily, and come over to the duke of Savoy; that his troops at Vigone much incommode the French in those parts.

His majestie has granted his pardon to John How, esq., being convicted for striking his servant within the verge of the court.

Mr. Mountfort was on Tewsday night interr'd at St. Clements, where were 1000 persons present; some of the choristers at Whitehall and kings organist were there, and sung an anthem.

This morning sir Robert Henly, master of the kings bench office, died; Mr. Holt, brother to the lord cheife justice, and Mr. Coleman, were imediately sworn in, it being worth 4000*l.* per annum.

2 new men of war, of the 3d and 4th rate, are fitting up for sea, and 'tis said 20 new men of war will be ready against the spring: and that the fleet will be ready equipt and mann'd in 7 weeks.

6 new privateers of 40 guns each are fitting out in the river.

Forreign letters speak much of the French kings preparations for the Rhine, where he intends to goe in person and endeavour to take in Mentz and Coblentz.

The last forreign mail brings, that the king of Spain has given the dutchy of Millain to the emperor, in case he die without issue, which will give him a free passage into Italy.

Irish letters of the 6th say, severall of the Irish who were some time since in arms in Munster, had been tryed and executed for the same; and that on board a French prize brought into Kingsale was found 2 packetts, one for some Irish papists the other for Scotland, to excite them to be ready: promising them assistance early in the spring.

Lord cheife justice has granted his warrant to apprehend lord Mohun and captain Hill, on the coroners inquest, finding it murther in them for killing Mr. Mountfort.

On Monday last the Oxford waggon was robb'd by severall

highwaymen, and Bartlet the owner was wounded, and 'tis feared mortally.

3 French men of war, now cruizing in the Archipelago, cruizing from port to port, to enquire for Christian slaves; and such as will serve in the French fleet are ransomed.

Collonel Mildmay, knight of the shire for Essex, is dead: as also sir Robert Henley, knight of the shire for Hampshire.

The 7th instant began the sessions at the Old Baily, and held the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th of the same, where 20 persons were burnt in the hand, 21 received sentence of death, one to be transported, 2 to be whipt, and some fined.

Satturday, 17th December.—A gentleman was this week robb'd at Shooters Hill by 2 highwaymen, who took from him 10*l.* in silver, and told him they must have his belt, wherein were quilted 100 guineas: and bad him be more private hereafter.

Last night 20 foot pad's mett at a little alehouse by Southwark, where they swore to be faithfull to each other: and so divided into parties to robb.

Those who robbed the mail going to Portsmouth robb'd also a captain going to Portsmouth with 500*l.* to pay the regiment he belonged to.

Brigadeer Leveson is chosen member of parliament for Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the room of sir Robert Holmes.

A Dane of 300 tuns laden with naval stores was forced in at Cowes in the late storms, pretending to be bound for Topsham, but after declareing he intended for France, his ship was seized.

A courier is arrived at Brussells from Madrid, with bills for 3,000,000 of peices of eight: that all the officers have orders to continue at their respective posts to observe the motions of the French.

The lords have proceeded on the affair of the descent, and perused the severall papers: and made some progress therein.

This morning sir William Pritchard, alderman of London, died.

This afternoon arrived here duke Schonbergh from the Hague.

Foreign mail brings from France that that court are full of rejeoycings for the accomodations of the differences with the pope and that king, that have so long depended: and that car-

dinal D'estree was on his way to Paris. They say the French have weighed up 1300 guns which were sunk last summer when their ships were burnt in La Hogue bay.

Vienna letters say there was great likelyhood of a sudden peace or truce with the Turks.

Bristoll; a Dutch privateer, the Unicorn, of 16 guns, has brought in thither a French one of 8 guns and 2 patereroes, men most English, English colours: and had a commission from king James.

A warrant is out for Julian Johnson, for some reflextions in his late book.

Paris letters of 21st say, that king has ordered some more works to be made at St. Maloes: and that his engineers visit all the sea coasts, and build redoubts at places where likly an enemy may attempt landing.

Turen, 1st December; the protestant families which came with our army out of Dauphigny, have land given them in the valley of Lucern.

The French king is sending an ambassador to Sally to settle commerce with that people, and to perswade the emperor of Morocco to beseige some place of the Spaniards in Africa.

Falmouth, 12th; the ship Hope, of Rotterdam, laden with iron guns, cordage, &c., which came out of Holland with the 70 sail, is cast away near this harbour.

Captain Mitchell has brought into Cowes a French flyboat of 300 tunns, laden with deals.

A proclamation will be published with a reward to any that shall discover who robbed the Portsmouth mail.

Foy, 11 December; on the 19th past sailed hence a vessell with a great quantity of tin on board: she sailed to Morlaix in France, and was detained there till orders came from Paris to clear her; on the 2d instant she arrived at a creek near that place, and there landed 72 packs of dowlass, &c.; 2 or 3 of the magistrates of this place own the goods and sell them underhand.

Thursday the lord Portland was married to Mrs. Howard, a maid of honour.

The house of peers have ordered the lord Nottinghams papers to be put in order, with design to communicate them to the commons at a conference.

They have appointed also a day to debate the peerage of the lord Banbury.

Teusday, 20th December.—Severall virulent papers were on Sunday last scattered about Whitehall, while the king and queen were at chappell: the authors are searched after.

The dead warrant is come to the sheriffe of London for the execution of 13 of the late condemned criminalls, who die to morrow.

A marriage is concluded between lord Portland and Mrs. Howard, a maid of honour: her portion 20,000*l.*

Letters from Bristoll say, great floods had hapned in those parts, which had done damage to the sugar houses there, drowned some cattle, and destroyed divers dwelling houses: the losse computed at 30,000*l.*

The Richard and Mary merchant ship is put into Aldbrough, from Jamaica, with a cargo of 40,000*l.* in peices of eight.

The Barbadoes Merchant, from New England, was forced a shore near Pembroke, laden with oyles, furrs, and sugars: but most of the goods saved.

A Dutch caper has brought into Plymouth a French prize homeward bound from Newfoundland, laden with fish and oyle.

In the last packet boat to Harwich from Holland were brought 3 prisoners, 2 Dutch and one Frenchman; they are detained there in prison till further order.

There were only some particular letters taken out of the mail that was robb'd going to Portsmouth, and not the commission and instructions designed for sir Francis Wheeler, going to the West Indies.

The lords C. and B. were on Satturday last to meet Whitney, a great highwayman, on honour: he offers to bring in 30 horse, with as many stout men, to serve the king, provided he may have his pardon, and will give a summe of money besides: but the issue thereof not known.

Last Satturday arrived here duke Schonbergh, count Straetman, the imperiall envoy, and the president de la Tour, from the duke of Savoy.

Some dayes since, 6 members of the house of commons in Ireland attended the king here, and pretended to justifie their proceedings, and in some measure complained against the lord Sidney: but met with a cold reception.

Two persons are arrived here from Bermudas to complain of the deputy governour; 'tis referred to a committee of councill.

Count Oxenstern is arrived here incognito from the king of Sweden, on some important affair.

Two projects are on foot for paying the orphans of London, one for raising 1000*l.* per annum on the conduits that supply the houses with water, the other is a proposall of 1*d.* per foot yearly on vaults under ground, which will, 'tis said, raise 2000*l.* per annum more.

Lisbon letters say, queen dowager of England was arrived at the court, and splendidly entertained by the grandees of that court, by that kings order, who continues much indisposed.

From France, mounsieur Tourville, Chamilly, and Catinat, will be dignified with the honour of knighthood: and they, with the mounsieur Oxialles de Villeroy, Choiseul, and Noialles, will be made mareschalls of France.

Nathaniell Grosse, a noted highwayman, was this afternoon seized in St. James Park: he cock'd a pistoll, but would not goe off.

A French privateer of 32 guns mett with 3 ships from the Canaries, one of 26 guns, another of 24, and a 3d of 16; he attack'd the biggest, which yielded presently: that of 16 guns maintained a long fight and then sunk: and the other of 24 guns made the best of her way.

A forreign mail this afternoon sayes, count Pollard presses the seige of Rhinfelden, in which is a garison of 700 men only, who make a stout resistance, but they have lost most of their outworks; the confederates forces are drawing together to releive it.

A conspiracy lately discovered to betray Newport to the French, but most of the authors seized.

French threaten beseiging Leige as soon as taken Rhinfelden.

Sir Wm. Pritchard is not yet dead.

This day a forreign mail brings from Paris, that king has made the marquis de Nesmond a lieutenant generall and vice admirall of his fleet; from Cologne, that the French have opened the trenches before Rhinfelden, taken some of the outworks, and 'tis beleived will take the place: tis an advantageous post between Coblentz and Mentz. The French have

also taken the small town of St. Goaz, but beleived the castle will make a good defence.

Advice from Portsmouth to the lords of the admiralty, that sir Francis had given the signal for sailing; and as the express came away, the West India fleet were ready to sail.

On Sunday last was held an extraordinary councill, relating to the naval preparations, and orders are sent to the docks to work night and day without intermitting Sunday or holydayes.

Thursday, 22d December.—Last Teusday a tradesman in this citty walkt from London to Reading and back again in 18 hours: he sett out at 2 in the morning and returned at 8 at night: it's 64 miles going and coming: he won 500*l.*

A commission is sent to Ireland to constitute lord Conningsby vice treasurer of that kingdome and treasurer of the office of war, with power to make a deputy.

Yesterday 10 men and a woman were executed at Tyburn: Holland is repreived, pretending to make some discoveries, as he did 2 years since: as the golden farmer, &c.

Collonel Fowkes and collonel Hales regiments are shipping at Cowes for the West Indies.

An order is sent to Scotland to collonel Cunningham to draw draughts out of the severall regiments to recruit the Scotch forces in Flanders: yet some of the Flanders officers presse men in that kingdome, and kill'd 2 making resistance.

From Plymouth, above 300 English prisoners were arrived there in the Elizabeth and other ships, by way of exchange from St. Maloes: who say a squadron of 13 French men of warr sailed from Brest, 6 to lye in the chops of the Channell, 7 off Cape Clear, to wait for our Streights and Canary fleets: and that 50 privateers of St. Maloes are out; that 4 French men of war mett the St. Tubes fleet, and fought the convoy of 50 guns till she sunk, and then took 7 or 8 of the merchant ships. And that the French give out they will make a descent eastward and in Cornwall.

Yesterday the king declared he would pardon no highwayman for the future.

The Rupert has taken a French privateer of 16 guns and 100 men on the 20th, and brought it into Portsmouth.

And from Cowes, that the Russell gally snapt another lying in a creek on the Isle of Weight.

Our fleet have orders to be ready by the end of February.

From Plymouth, the Sheernesse gally is arrived there from Newfoundland: she brings that 3 French men of warr fell in with 5 English merchant ships on the rock of Lisbon, laden with fish, and took 3 of them.

Lieutenant generall Talmach is arrived here from Flanders.

'Tis reported by a private letter from Cologne, the landgrave of Hesse has raised the seige of Rhinfelden, kill'd about 20,000 French, and tooke 6 peices of cannon; but 'twill need a confirmation.

The lords intend to have another conference with the commons on the subject matter of the last.

This morning duke Schonbergh took his seat in the house of lords, being arrived from Savoy.

Talmach confirms the design the French had upon Newport, Furnes, and Dixmude, but that the thaw prevented it.

'Tis said the Frenche's beseiging Rhinfelden was to divert the peace between the emperor and the Turk, which, 'tis said, is in a fair way of being concluded.

The house of peers being not satisfied with the return of the lord Nottinghams papers on the commons vote, relating to admirall Russell, without particular reasons, debated to have a free conference with the commons on that affair: and are to be in a grand committee to morrow on that affair, to search presidents.

A draught is making out of Portsmouth garison to recruit collonel Fowkes and collonel Hales's regiments, that are embarquing for the West Indies.

Yesterday was the choice of common councill men for London: there was great strugling betwixt the 2 parties, and among them the wiggs gain'd about 20 men.

Satturday, 24th December.—This week 4 Danish prizes, took some time since by our privateers, were condemned by the admiralty; one great ship, called the Queen of Poland, on board of which was 800 pigs of lead, 500 great planks for flouring of ships, and a great quantity of tinn.

The other day severall 1000 of fire arms were brought into the Tower and laid up in the stores, and the gun smiths are providing many more.

Anthony Lee, the famous comedian, died on Wednesday last.

The St. Albans has taken a Dunkirk privateer of 20 guns, and brought into Yarmouth, which had cruized 2 months betwixt Yarmouth and Newcastle, and intercepted divers of our colliers, and detained the masters for ransom; she had 2000*l.* on board when taken, and 18 masters of ships for the ransom money for the ships he had let goe.

The Rupert, which lately brought in a privateer into Portsmouth, sayes he saw in his way 3 of our frigats seize on 3 French ships, one of which was a privateer of 18 guns.

A person lately arrived from Ostend sayes great shooting was heard up the country, and beleived the Hessian forces were come up, or that there was some action between the confederates and the French.

Some exchanged prisoners from St. Maloes confirm the report of the French boasting they would launch 18 new ships from 80 to 100 guns by May next.

Commissioners of the victualling office are using great diligence to victuall the fleet, which are most of them already fallen downe to Blackstakes, to take the sea as their occasion is.

The French are making great preparations at Brest, where they have many transport ships ready and men drawing downe to goe on board.

Here are severall letters in town from the Hague, Maestricht, and Cologne, which all agree the seige of Rhinfelden is raised, but bring not the particulars.

The intendant de la Grange of the marine affairs presses much to have the French seamen exchanged imediately, there being in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1000 of their best seamen prisoners.

Yesterday the house of lords made some progresse in the bill of indemnity; and the committee of lords have agreed that the earle of Banbury was a peer, and ought to have the benefit thereof: and ordered his lordship to be heard by his councill on the 9th of January next; and that the atturny generall and his lordships prosecutors doe then attend. The same day they reverst the decree given against sir Simon Leach in the court of chancery, for a considerable estate: and after adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday night last the privy councill sat late, and the next

morning an expresse was sent to Holland to presse the states to hasten their fleet, that they may be ready to put to sea to join ours: advice being come the French are making private preparations for a descent.

Sir Martin Beckman and other engineers are ordered to visit the fortifications along the western sea coast, in order to repair them or build new where need.

Said, one of the persons who robb'd the mail going to Portsmouth has wrote to a minister of state, offering to discover the whole matter provided he may have his pardon and the reward of 200*l.* in the Gazet.

French letters say, the prizes taken by the Dunkirk privateers for 4 months past amounts to 160,000*l.*

Some Danish ships brought into the Downes, being attackt by one of our privateers, they sunk her and were making off, but 3 of our frigats clapt in with them and brought them all in: they are laden with navall stores for France; one of them a ship of above 20 guns.

Fresh news of more robberies on the road daily, so that noe travelling the roads.

The court of admiralty have condemned 3 more of the Danish ships that were taken with contraband goods going to France, declaring them free prizes.

Falmouth, 19th; the Rupert has brought in 2 prizes, one a privateer of 12 guns and another with ballast, which she took out of a fleet of 8 sail, near Cherbourgh; the commander sayes he saw captain Mims and some other of our privateers fall in with the remainder, and took 4 of them.

Cowes, of the 21st; 2 Dutch capers has brought in there 2 Danish vessells, which they took from a French man of warr of 36, after 4 hours fight.

A forreign mail wanting, so noe news of the seige of Rhinfelden.

Teusday, 27th December.—Wrote from Smyrna, the French consull there had received orders from his master to raise what moneys he can among the French merchants, and transmit it to Constantinople, to engage the Turks to continue the war.

Coblentz, 26th December; the garison of Rhinfelden continues to make a vigorous defence, and are releived every 24 hours by detachments out of 6000 Hessians, who are posted on

the other side the river: collonel Dumont, who commanded in the town, is wounded in the thigh, and carried to West Baden since the beginning of the seige· 8 ships of burden from Mentz, Coblentz, &c. got into the town with ammunition and all sorts of provisions: a French officer who deserted sayes count Tallard, for all his wounds, commands against the towne, and had been lately reinforced with some batallions from Montroyall, Treves, &c., and that he design'd to make a generall assault before the confederates can draw together.

Sunday evening the king received an expresse from the earle of Athlone, that Boufflers had invested Huy with 12 batallions of foot and proportionable horse: 'tis a strong but small fort, 3 leagues from Leige and about 6 from Namur, and a body of confederate forces are getting ready to prevent their design thereon, which 'tis beleived is only an artifice to draw off the Leige and Brandenburgh forces from marching to the releife of Rhinfelden.

The great reform in the Spanish army will be made 4th of next month: 16 regiments will be broke to make an establishment of 30,000 effective men, some regiments being very thin: the officers will be obliged to keep them compleat or be cashier'd.

10 men of war besides the convoy are ordered to goe with the West India fleet, to see them out of danger: and in their return are to cruize along on the French coast, to learn their posture and forwardnesse.

Admirall Russell goes down this week to Chattham, Blackstakes, &c. to forward the preparations of the fleet; the seamen kept in pay all the winter are to be mustered aboard their respective ships: 800,000*l.* is ordered towards paying them off.

His majestie has received a letter from the admiralty in Holland, that their fleet is in great forwardnesse.

Admirall Russell declines going to sea next summer unlesse he may have larger power then last year.

On Friday the Leicester coach was robb'd by several highwaymen, who killed the coachman.

Falmouth, 23d; the Princesse, of London, a rich ship from Scandaroon, is arrived there, having narrowly mist 4 French men of warr south west of this port.

Thursday, 29th December.—On Teusday last Mr. Jermin, of

10 years of age, son and heir to the lord Jermin, and nephew to the lord Dover, being on board a lighter on the Thames, near Beaufort stairs in the Strand, the wind blowing very hard bore down the mast, which fell on his head and broke his skull, of which blow he died within an hour; he was the only heir male to the family of Jermin and Dover, whose estates are said to be 15,000*l.* per annum.

Sir Wm. Wogan, 'tis said, will succeed sir John Trevor as commissioner of the great seal.

Major Bremen is to be deputy governour of the Isle of Weight, under the marquess of Winchester.

Lord Lexington stands fair to be secretary of state in room of lord Sidney.

Sir Thomas Cook offers to farm the land tax at 3 millions.

14 frigats are ordered to be fitted out to goe for the East Indies, but seems not probable.

Letters from France say they are fortifying Morlaix, and drawing the water round it to strengthen it, and raising 4 bastions to the sea, fearing the English may make a descent thereabout.

A messenger is gone to Harwich to fetch up 2 French and Dutch prisoners, lately brought over in the packet boat.

Yesterday Mr. Dives, clerk of the councill, died.

Mr. Robinson is made secretary to the foreign plantations.

A new bill will be brought in for preservation of their majesties persons, in lieu of the other rejected.

The 9th of January next is appointed for the popish French merchants residing here to depart the kingdome, and are to embarque at Dover for Calais.

Mr. Germain has brought a writt of error in the house of lords on the verdict against him at the duke of Norfolks suit.

The earle of Holdernesse Coniers lord Darcy is lately dead in the north.

The marques of Halifax's seat in Nottinghamshire, called Rufford Abby, a great part of it is lately burnt down by fire.

Two Ostend privateers are returned home with 6 French prizes of good burthen: 4 laden with wine, salt, and brandy, the other 2 with naval stores, which they took on the coast of Normandy.

French letters say there had been a great disturbance in Guinne, between the intendant and the inhabitants, concerning

their taxes: they complaining they had paid soe long, and were able to pay no longer: on which they fell to blows, and some of the intendants servants killed; of which the king having notice, ordered the matter to be composed, and that no more taxes should be exacted of them at present.

This day the lords had a long [debate] whether they should receive a bill of divorce of the duke of Norfolk, and agreed to hear councill thereon upon Satturday.

Yesterdays letters from Ireland advise divers persons are confined, suspected to be enemies to the government; and a discourse is spread there that the French will make a descent upon them.

French letters say, the French king is sending an ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, to prevail on him to beseige the Spanish towns in Africa by land, and he will at same time attack them by sea; and to offer a great summe of money for the ruined town of Tangeer, with assurance his master will never make any incroachments there, but settle a free and open trade between the two crowns.

Yesterday the major of Trelawneys regiment arrived here from Flanders, and sayes the confederate forces were all moving to endeavour the raising the seige of Huy, but feared they would come too late, because of the badnesse of the wayes; that the castle of Rhinfelden still held out; and that after the French some time since had bombarded Charleroy, they built a fort at Chastellet to bridle that garison, and put 3 regiments of fuzileers into it, near one halfe of which are deserted to us, with their arms, declaring they have little pay or subsistance, and desire to be sent into the emperors service.

The Danish man of warr, convoy to 70 sail of ships of that country, going with contraband goods to France, has been condemned by the court of admiralty: she will carry 60 guns.

The Jews in the citty have news that queen dowager is dead in Portugall, but noe account of it come yet to Whitehall.

Satturday, 31st December.—Yesterday the lords of the admiralty received advice that 2 of our men of war had taken 2 Danish men of warr after 4 hours fight, and brought them into Portsmouth: they were convoy to severall of their merchant ships going with naval stores to France: one of our frigats is gone after the merchant ships.

Merchant letters say, a French man of war of 72 guns was cast away in the late storm near Cape Clear, and only 2 men saved: and that 4 of their privateers were driven by stresse of weather into the river Shannon in Ireland, and broken in peices and became a prey to the country.

Sir Clowdesly Shovell is sent for from Chattham to attend the king at Kensington.

On Thursday last 6 persons were committed to Newgate on suspition of being highwaymen.

Edinburgh letters say sir Patrick Murrey, the kings cash keeper, and sir William Lockart, the kings sollicitor, were to be removed out of the councill; and that the businesse relating to the magistracy of that citty was not yet setled.

Dublin letters; 4 French privateers cast away in the Channon carried upwards of 20 guns to 40 each, all the seamen were about 6 or 700 got to the shore, and were made prisoners: in one of the wrecks were observed some papers floating, which being taken up and perused, discovered a dangerous conspiracy with the Irish to betray Kingsale and Cork, in case the French should make a descent, on which the kingdome is in arms: to prevent which the lord lieutenant has given order for disarming all suspected persons, and imprisoned the heads of the Roman catholicks; and was gone in person to view the fortifications in the west of that kingdome. A camp was ordered to be formed of the regular troops, and the militia was to be raised, and a train of artillery of 28 peices of cannon ordered to be got ready.

Forreign mail yesterday came in brings, that from Maestricht, the French have raised the seige of Huy, and retired with precipitation on notice the confederate troops were on their march to releive the place; count Tilly, with a good part of the garison, pursued them in their retreat, and cutt off above 1000 in the rear, and took divers prisoners in their retreat to Namur.

From Coblentz that the French, after divers furious assaults, had made a lodgment on the counterscarp of Rhinfelden, which they kept only halfe an hour, and then were driven out by the beseiged with great slaughter: said they have lost 1500 men in the seige, and the garison about 300, and that the French engineer finding his trenches ineffectuall, intended to quitt them

and make new. They say the landgrave of Hesse had past the Rhine with his troops to join the confederates to releive the place; that the beseigers presse on the seige with all the vigour imaginable, and seem'd resolv'd to give the confederates battle. They say also the French had assembled in another body and invested Furnes, on which the sluyces were opened, and had laid the country under water: and the elector of Bavaria with the confederate forces was marching towards them.

The Berkley Castle, a ship worth 40,000*l.*, foundred, and was cast away off Leghorn: of which our merchants have an account this day.

The lords were this day on the bill sent from the commons against members having of places: they had long and warm debates, but at last it was carried by 15 to commit it: yeas 42, noes 33.

Forreign mail, Vienna 19th: this day the investiture of the duke of Hanover to the 9th electorate was performed by way of proxy.

Coblentz, 28th; the French push on the seige of Rhinfelden with the utmost vigour, having from their batteries ruined most part of the new fort and the 2 bastions of the citty; but have received considerable damage from the cannon of Cat Fort: yesterday they began to assault the counterscarp with 3000 men, supported with like number, who carried on the attacks so furiously that they gained the work, but before they could lodge themselves the beseiged fell upon them, and after a dispute of 4 hours (which was very bloody) drove them out of it again, killing nigh 1000 and wounded as many, with the losse of 300 on their side; and the letters add, that the landgrave of Hesse passed the Rhine the 26th, near Coblentz, with his horse and the foot the next day, and the rest of the confederate forces were join'd, making 37 batallions of foot and 25 regiments of horse and dragoons, and were within 20 miles of the enemy: soe we expect the next post will give an account of raising the seige or a battle.

Hague, January 1; the states have received an expresse that Boufflers with 18,000 French had, on the 26th, invested Huy, and the next day made himselfe master of the subburbs, and carried on their approaches against the towne; but on the 29th Boufflers having notice that the elector of Bavaria with

30,000 men on one side, and count Tilly with 1700 on the other, was coming to releive the towne, he drewe off from before it, on which the garison sallied out and killed some 100 of them in their retreat.

Brussells, 31st: since the drawing of the French from before Huy they have invested Furnes, on which the elector of Bavaria went hence this day, and all the garisons are gathering together to hinder their attempts; mounsieur Overkirk is at the head of the horse, and the earle of Athlone follows to morrow with the foot.

Wrote from Chattham, all the great ships except 5 were refitted, and sailed down to Blackstakes.

Duke of Norfolks matter the lords referred till Munday.

END OF VOL. II.

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